Education – 1936
A. and M. Colleges.

Land Grant College Heads Stung By Inequality In Funds For Negro And White Schools

PETERSBURG, Va., — Geo. Singleton for ANP) — The Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges meeting in its fourteenth annual convention at Virginia State college last week, adopted an extensive program relative to improvement of these colleges.

With "Public Education and the Negro" as the general theme of the conference, the presidents exchanged views as to the problems of financial support in their respective states and suggested means of meeting the situation created by unequal and inequitable distribution of educational funds in the south.

Along with the general theme consideration was given to the important sub-topics of "Federal Surveys" and "Public Education and Curricular Problems."

Hampered by Poor Elementary Schools

Speaking on the subject "Public Education and the Negro Land-Grant College." President J. F. Drake, of Alabama A. and M. College, Normal, Ala.; who was also 1936 president of the Conference in a brilliant key note address, traced the historical development and early struggles of this group of colleges and pointed to the following factors that have contributed to their tardy growth:

"1. Lack of elementary schools and a supporting system of high schools.

2. Lack of trained personnel as teachers in the technical fields.

3. Tardy acceptance of the responsibility and obligation of financial support of public education in the various states.

4. The unfortunate attitude of Negroes themselves toward Industrial Education."

"These difficulties are gradually but surely being overcome, President Drake declared in effect as he described the high place now occupied by the Land Grant Colleges in American education, and added:

Take Education To People

"In the general growth and development of the Land-Grant Colleges in America it was soon evident that the institution could not meet its full public responsibility by confining its activity to the campus. To fill a larger service the school must be carried to the people."

Through Smith-Hughes and Smith-Lever extension workers, these colleges have met the challenge and have greatly improved their usefulness with vital programs of off-campus activities.

Further service to education has been rendered "Through gradual popularization of vocational education, by the Land Grant Colleges," President Drake asserted, giving due credit to Hampton and Tuskegee Institutions for their pioneer work in this field.

Changes in Negro Life Puzzling

"Turning to the Colleges" present responsibility the learned Alabaman admonished the College presidents the "changing conditions of home life, with loss of apprenticeship and vocational training, significant changes in industry, including the growth of specialization and mechanization of processes, and the increasing democratization of education on all levels are a few of the social trends that demand of the schools a restatement of aims and purposes and an acceptance of new obligations."

Other speakers were President John W. Davis of West Virginia State College on "The Present Program of Negro Public Education," President M. F. Whittaker of South Carolina State on the subject "The Ability of Southern States to Pay for an Adequate Program of Public Education" and Mrs. Rose Butler Browne.

MICHIGAN SENATOR



CHARLES C. DIGG
Michigan State Senator Elect of Detroit, Michigan who was elected in the Democratic land slide.

professor of psychology and education, Virginia State College, on "The Inadequacy of the Present Program of Public Education for Negroes."

President John M. Gandy of Virginia State College ably treated the subject, Suggestive Methods of securing Equitable and Just Distribution of School Funds Between Races in States Having Separate School Systems." President C. W. Florence of Lincoln University, (Missouri) discussed "Present Sentiment for Federal Support of Public Education in the States."

The question of Federal Surveys and their use in the solution of our education problems was presented by Harold G. Trigg of the United States office of Education and Robert Weaver Advisor on Negro Affairs, United States Department of Interior.

Speaking on the subject, Suggesting Changes in the Curriculum of the Land Grant College in the Light of Existing Facts Regarding Occupational Opportunities," President W. R. Banks of Prairie View college, Prairie View Texas, strongly urged home economics education for Men and the vocationalization of rural life to the end that more men might be taught to be "dirt farmers."

79.5 Per Cent Of Negroes In Humble Jobs

Especially is this course imperative in that 79.5 per cent of Negroes gainfully employed are engaged in agriculture, and personal and domestic service the Texas President declared and added: "Curriculum emphasis should contemplate life situations. Any curriculum that leaves the people poor and incompetent mentally and spiritually should be viewed with misgivings."

President Arthur Howe of Hampton Institute spoke on the subject "Business Training in our Publicly supported Institutions," and pointed to business development as one of the chief avenues of approach to many of the social economic ills of the race.

How About Business Training?

Without advocating a "separate Negro economy," President Howe told the College Presidents that both publicly supported and private institutions of higher education should encourage the best brains of the race to prepare for business careers and should provide for the best possible training for the field

Emphasis should be placed on the following features of education for business: "1. It is a hard road to travel. (2) Youth was never better prepared to start. (3) Others have already done it when it was more difficult. (4) Practical training and laboratory experience can equip. (5) There is no place for us in the business of America unless we can train our young people to compete with the best—giving the best service, the highest equality of goods, and at the best price. (5) It is the quest for the best in intelligence and character."

Urge Federal Aid

President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute spoke on "Public Education and the Improvement of service and non-technical courses in vocational curricula."

In their resolutions the presidents went on record as approving the studies made in recent years showing significance of public education as it reacts to Negroes and thanking General Education Board and Rosenwald Fund for making them possible, viewed inequality of availability of educational opportunities for Negroes with alarm and urged federal aid for backward sections with large Negro population.

College Presidents Request Federal Educational Aid

Inadequacy of Funds in Southern States is Recounted

Afro-American

SPECIAL MEASURES SEEN AS URGENCY

11-21-36

PETERSBURG, Va. — Federal aid as a guarantee of the minimum foundation program of education for each child of the country was advocated at the fourteenth annual convention of land-grant college presidents here, November 11-12.

Emphasizing the inadequacy of funds to support all education in the South a committee reported:

"Since glaring inequalities exist in the distribution of both State and Federal funds between schools for colored and white, it appears evident that special provision must be made in behalf of education for colored in any type of legislation enacted.

"This special provision," the committee insisted, "must guarantee to colored schools an equitable distribution of funds."

The reporting committee included: Presidents Davis, Patterson, Whittaker, Florence and Valentine.

Roster of Speakers

The speakers included:

President J. F. Drake of Alabama A and M.; President John W. Davis of W.Va. State; President M. F. Whittaker of S.C. State; Mrs. Rose Butler Browne professor of psychology, Va. State; President John M. Gandy, Va. State;

President C. W. Florence, Lincoln University of Missouri; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist, U.S. office of education; Robert T. Weaver, adviser in the Interior Department;

President W. R. Banks, Prairie View; President Arthur Howe, Hampton, and President F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee.

Guest speakers were: Dr. Jackson Davis, general education board, Richmond, Va.; and Dr. Thomas D. Eason, director of higher education for Virginia.

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Maryland.

MARYLAND UNIVERSITY SPENDS $4,482,110 AND PRINCESS ANNE $33,068

BALTIMORE, Md.— (ANP) — Marked disparity between appropriations and expenditures during 1936 for the University of Maryland, land grant college which last year got its first Negro students after a bitter court battle, and Princess Anne Academy, the lone colored land grant college in the state, was revealed last week in the report of the Office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior.

This report, for the year ending June 30, showed Maryland U. had receipts of $4,473,152 and expenditures of $4,482,110. For the same period Princess Anne had receipts of $33,791 and disbursements of $33,068. **The university spent $8,948 more than it took in while the academy showed an unspent balance of $632.**

Georgia

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LAND GRANT COLLEGES GET $2,142,256 IN YEAR

Georgia's land grant colleges, the University of Georgia and the Georgia State Industrial College, received funds totaling $2,142,256 during the fiscal year just ended, a report on th United States land grant colleges and universities made by Dr. Fred J. Kelley, of the national office of education, reveals. Expenditures during this same period were $2,107,700.

At the University of Georgia receipts were $1,989,895; expenditures $1,955,896 and the total invested in the plant is listed as $4,064,705. At the negro institution receipts were $152,361; expenditures $151,804. and the total invested in plants is $600,000.

Georgia State Given Big Forestry Project

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Through the cooperative efforts of C. E. Boggs, Atlanta educational manager, Georgia Department of Forestry and Geological Development, the agricultural department of Georgia State College will have a ten acre forestry project and organized instruction on forestry.

The seniors will be taught the different phases and the practical aspects of the forestry program. The main points to be emphasized are fire prevention, timber conservation, and reforestration.

W. G. Wallace, district forester, supervised the selection and surveying of the ten acre plot. The Ogeechee Timber Proteceive Organization of which Elliott Reed is president will cooperate with the college in sponsoring a pine seedling experiment, to the extent of providing the seedling for the experiment and instruction.

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General.

Land Grant School Heads Accept The Challenge

East Tennessee News

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)—The seventeen Land Grant Colleges for Negroes and their associated institutions, engaged in serious study of the place of these state educational organizations in the educational program of the Negro during their recent conference held here. As a result the conference findings committee has reported upon a program which is designed to relate the land grant colleges as definitely to the present day life of the population of their states as is possible. 1-2-36

The report which will answer criticisms that the land grant institutions have been drifting toward a liberal arts program rather than confining their efforts to the technical and agricultural phases of training, sets forth the realization of the land grant presidents that a vigorous program designed to integrate their graduates into the complex social and economic conditions which face them today, must be instituted. It suggests a survey of possible work opportunities for Negro men and women, the exploration of consumer-cooperation, the training of Negroes in the use of the ballot and their responsibilities as citizens; points out the discrepancies in the distribution of federal funds allotted to land grant education and calls attention to the fact tht nearly 400 more Negro extension workers are needed than have been granted. Instead of meeting as is customary with the Association of Land Grant Colleges, comprised of the white land grant schools, but from which the Negro institutions are excluded, the Negro conference will hold its 1936 sessions at Virginia State college, Petersburg, Va.

The findings committee's report says in part:

"In our educational programs greater stress should be placed upon the practical use of the power of the Negro consumer. Teaching techniques used in this respect should be such as to leave with students practical programs for raising the wage level of the Negro in various communities and for improving his economic stability.

"There is grave need for a national survey of occupational opportunities for Negroes. A body of significant data should be compiled for use by state colleges and by interested organizations and individuals for the guidance of Negroes with respect to occupational distribution or redistribution.

"In addition to the important task of job analysis, the necessity for the study of vanishing jobs and changing occupational opportunities rests upon colleges for Negroes. Occupational status should be emphasized for the purpose of helping Negroes to hold present jobs, and at the same time occupational opportunities should be emphasized because of the demands of our ever-changing industrial and social order. For the industrial society in which we find ourselves we suggest training for a sort of basic mechanical intelligence which can adjust itself to changing demands in craftsmanship.

"Without endangering any program involved in teaching pure economics, we would emphasize the necessity of teaching this subject in terms of life situations among Negroes. Collective bargaining should be offered as a practical solution of some of the handicaps now facing Negroes, and unionism in all of its ramifications should be presented as a plan to be used by them to improve themselves economically.

"In the interest of an ever-rising social mind in America. it is necessary that Negroes be taught the fundamentals of citizenship. There is grave need for the teaching of practical politics, the necessity and value of the ballot, and the right use of the same, in all schools for Negroes. Little progress will be made in teaching the Negro to be a good citizen presenting to him, in training programs, the use of the tools of citizenship.

"Governmental services should be presented to all students as very practical procedures and tools of everyday life. Such services as those of the federal credit unions, agricultural cooperatives, farm credit associations and similar organizations should be emphasized in schools for Negroes as remedial agencies. This part of the school's program moreover, should not be presented to students only, but should be disseminated generally among Negroes throughout the state.

"For years to come, farming as a mode of living will of necessity hold the approach to life on the part of approximately six and one-half million Negroes. It is urgently necessary that attention be given in our educational programs to procedures, techniques, inventions, and policies that will lift Negroes who live in the rural sections of the South to higher levels of living.

"Unusual activity must characterize our efforts to secure an equitable division between the races of all federal funds and matching state funds which are or shall be appropriated for the work of the land-grant colleges in states that maintain racially separate educational systems. For the work of the seventeen land-grant colleges for Negroes our efforts should be to secure appropriations that are adequate not only for resident teaching but for a well planned and well-manned program of agricultural experimentation work and for extension work in argiculture, home economics, trades, and Four-H activity among the Negroes of the seventeen states. The acknowledged task of these colleges is that of carrying programs of rural betterment to the people.

"In this connection it might be pointed out that on the basis of percentage of rural population the amount of money expended in these seventeen states for cooperative extension among Negroes is annually $2,800,000 less than it should be. Besides, the number of Negro extenion workers in the seventeen states is 396 less than it should be.

"There is grave need for a field agent or contact man for each of the seventeen land-grant colleges and for all institutions offering work in trade, technical, or industrial education in an organized way. Without such an agency the resident teacher of these subjects cannot properly integrate his work with high school efforts in his field thruout the state. Likewise he is unable to make those approaches to industries and practical job situations which will be of largest benefit to graduating students. The field agent would bring to the training program of the colleges industry's demands of its workers and also knowledge of the methods employed by industry in efficient production.

"A state-wide committee of laymen should be formed in each of the seventeen states to support the program and functions of the land-grant college for Negroes and institutions of similar function.

"The General Education Board, the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the Jeannes Fund, the John W. Slater Fund, and other philanthropic bodies have in the past stimulated much social, civic, educational, and financial growth in the life of Negroes. These bodies have caused many financial gaps in training programs for Negroes to be closed, and for the invaluable assistance thus far rendered they deserve and have the gratitude of all persons seriously interested in the education of Negroes. In spite, however, of much undoubted improvement in the educational opportunities and facilities for Negroes, it is not yet time for these philanthropies to withdraw or even curtail their support of education for Negroes. We would urge the Boards mentioned, and others, at this time to increase their financial assistance to education for Negroes, not only in the ways in which assistance has been rendered but in newer and more varied ways.

Heads of Land-Grant Colleges Hold Meeting At State College

PETERSBURG, Va.—(ANP)—The 14th annual Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges at the Virginia State College, Petersburg, on November 10-11, brought to the campus some of the most outstanding educational leaders in Negro education.

The general theme of the conference was "Public Education and the Negro." The session opened November 10 with President F. D. Bluford presiding. President J. F. Drake spoke on "Public Education andthe Negro Land Grant College"; Pres. Davis, "The Present Program of Negro Public Education"; Pres. Whittake, "The Ability of the Southern States to pay for an Adequate Program of Public Education for Negroes"; and Mrs. Rose Butler Browne, Virginia State College, "The Inadequacy of the Present Program of Public Education for Negroes." 11-14-36

NOTABLES ADDRESS BODY

The Wednesday session opened with Pres. Clark, presiding. Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Senior Specialist, United States Office of Education Department of Interior, Washington, D. C., spoke on "The National Survey of Vocational Education and Guidance," and among the other speakers were Dr. Robert T. Weaver, Advisor on Negro Affairs, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.; Pres. J. F. Drake, Pres. Jackson Davis, General Education Board, and Dr. Thomas Eason, Director of the Conference, and Pres. F. D. Patterson, whose subject was "Public Education and the Non-Technical Curricula." Dr. J. F. Drake, Alabama, is Director of Service and Improvement of Service and speakers. Dr. R. B. Atwood, Kentucky, is secretary.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
November 21, 1936

LAND-GRANTS AND COLLEGES

Sixteen Southern colleges and universities for whites, representing a total investment in educational plants and equipment of approximately $90,000,000, participate in the Federal Government's land-grant college and university program, bringing to sixty-nine American school institutions grants of public funds to supplement other sources of revenues, and designed to aid the nearly 200,000 white men and women enrolled in residence work.

In addition to these, the seventeen Negro institutions aided by the land-grant college and university grant are in the South. All of the schools involved receive annual appropriations, and make reports each year to the United States Office of Education. During the past year, according to figures just released, the University of California, University of Minnesota, University of Illinois, and Ohio State University led all other land-grant institutions in total number of students enrolled in residence work.

The Negro institutions represent a total investment of about $15,000,000, with total receipts and expenditures approximately $4,000,000 annually.

North Carolina

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Greensboro, N. C., News
December 1, 1936

Negro Affairs Committee Studies Educational Setup

State-Wide Meeting Called For Raleigh On December 18 to Consider College Affairs Pertaining to Race—Situation At A. and T. Brings Recommendations.

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office
411 Wachovia Bank Bldg., Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Nov. 30.—Going into affairs at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical college in Greensboro, following the "strike" there 10 days ago, the North Carolina committee on negro affairs today gave out a statement regarding a statewide meeting here December 18 at which time college affairs as they affect the negro will be discussed.

The committee makes some animadversions upon the Greensboro institution which are more general than specific. It advocates negro trustees for the negro institution and suggests that "the A. and T. adhere strictly to the educational purposes for which it was provided." There have been sharp assaults on the institution on that score. Other complaints have been that the A. and T. has failed to provide the skilled workers demanded. The committee makes a similar finding.

Contents of Report.

The report of the committee's meeting yesterday is given the Daily News bureau and reads:

"Due to the publicity attending the recent students' strike at A. and T. several influential negroes and members of the alumni brought the matter to the attention of the North Carolina committee on negro affairs at a special meeting called in Durham by a subcommittee charged to go into this matter. A searching analysis was made affecting negro education in the state.

"It was forcefully brought to the attention of the committee that there is a dearth of trained negroes in the manual arts and that whenever there is need for the services of negro technicians they must be imported from other states.

"The committee decided to call a state mass meeting of negro representatives Friday, December 18, at Raleigh, at which time they will be asked to discuss the following recommendations:

"Vocational guidance in our high schools; adequate rural schools and bus accommodations; vocational agricultural teachers in rural high schools; manual training teachers in city high schools and home economics teachers in all high schools.

A. and T. College.

"In discussing the type of education which must be sponsored for negroes in the state, it was decided that the A. and T. college should adhere strictly to the educational purposes for which it was provided and the following points will be taken up at the mass meeting: Necessary buildings and equipment, which have been abandoned or neglected, suitable plans for the development of such phases of the school work as bricklaying, automobile mechanics, electrical engineering, plumbing and carpentry. Further, that the duty of preparing negro students in other fields of education be assigned to the schools set aside for that purpose.

"It is the belief of many of those attending that the matter of the election of negroes to the trustees boards of our institutions should be discussed at the next general meeting. Members of the planning committee were C. C. Spaulding, ex-officio member; G. W. Cox, chairman, Durham; J. W. Mitchell, Greensboro; H. I. Fontellio-Nanton, Raleigh; Dr. M. C. King, Franklinton; William Randolph Johnson, Raleigh.

"Observers were T. A. Hamme, C. O. Pearson and J. W. Jeffries."

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
November 26, 1936

PROBE PROMISED AT NEGRO SCHOOL

Dr. Noble Reports Results of Investigation at A. and T. to Governor

A thorough investigation of complaints which caused a student walk-out and revolt at the State Agricultural and Technical College for Negroes in Greensboro last week was promised by Dr. M. C. S. Noble, of Chapel Hill, elderly chairman of the institution's board of trustees, in conversation with Governor Ehringhaus here yesterday.

The strike "settled itself," said Dr. Noble, retired University of North Carolina professor of education, after a conference with the Governor. He reported to the Governor his investigation of the situation at Greensboro and steps taken.

Over 500 of the Negro students last Thursday refused to eat at the college dining hall, in protest against the food served there. Sixteen leaders of the strike were expelled. The revolt was carried further with demands for the resignation of President F. D. Bluford and other changes.

The strike was broken Monday when Dr. Noble told the students that their actions could not be tolerated. Reopening of the cases of the 16 expelled students and an investigation of original complaints by the strikers were ordered. Students returned to their classes and to the dining room.

Governor Ehringhaus told a delegation of striking students who visited him Monday that they were jeopardizing the future of Negro education in the State by their action.

Tarboro, N. C. Southerner
November 24, 1936

Negro Education and Strikes

Certainly Governor Ehringhaus was right when he told a delegation of striking Negro students from the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical college at Greensboro that campus disorders might jeopardize the entire Negro education program in the South.

If, as the striking students claimed, food not fit for human consumption was being fed them in the college dining hall, the matter should be investigated and the fare, if need be, improved. But the fact remains that the cause of Negro education will not be served to advantage if disorderly methods are employed to center attention on grievances.

Negro education in North Carolina and the South as a whole is on none too firm a basis as it is. By no means is the white attitude toward it unanimous in approval. It would therefore not take much in the way of antics of which whites disapproved to bring down the whole shaky structure of Negro education in the South in one grand, crashing pile of debris.

One cannot blame the Negro students for being concerned over their stomachs but they had better proceed with caution lest not only is fine food denied them, but learning as well.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
November 24, 1936

NEGRO EDUCATION NOW JEOPARDIZED

Governor Warns Delegation of Danger as Strike at A. and T. College Is Ended

Governor Ehringhaus warned a delegation of striking students from the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College for Negroes yesterday that "campus disorders" might jeopardize the entire Negro educational program in the South.

"Don't justify the clamoring of the ill-informed, who may say, 'We gave them this, and we gave them that and you see what happened,'" the Governor warned five youths who called at his office this afternoon to discuss their "grievances."

The Chief Executive added that the "troublesome strike," coming on the "eve of the next session of the General Assembly," might react unfavorably to Negro education when the allotment of school funds is considered.

"I like your approach here," the Governor said. "You may have some grievances. But for the sake of your institution, your race and yourselves, I think you should pursue an orderly course in presenting your complaints. Formulate your grievances in the form of a written brief and I will see they go to the proper tribunal in an orderly fashion."

Immediately before the five students arrived here, the Governor was informed by F. D. Bluford, president of the Greensboro institution, that the hunger strike, started in protest of dining hall food, and the subsequent classroom walkout, which followed dismissal of 15 ring-leaders, had ended.

Bluford assured him, the Governor said, that the suspended students would be given a "fair trial by the board of trustees."

Questioning each of the Negroes carefully, he learned that 12 of the suspended youths were out-of-state students, many of them coming from the North. Three members of the delegation had been expelled. The two others still were students.

"We didn't get a trial. They didn't even talk the situation over

with us," one of the expelled Negroes told the Governor. "They just said, 'All right, boys, pack your things and get out.'"

Earlier in the afternoon, two alumni of the institution, J. W. Jeffries of Alamance County and T. H. Hamme of Durham County, Negro agricultural extension agents, discussed the situation with the Governor, but no conclusions were reached.

NEGRO STUDENTS RETURN TO CLASSES AT A. AND T

Greensboro, Nov. 23.—(AP)—The strike of students at the North Agricultural and Technical College for Negroes, begun last Thursday evening with the refusal of 500 students to enter the college dining hall and followed up by a cessation of classes, ended this afternoon.

Dr. M. C. S. Noble, 81-year-old chairman of the board of trustees of the college, was in at the end of the difficulties and spoke twice to the student body.

The terms of the armistice between the strikers and the college as witnessed by Dr. Noble, for 37 years a member of the board of trustees of this institution, are:

Terms of Truce.

The faculty committee will begin this morning to consider individually the cases of the 16 students who were expelled for their part in the rebellion and if no substantial moral principal is involved will allow them standing in the college community again.

An investigation of the food which is being served in the college dining hall will follow shortly and if there is any way to improve the cooking it will be done.

The students will return to their classes and to their meals.

This last bit of surrendering was emphasized tonight when the 21 waiters in the big college dining hall were taken off the list of the enforced idle, the big cookstove was doing double duty and one of the biggest suppers of recent date was eaten.

Demands Abandoned.

All other demands of the strikers, resignation of President F. D. Bluford, resignation of his wife as college dietitian, resignation of the college physician, hot water in Dudley Hall, and a new infirmary, were considered to be beside the question and were abandoned.

President Bluford had promised ever since the disturbance that once the students were back in classes he would consider their petitions. It was the supplement given to that promise today by North Carolina's prominent educator, Dr. Noble, who told the students that a State institution could not tolerate a strike of its students; that they were only serving to give it a bad name; that if they quit school no trouble would be found in filling the institution's dormitories again, which finally did the work.

The college football team was temporarily moved to South Boston, Va., to avoid its getting mixed in campus difficulties but they have received the sign that all is well at home again and will return at once.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
December 1, 1936

NEGRO LEADERS TO MEET HERE

Lack of Trained Negro Workers to be Discussed, as Result of Student Strike

A mass meeting of Negro educational and business leaders of the State to discuss remedies for the lack of trained Negro artisans and technicians in North Carolina has been called for December 18 in Raleigh.

The call was issued at a meeting of the North Carolina Committee on Negro affairs, which was assembled in Durham to discuss educational problems brought to light by the publicity attending the recent students' strike at the State Agricultural and Technical College for Negroes in Greensboro.

Recommendations to be considered at the mass meeting will include: adequate rural schools and bus accommodations, vocational agriculture courses in rural schools; manual training in city schools; and home economics in all schools.

In regard to A. and T. College, the Committee on Negro affairs decided that the college should adhere to its original purpose of training for agricultural and technical jobs, that necessary buildings and equipment be sought and that the expansion of technical courses be encouraged.

At the mass meeting here, efforts to have Negro trustees elected for all Negro institutions will be discussed. Arranging for the Raleigh meeting are: C. C. Spaulding and G. W. Cox of Durham; J. W. Mitchell, Greensboro; H. I. Fontellio-Nanton, Raleigh; Dr. M. C. King, Franklinton; and William Randolph Johnson, Raleigh.

Observers at the Durham meeting included T. A. Hamme and J. W. Jeffries, Negro farm agents of Durham and Alamance counties, who recently came to the support of striking students at A. and T. College in their requests for administration reforms.

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Texas.

SEMINOLE, OK
PRODUCER
JUL 16 1936

Negroes, Whites Once Scrapped Over Control Of Prairie View

Modern Rural School Now On Three-Year Program Of Expansion: Kitchen, Shop Added

From a school that once served negroes one year and white pupils the next, there has been built at Prairie View one of the finest rural educational units in the nation.

Before oil came to the Seminole area, control of this district five miles northwest of Seminole see-sawed between the negroes and whites of the community.- One year the white residents controlled the school elections, and the negroes had to go elsewhere or do without schooling, the next year the situation would be reversed.

With the discovery of oil here, however, Prairie View began its rapid growth.

Number Doubled

In 1926, enrollment in the school totaled just 69. By the next term, the enrollment had increased to 147, in 1928 it had zoomed to an even 1,000. Since that time, the school population has gained a steady keel, and now the enrollment each year is around 500.

A two-year high school course was added to the school curiculum in 1928, it was a three-year course the next year and a full four-year school was organized in 1931.

Ray Cannon was superintendent at Prairie View when the boom hit, and to him goes much of the credit for the school's rapid and sound development. C. P. Johnston, J. O. Green and John Shrier were members of the school board during those times.

McJunkins Leader

T. L. McJunkins, a graduate of of the East Central State Teachers college and a graduate student at the University of Oklahoma, has been superintendent at Prairie View for the past seven years, and he too has played a major role in developing the school and maintaining its high standards.

The school's physical plant is one of the finest in the county and state.

The high school and Central grade and the wing school both are of the most modern type. A large gymnasium was built on the high school grounds.

In addition, the district has constructed a fine superintendent's home and other teacherages.

Library Added

A modern and well-equipped library was added to the school's property last summer.

Prairie View is one of the smallest school districts in the state, embracing only a total of 3½ square miles. The district, however, takes in the Magnolia, Skelly and Barnsdall camps, in addition to some of the county's best farm land.

Prairie View has the second lowest tax rate of any high school in the county. Its band was second to Bowlegs in the district meet last year, and the mixed chorus placed in the finals at the Stillwater meet.

Music Expanded

Clyde Smith, Bristow, will become the school's full-time music teacher next year, and Superintendent McJunkins has purchased many new instruments.

In 1935 the school started a three-year expansion program, adding a commercial department that year. This year a home economics department is being added. In 1937 McJunkins plans to have a shop for teaching industrial arts.

In spite of less oil field activity Prairie View's high school department has been steadily growing.

To Discuss History of Prairie View College

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas. — From November 17 to February 23, various phases of the history of the Prairie View State college will be discussed by members of the faculty to whom subjects have been assigned.

Among the questions which will be discussed serially in the college auditorium are:

"The Story of Prairie View State College," November 17, P. E. Bledsoe.

"The Purpose and Objectives of Prairie View State College," December 10, G. L. Harrison.

"Prairie View State College's Services to Texas," W. P. Terrell.

"The Opportunity and Service of Prairie View State College in Its Immediate Community," January 5, G. L. Smith.

"Prairie View and the Development of the Negro Schools in Waller County," January 7, T. R. Griffith.

"The Education Conference Movement at Prairie View State College," February 2, Miss M. A. Kirkland.

"The Farmers' Conference and the 4-H Club," February 4, John Williams.

"Prairie View State College and Health Promotion," February 9, Miss M. M. Collins.

"The Influence of Prairie View State College in the Agricultural and Home Life of Negroes in Texas," February 16, Church Banks.

"Prairie View State College and the Education for Negroes in Texas," February 18, W. H. Wiggins.

"Prairie View State College in the Future," February 23, Mrs. G. V. Banks.

Alabama.

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Colleges.
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OAKWOOD COLLEGE HAS BIG ENROLLMENT

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 29—(By ANP)—Under Negro management for the first time in the 43 years of its existence, the Oakwood Junior College has the largest enrollment in its history.

Education - 1936
Colleges.

Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes.

College Heads in Fourteenth Annual Meet in Virginia

PETERSBURG, Va.—In a set of resolutions passed last week at the close of their fourteenth annual conference, which was held at Virginia State College here, presidents of land grant colleges took note of the "inequality of the availability of educational opportunities for colored people" as a "matter of grave concern."

The resolutions also stated that the presidents felt that the full force of their influence should be used to get federal aid for education in backward sections.

Dr. Arthur Howe, president of Hampton Institute, spoke on the subject, "Business Training in Our Publicly Supported Institutions" in which he said that institutions should encourage the best brains of the race to prepare for business careers and should provide the best possible training for the field.

Member schools and their heads are:

Alabama Normal, . F. Drake; Arkansas, State, J. B. Watson;
Delaware, R. S. Grossley; Florida, J. R. E. Lee; Georgia, B. F. Hubert; Louisiana, Southern, J. S. Clark;
Maryland, Princess Anne, T. H. Kiah; Mississippi, Alcorn, W. H. Bell; Missouri, Lincoln, C. W. Florence;
North Carolina, A. and T., F. D. Bluford; Oklahoma, Langston U., J. W. Sanford; South Carolina, State, M. F. Whittaker; Tennessee, State, W. J. Hale;
Texas, Prairie View—Prairie View State College, W. R. Banks; Virginia, J. M. Gandy; West Virginia, State, J. W. Davis; Kentucky State, R. B. Atwood.

Associate Members

Tuskegee, F. D. Patterson; Howard, M. W. Johnson; Georgia, Fort Valley, H. A. Hunt; New Jersey, Bordentown, W. R. Valentine; Wilberforce, D. Ormand Walker; Hampton, Arthur Howe.

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES IN SESSION

Leading Speakers on Program at Petersburg Meeting

PETERSBURG, Va.—The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes opened its third annual meeting at the Virginia State college here Thursday, November 12. The session ends Friday, November 13.

W. A. Robinson, principal of the Atlanta university laboratory school, is president of the association which was organized in Atlanta in 1934.

Nationally known educators and leaders will appear on the two-day program.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver and Harold Trigg will report on the findings of the two national surveys being conducted by the adviser on Negro affairs in the department of the interior and by the senior specialist on Negro education in the United States office of education.

Edwin A. Lee, director of the National Occupational conference, will talk on the occupaticnal problems of Negroes under the subject, "Deep River." Homer P. Rainey, director of the American Youth Commision, will discuss the interest of his commission in the problems of American Negro youth.

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of Negro affars of the NYA, and her assistant, Frank S. Horne, will discuss the NYA.

F. D. Wilkinson, registrar of Howard university, will report on a study of the admission of students to Negro colleges, and Principal H. R. Merry will report on a study made for the Commission on Secondary Schools of the association on the orienting of high school seniors for college entrance.

President W. S. Nelson of Dillard university will discuss the relation of the college and the alumni, and Dr. W.T.B. Williams of Tuskegee will present the pros and cons of cooperation versus rivalry among Negro colleges.

Dr. Dillard to Speak

The state superintendent of Virginia, Dr. Sidney B. Hall, has consented to address the association on Friday morning on the program of curriculum revision upon which the state of Virginia has made such notable progress under his leadership. One high light of the meeting will be the address of Dr. James Hardy Dillard before the students of the college and the association assembled at the regular college chapel exercises on Friday.

The program incuded a formal banquet on Thursday evening with Dr. Buell G. Gallagher of Talladega college speaking on "If I Could Be a College President.'

Three panel discussions were scheduled for the meeting, the first on Thursday morning with Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk university, as chairman. The discussion was on "The Educational Implications of the Occupational Situation for Negroes." Those on the panel were: President R. P. Daniel, Shaw university; Dwight O. W. Holmes, Howard university; Dean A. A. Taylor, Fisk university; Miss Edna Colson, Virginia State college; H. J. McGuinn, Virginia Union university; J. A. Sommons, principal of Booker T. Washington high school, Columbia, S. C.; and R. O. Lanier, Houston, Junior college.

Principals Invited

The panel on Thursday afternoon of which Carl Hill of Pheonix Training school at Hampton institute chairman, was discussed the question of the place of the contest technique in promoting activities among the high schools or within the high schools.

On Friday morning the panel will sit under the chairmanship of Supervisor Aaron Brown Jr., of the Athens, Ga., Negro public schools and will discuss the effect on the small rural high school trying to meet the accreditment standards of the southern association.

The organization which was formed in Atlanta in 1934 is not a rating association but is composed largely of schools and colleges for Negroes in the territory of the southern association which have been rated by that association and are not members of the association because the association does not admit Negro schools to membership. Negro schools in other regions which are members of other regional associations in some cases have joined this organization for the benefit of the professional discussion of problems peculiar to Negro schools.

While only accredited schools and colleges are admitted to membership, representatives of any high schools and colleges are welcome to attend the meetings and to participate in the discussions.

Va. State Session of School Asso. Elects V. E. Daniel

PETERSBURG, Va. (ANP)—The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools held its third annual meeting at Virginia State College here, Thursday and Friday.

Sixty-five delegates from every section of the South were in attendance at the gathering, which followed immediately after the esssion of the land grant college presidents.

The association is the official accrediting body for institutions of higher education and high schools clearing through the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools with Fred McCuiston of Nashville as liaison officer.

Gallagher Speaks

Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, white, president of Talladega chose subject, "If I Were a College President," and President William Stuart Nelson of Dillard University gave an address on "What Are and What Should Be the Relations of the Alumni and the College?"

V. E. Daniel, dean of Wiley College, was elected president to succeed W. A. Robinson of Atlanta. Among other speakers were:

T. E. McKinney of Johnson C. Smith University; R. O. Lanier, Houston; President Thomas E. Jones of Fisk; Robert P. Daniel, Shaw; Dright O. Holmes, Howard; A. A. Taylor, Fisk; Miss Edna Colson, Virginia State; Homer R. Raine, director, American Youth Commission; W. T. B. Williams and Alphonse Honinburg, Tuskegee; L. F. Palmer, Newport News; Mrs. Mary Bethune; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, and Sidney B. Hall, State superintendent public instruction, Richmond.

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS MEETS

Petersburg, Va., Nov. 27.—(ANP)—The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes held its third annual meeting at Virginia State college here Thursday and Friday, November 12, 13. Sixty-five representatives of colleges and high schools from every section of the South were in attendance at the gathering which followed immediately after the sessions of the Land Grant College Presidents. The Association is the official accrediting body for institutions of higher education and high schools clearing through the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools with Fred McCuistion of Nashville as liason officer.

Highlights of the meeting were the addresses of Dr. Edwin A. Lee, director of the National Occupation Conference, who spoke on the subject "Deep River" and gave an illuminating picture of the economic and social implications of life in America for the Negro, as well as those of Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of Talladega, who chose the subject, "If I Were A College President" and of President William Stuart Nelson of Dillard University who gave an address on "What Are and What Should Be the Relations of the Alumni and the College?"

V. E. Daniel, dean of Wiley college, was elected president to succeed W. A. Robinson of Atlanta. Among other speakers whose addresses revolved about the implications of the group's economic problems were T. E. McKinney of Johnson C. Smith University; R. O. Lanier, Houston; President Thomas E. Jones of Fisk; Robert P. Daniel, Shaw; Dwight O. Holmes, Howard; A. A. Taylor, Fisk; Miss Edna Colson, Virginia State; H. P. Rainey, director, American Youth Commission; W. T. B. Williams and Alphonse Hon-singburg, Tuskegee; L. F. Palmer, Newport News; Mrs. Mary Bethune, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, and Sidney B. Hall, state superintendent public instruction, Richmond.

Education - 1936

Colleges.

Association of Deans and Advisors to Women in Colored Schools.

Seventh Meeting of Race Women's Deans Ends at Wilberforce

Dr. R. R. Wright Greets Delegates To Deans, Advisors Session

3-28-36

XENIA, Ohio — The seventh annual meeting of the Association of Deans and Advisors to Women in Colored Schools held at Wilberforce University here closed last Saturday after a stirring session.

Dean Lucy D. Slowe, of Howard University, who is president of the association, led the discussion on the problems of the education of women.

Representatives from the nation's leading colored colleges and universities were present. The convention was given a welcome reception by Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., president of Wilberforce University.

Dean Hazel Brown Williams, of the Municipal College, Louisville, presided over the Friday session, during which Dean Myrtle Teal led the discussion on problems of student government.

Other leaders who participated on the program included Dean Ora Lee Mitchell of Dillard University; Dean Ann Heartwell, of Kentucky State Industrial College; Dean Merze Tate, of Barber-Scotia Junior College; and Prof. Gilbert Jones, of Wilberforce.

Commission on Institutions of Higher Education.

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Colleges.

Pres. Davis Elected To High Education Post

John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va., was elected as a member of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at the annual meeting of the association in Chicago this week.

President Davis succeeds on the commission G. N. Carman, the retiring president of Lewis Institute, who has served the association in various capacities for 41 years.

The work of the commission consists of applying accrediting criteria to and improving the educational efforts of member colleges and universities in the association. West Virginia State College has been for 10 years a member of the North Central Association of Colleges.

Education – 1936

D.C.

Colleges.

Terrell Has Larger Enrollment Than Howard U. School of Law

Of Total of 4,908 Students in District Studying Law, Only 167 Are Colored; Terrell Has 96 And Howard University 71

A statistical report published in "The American Law School Review," December, 1936, shows a total enrollment of 4908 students in the various law schools of the District of Columbia for the fall quarter of 1936.

The statistical table is based on figures furnished by deans, secretaries and registrtars of the various law schools, as follows:

Catholic University of America Law School, Columbus University School of Law, Georgetown University Law Department, George Washington University Law School, Howard University School of Law, National University Law School, Robert H. Terrell Law School, Southeastern University School of Law, and the Washington College of Law. Of the 4908 students there are only 167 colored students enrolled as followers:

Howard University School of Law, 71; and the Robert H. Terrell Law School, 96; the only colored law schools in the district of Columbia.

The total enrollment for each law school ranges from 71 students to 1142 law students at National University School of Law. Of the total enrollment only 2.9 per cent are colored.

The Howard University School of Law showed an increase of 9.1 per cent over its 1935 enrollment which was an increase of 24 per cent over its 1935 enrollment which was 68 students.

Classifications of these law students by year, are as follows: 2170 students, first year; 1349 students, second year; 987 students, third year; and 146 students fourth year; Enrollment by year for the two colored schools are as follows: Howard University School of Law, 32 students, first year; 18 students, second year; 15 students, third year. The Robert H. Terrell Law School, 45 students, first year; 21 students, second year; 11 students, third year; and 8 students, fourth year.

The largest number of students enrolled at the National University Law School which is as follows: 550 students, first year; 295 students, second year; 242 students, third year; 75 students fourth year. Making a total of 1142 students enrolled in the school.

A number of the law schools in the District of Columbia operate both day and evening schools, but at present, there is only one law school, the Robert H. Terrell, which operates evening classes for colored students, Howard University having abolished its evening school some years ago.

Education—1936
Colleges.

D.C.

Law School At Howard Moves To The Campus

Journal and Guide

Located In Downtown Washington Half Century

1-7-36

WASHINGTON—After half a century in downtown Washington, close by the courts, the Law School of Howard University returned to the campus last week with the opening of classes following the Christmas and New Year holidays.

The Law School is now located on the first and second floors of the fireproof building formerly used as the University Dining Hall. The dining room proper, with its high ceiling and deep windows, overlooking the reservoir, houses the new Law Library.

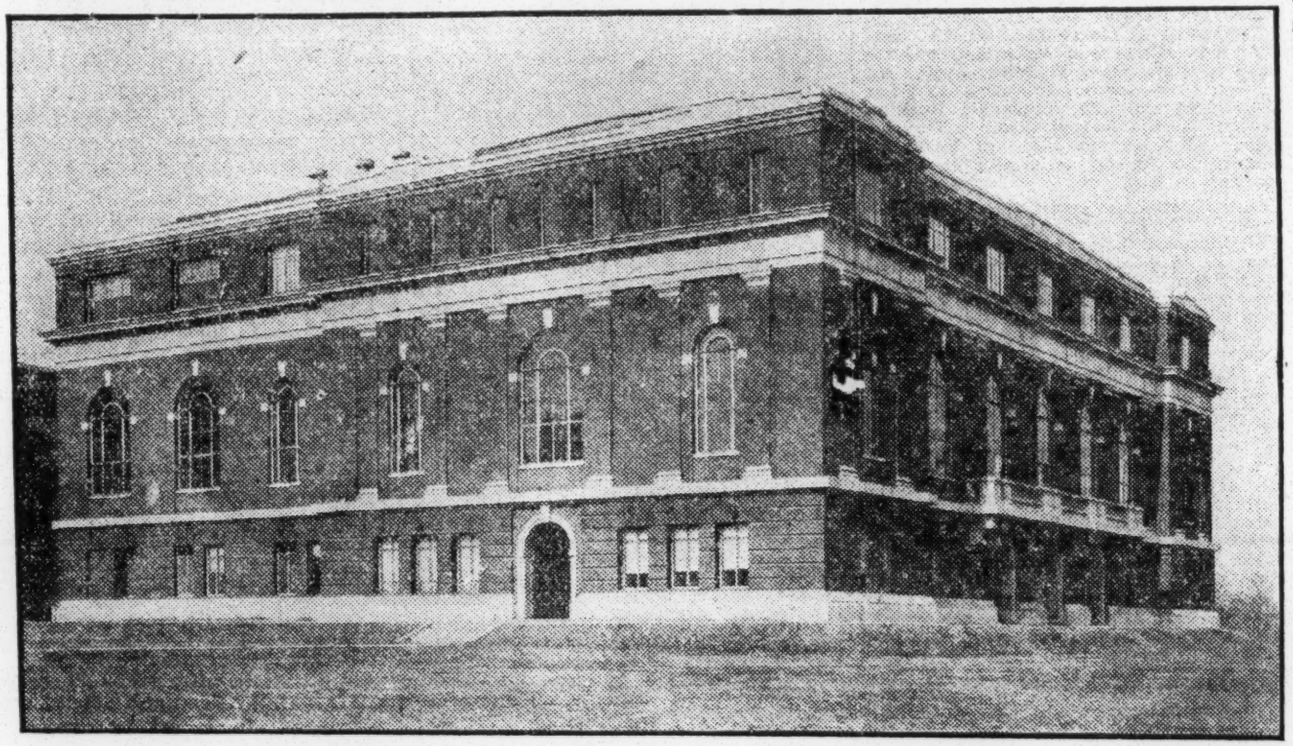
The school was forced out of its narrow, deep-red brick, three-story building at 420 Fifth St., N.W.—a landmark on Judiciary Square—because the structure is old and too small to accomodate adequately the growing library and to afford the classroom facilities and offices for instructors required by the Association of American Law Schools, of which the Law School has been a member since 1931.

REMOVAL DEMANDED BY LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Inspectors of both the A. A. L. S. and the American Bar Association have stressed that it is mandatory for the school to move into larger quarters and both recommended removal back to the campus where coordination of law courses with the general university work in Commerce and Finance and the Social Sciences would be possible.

It was also pointed out that the present trend throughout the country is for universities to house their law schools on the campus since law students do not have to depend altogether on getting their practice training by observance in court rooms, but now

HOWARD UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL GETS NEW HOME



Pictured here is the building on Howard University campus, Washington, D.C., which the Howard University Law School will occupy after half a century in downtown Washington. The law school moved to the campus last week with the opening of classes after the holidays. The building, which is fireproof, formerly housed the University Dining Hall. The Law School is located on the first and second floors.

EARLY HISTORY

The Howard University Law School first opened its doors on the second floor of the main building of the University on January 6, 1869, with John Mercer Langston, first and only Negro Congressman from Virginia, and who later became Acting President of the University, as first dean of the Law School.

The early teachers were practicing lawyers and judges, and for their convenience the school was moved nearer to the courts—to 506 Fifth St. N.W., the home of General Reuben Mussey, a member of the faculty. Later it was located in the Lincoln Building, 509 Seventh St. N.W., where the Second National Bank is now situated, and next at Ninth and D Sts., N.W.

After this building was destroyed by fire, the university purchased the building at 420 Fifth St. N.W., and the Law School occupied it until its most recent removal. The old building was remodeled in 1932 and named William M. Evarts Hall, after U. S. Senator Evarts of New York, an untiring friend of the school.

During the vacation season, 19,000 books and pamphlets were moved to their new steel shelves, and room also was reserved for the 1,500 volumes of English reports which, for more than a year, had to be kept in the basement of the old building for lack of space in the library.

These reports constitute the Louis Marshall Collection, donated by the estate of Mr. Marshall, leading New York lawyer and friend of Howard University and the Negro people. Other books which will be made accessable include gifts from the estate of Thomas Walker, Washington attorney, one of the early graduates of the Law School and a trustee; 300 volumes of session laws and textbooks from the Harvard University Law School, and 190 volumes from Joseph I. Weller, well known retired local attorney and realtor, and his daughter, Mrs. Edwin N. Cherrington.

The new library will easily accommodate 25,000 books and will enable the Howard Law School to mainatin its place as having one of the best working law school libraries in the country, a rating given it by the inspectors of the Association of American Law Schools.

LARGER QUARTERS ASSURED

In the old building, it was necessary to do all work by artificial lighting, and it was difficult to ventilate the rooms properly or keep them comfortably warm in winter. These problems are solved in the new building and during the day it will be possible to study and work by just the daylight.

JOHN M. LANGSTON'S IDEA

The idea of founding the Howard University Law School was the idea of Mr. Langston, a man highly respected by people of both races and who, during his lifetime filled the positions of Inspector of the Bureau of Refuges, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, a member of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, Minister-Resident and Consul-General to the Republic of Haiti, and first President of Virginia State College for Negroes, at Petersburg.

Mr. Langston was born free on Captain Ralph Quarles' plantation in Louisa County, Virginia, in 1829. He was graduated from the college and divinity school of Oberlin College and tried to enter a law school, but was turned down successively on account of his color. After a nationwide search, he was accepted to read law in the office of a white lawyer in Elyria, Lorrain County, Ohio, and was admitted, after many obstacles, to the Ohio Bar on September 13, 1854—the first American of Negro blood to enter the profession of the law.

NO COLOR OR SEX DISCRIMINATION

Indicative of the policy of Howard University not to draw lines of color or sex, when the law school was opened its first class included a woman, deemed the first admitted to any law school in the country, and on the faculty and in the student body were both white and colored persons.

The Law School is now an "approved" Day School, with a full and part-time faculty of 10 and a present enrollment of 60. Professor William E. Taylor, who holds the degree of juris doctor from the University of Iowa, is acting Dean of the Law School.

presided over by Sol Guignard and was held in the office of Attorney S. B. Morgan. The object of the meeting in February will be to give critical study of administrative problems of the A. M. E. Church and to make certain requests of the General Conference for remedial work.

The committee denies the published statement that an Episcopal Committee was elected in the state meeting held in Columbia, Dec. 17. The item appearing in the press is as follows: "At a meeting of the South Carolina A. M. E. Church presided over by Bishop Noah W. Williams, the Rev. E. H. McGill, formerly withdrew as a candidate for the bishopric and the presiding bishop refused to respect responsibility of appointing members to the Episcopal Committee."

The laymen contend that the above is not correct; that the presiding bishop had a member of the state meeting posted to offer a resolution in the form of a motion whereby Bishop Noah Williams did appoint a committee without permitting a ballot as per discipline.

Howard University Is In Chemistry Society

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The American Institute of Chemists, Washington, D. C. Chapter, has included Howard University among a number of recognized schools to whose outstanding seniors majoring in chemistry the institute is to make special awards of medals.

The recipient of the award is to be recommended from the graduating class by the faculty of the Department of Chemistry, Howard University.

Terrell Law School Has Enrollment of 66

Journal and Guide Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Robert H. Terrell Law School opened last Monday evening with an enrollment of 66 students, 38 of whom are in the first year class.

The several members of the faculty spoke to the students at the opening exercises.

Increased Interest Seen in Howard U. School of Engineering, Architecture

Graduates of 1936 Class Employed; Two Are In New Heat, Light and Power Plant; Instructor Awarded Ohio State U. Degree

During the school year 1935-36 the enrollment in the Howard University School of Engineering and Architecture was 15 per cent higher than at any time in the past twenty-five years. Present indications are that this enrollment will be exceeded during the next school year.

Dean Downing attributes this record, which has shown a steady increase during the past three years, to causes which include the following factors:

The increasing number of high school graduates able to pursue a rigid scientific college program. (There was an entering freshman class of 27 students in 1935-36).

The increasing emphasis being placed on engineering and architectural projects by Federal and State governments and municipalities.

The large number of Negroes now being employed on engineering and architectural projects.

National vocational guidance programs of vocational guidance directors in secondary schools.

The benefits afforded through the recent curricula reorganization of the Howard University School of Engineering and Architecture.

The availability to worthy students of scholarship aid.

The increasing number of college graduates able to earn degrees in engineering in two or more additional years of study at this school.

Addison E. Richmond, instructor in civil engineering, was awarded the professional degree of civil engineer by Ohio State University at the June commencement.

Stephen S. Davis, Boston, and Edwin M. Gardner and Nathaniel W. Wright, Washington, of the 1936 graduating class in engineering now are employed in the new Heat, Light and Power Plant recently constructed at Howard University. The remaining graduates of the class are also already employed.

Reprinted from Late Editions of last week

H. U. Trustees Hear Alumni Committee

WASHINGTON.

A committee from the General Alumni Association appeared before the Howard University board of trustees in session here Tuesday and recommended the appointment of a committee on alumni affairs to promote a more sympathetic and sustained program of co-operation between the board and the alumni.

On the committee were Eugene Davidson, general alumni secretary, Mrs. Anna J. Scott and George A. Parker.

President Mordecai Johnson in his annual report called attention to the university's assets of $7,963,170.93 as of June 30.

Bids were opened October 14 at the Department of the Interior for the two new men's dormitories and the new library, the former to cost $525,000 and the latter, approximately, $800,00.

T. L. Hungate, chairman, presided. The following other board members were present:

Dr. George E. Bell, Montclair; Dr. Jacob Billikopf, Philadelphia; Dr. Sara W. Brown, New York; W. Justin Carter, Harrisburg, Pa.; George W. Crawford, New Haven; Victor B. Deyber, Washington; Lloyd K. Garrison, Madison, Wis.; Dr. Charles H. Garvin, Cleveland; Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. John R. Hawkins, Washington;

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, New York; Dr. Leverett S. Lyon, Washington City; J. C. Napier, Nashville; Dr. C. C. Spaulding, Durham; P. B. Young, Norfolk;

Dr. Emmett J. Scott and V. D. folk; Dr. Jesse E. Moorland, New York; Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, New York;

Also, Dr. Emmett J. Scott and V. D. Johnston, secretary and treasurer of the University, respectively.

Bison Strike

A happyland for white-collared U. S. Negroes is a collection of buildings grouped around a grassy campus on the northwest outskirts of Washington, D. C. Howard University has many white friends as well: the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the General Education Board; Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who gave it nearly $5,000,000 in PWA grants for buildings and turned up last October to dedicate its new chemistry building; Eleanor Roosevelt, who has dropped in at Howard faculty meetings. Last week Howard's friends were shocked to hear that its 1,950 blackamoor students were to a man out on strike.

Howard's football team was the root of the difficulty. The black Bisons used to be the best team in the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, but since scholarly President Mordecai Wyatt Johnson came in 1926 the administration has paid less attention to athletics. President Johnson thriftily abolished football training table, shaved the athletic budget to $10,000, hired progressively cheaper coaches until this year he got black Harry Payne, a onetime Howard quarterback, to work part-time for $900. Under Coach Payne the Bisons proceeded to lose every game, were held scoreless in four of them. Fortnight ago 3,000 spectators were waiting in the stands to see Howard play Virginia Union when an announcer ran breathless onto the field with the news that the Bisons had quietly walked out on the game.

Found at a local Negro theatre enjoying the cinema *Down the Stretch*, the team announced that they would not go back to work without better food and more financial consideration. Some of them said they had been training on wieners. Howard's students marched out of their classrooms on a sympathy strike. Thereupon Howard canceled the annual Big Game of Negro football, Howard v. Lincoln University (Chester Co., Pa.), scheduled to be played in Washington on Thanksgiving Day.

Back last week from a Y. M. C. A. meeting in Indianapolis sped harried President Mordecai Johnson, persuaded the strikers to call a truce while he considered their demands: 1) better football equipment, 2) jobs for the team payable in board, 3) a football training table and dietitian, 4) an experienced full-time coach, 5) a team physician and trainer. Said a football spokesman, called upon to explain the Virginia Union desertion: "We were too hungry to get in there and battle those big country boys full of ham and kale. . . . Now this Lincoln team, they got a training table and eat good. . . . All the fellows want to play in this game. It's a big traditional game, but dawgone, we can't play if we don't get something to eat." At week's end the sympathetic strikers were back in class but Mordecai Johnson and the Bisons remained in deadlock.

H. U. Income Is Overspent

WASHINGTON.

The total income of Howard University for the year 1935-36 was $1,691,351.30, or $52,467.69 less than that for the previous year, according to the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior.

Income for current expenses, however, was $36,905.89 more than for current purpose in 1934-35, the report discloses, figures for the two periods being $1,024,118.60 and $987,212.71, respectively.

Total income for 1934-35 was $1,743,818.99.

The total expenditures for all purposes were $1,709,992,-63., an increase of $17,276,-37 over the total expenditures for 1934-35.

But the total expenditures for current purposes exceeded the income by $1,364.90. The total expenditures for current expenses in 1935-36 were $1,025,483.50, an increase of $72,097.15 over the previous year.

U.S. Fund Percentage Down

The report points out that while the peak expenditures of long appropriated Government funds for buildings temporarily throw a heavier percentage weight on the side of the Government in the total expenditures, the percentage of Government funds for current support is less than during the previous year.

The total assets of the university at June 30, last according to the report, were $7,963,170.93, exclusive of the unexpended balance of Government appropriations for the chemistry building, the heat, light, and power plant, the library, and the men's dormitories. The total assets June 30, 1935, were $7,323,-287.28.

Of the total assets, $1,095,974.38 represents assets in the physical plant extension fund made possible through private gifts from the General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald Fund; $910,012.36 represents endowment; $5,780,583.59, plant fund assets (an increase of $683,183.90 since the last report).

The remaining $176,600.60 represents assets of the current fund.

Building Completed

Building projects in process in the year ended June 30, were:

The chemistry building, which has been completed at a cost of $626,300; a library building, for which, allotment of $800,000 was released from impoundment February 7; the heat, light and power plant, which has been completed at a cost of $555,576.99; men's dormitories, for which $525,000 has been appropriated.

Education – 1936
Colleges.

Georgia.

Savannah, Ga., News
February 17, 1936

PROF. HUBERT TELLS ABOUT DR. ROBERTS

And How He Established Morehouse College

Principal J. W. Hubert said yesterday he was glad to answer phone inquiries in regard to Dr. Joseph T. Roberts, the founder of Morehouse College in 1867 at Augusta, February 18. It appears that he was reared to manhood in Schofield county, South Carolina. He was sent to Brown University in Rhode Island, from which he graduated. After the War Between the States he moved to Augusta and with his own resources based on his large land holdings in South Carolina, began the Augusta Institute for Negro Men.

In the early seventies the Baptist Home Mission Society of New York city came to his aid, and by agreement the school was moved to Atlanta, later changed in name to Morehouse College. Dr. Roberts was president until his death in 1888. His case seems to stand out alone. That of an aristocratic planter of the old South founding and perpetuating a school for negro men. Two favorite expressions of his transmitted to later student generations were: "I am for men," and "My boys! My boys can do anything." Among his most highly regarded students was Rev. Dr. E. K. Love, pastor of the First African Baptist Church in Savannah, 1885 to 1903, who led the movement which brought the State Industrial College to Savannah, who brought R. R. Wright, his college friend, here to be its first president. Dr. Love also founded Central City College in Mason.

The sixty-ninth anniversary of the college's founding in Augusta will hinge upon the struggles and achievements of Dr. Roberts and his "boys," the pioneers.

The public will also be interested to know that the Roberts school became so well established and supported that when the old Atlanta University failed financially some seven years ago, the friends of Morehouse, and Spellman College for women, with the assistance of the general education board, took over the plant and created the new Atlanta University graduate school, with six million dollars in new building endowments. Other negro colleges in Atlanta, with Spellman and Morehouse became affiliates. In this way the plant and traditions of Atlanta University were kept going, with President John Hope of Morehouse becoming the first president of the affiliate group.

All Morehouse men are asked to meet at 6:30 o'clock this evening at Mt. Zion Baptist Church, West Broad street.

Education – 1936
Colleges.

Florida

Mrs. Mary Bethune In New Plea For 'Ten Dollar' Gifts

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., April 16.—(C)—President Mary McLeod Bethune of Bethune-Cookman College, made a new plea for ten dollar gifts to help the college this week.

Education - 1936
Colleges.

National Association of College Women.

Mrs. Vivian Cook Re-elected Prexy of College Women

CINCINNATI, Ohio. — Mrs. Vivian Johnson Cook of Baltimore, Md., was re-elected president of the National Association of College Women at its thirteenth annual convention here last week.

Other officers elected were Mrs. Helen Brooks Grossley of Dover, Del., vice-president; Mrs. Ethel Harris Grubbs of Washington, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Esther Popel Shaw of Washington, corresponding secretary and Miss Mary T. Sumner of Washington, circulation secretary.

Directors

Miss Jimsiana Brassfield of Wilberforce, Ohio, was elected director of the North section. Miss Mary Ray Saxon of Columbia, S.C., is director of the South section; Mrs. Nellie Nicholson Taylor of Wilmington, of the East and Dr. Ruth Howard of Chicago of the West.

New members placed on the executive committee include Dr Georgiana R. Simpson and Miss Lucy D. Slowe of Washington, Mrs. Mae T. Adams of Baltimore and Mrs. Lillian Alexander of New York City.

Committe Chairmen

The committee chairmen include Mrs. Helen Brooks Grossley of Dover, mebership; Miss Juanita P. Howard of Washington, standards of colleges; Miss Orlean Collins of Pittsburgh, fellowships; Miss Hilda Davis of Raleigh, N.C., educational policies; Mrs. Helen I. Hawkins of Petersburg, finance; Mrs. Vashti Murphy, publicity.

Mrs. Mabel B. Jenkins of Corona, L.I., Miss Mae C. Hawes of Washington, Mrs. Jessie Harris of Cincinnati and Mrs. Mae Hill of Oakland, Calif., were appointed on the inter-racial relations committee.

Editors of the journal include: Mrs. Carrie Lee Blanchett and Miss Bertha C. McNeill of Washington.

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Guest Speaker At NYA Junior College Closing



PRES. CHARLES W. FLORENCE

At the closing exercises of the N. Y. A. Junior College Friday evening, May 29, President Charles W. Florence of Lincoln University will be the principal speaker. Remarks will also be made by L. R. Fuller, Supervisor of Special Projects, and Dr. D. Reiss, Supervisor of N. Y. A. Junior College.

This college has an enrollment of 130 students who have received instruction in the freshman and sophomore courses offered at Lincoln University. Full credit will be given these students at any college that they may wish to attend.

The exercises will be held in the assembly room of Stowe Teachers College.

The Faculty: Henri Burton, A. B., Lincoln, Pa.; B. D., Union Theo. Seminary, N. Y.; Dean, Western University; English, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo Ralph Wardlow, A. B., Fiske; M. S. Cornell; Graduate work toward Ph. D. Cornell. Carl E. Hamlett, A. B. Wilberforce; M. A. Columbia, New York. Sanford Robinson, III, B. S., Iowa. Augustus T. Perkins B. S., M. S., Graduate work toward Ph. D., Illinois. Virgil McKnight, A. B., Illinois; Graduate work, Sociology-History. William Young A. B., Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. Irma Taylor, B. S. Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. Thelma M. Lewis, Graduate New England Cons. of Music; Grad. Boston U. Mus. B. degree; Grad. work Gordon College, Boston, Mass. Cleopatra Morrison, Graduate Sumner Teachers' College; Graduate work Univ. of Michigan. Gladys Lyons, B. S. C., Wilberforce, (secretary). Others assisting in the N. Y. A. project were: Linnear H. Bryant, A. B., Howard; Graduate work, University of California. Joseph Chapman, A. B., M. A. Northwestern.

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National Association of Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools.
6 6

Registrar Wiggins Of Prairie View Elected Head Of Organization

74 Delegates From 45 Colleges Attend Knoxville Confab

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Apr. 3.—Friday afternoon's session marked the close of the 11th annual conference of the National Association of Deans and Registrars in Negro schools which was held on the campus of Knoxville college here, March 25, 26, 27.

Probably no more important conference of its kind was ever held in Knoxville. The delegates, 74 in number, gathered here from 17 states and the District of Columbia, to represent 45 different Race institutions offering collegiate instruction. The educators who met here in conference departed with the feeling that this year's meeting was one of the best.

In the final session of the conference it was decided that the association would hold its 1937 convention at Southern university, Scotlandville, Fla. R. W. Smith is dean at Southern. W. H. Wiggins, registrar of Prairie View State college, Prairie View, Tex., was elected president of the group. Dean Liston, of Knoxville college, official host to this year's conference, was among those named on the executive committee.

The conference program included three main topics for consideration: the functions of the dean and of the registrar, the relation between college and community, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

In connection with this latter topic the men made a tour of Norris dam and the town of Norris. They heard several addresses by TVA men who outlined the project in its many phases to the delegates.

At the formal banquet held Thursday evening in the college dining room, J. Max Bond, supervisor of Race training for the TVA, spoke upon the value of the Authority to the Race in bringing him adult education.

The formal sessions of the conference generally followed the plan of one main speaker for the general subject, two or three shorter speeches, and then an open discussion and question period.

Speakers and leaders of the discussions in the meetings included leaders in the educational field from Howard university, Virginia State college, Prairie View State college, Atlanta university, Hampton institute, and other well known institutions of learning.

Among those attending the conference were Thomas Miles, acting dean of Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.; and B. T. McGraw registrar of Lincoln university.

W. H. WIGGINS HEADS DEANS, REGISTRARS

KNOXVILLE. — W. H. Wiggins, registrar at Prairie View State college, Prairie View, Texas, was elected president of the National Association of Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools which ended its eleventh annual session at Knoxville college Friday afternoon, March 27. The sessions opened on Wednesday, March 25.

Probably no more important conference of its kind was ever held in Knoxville. The delegates, 74 in number, gathered here from 17 states and the District of Columbia, to represent 45 different Negro institutions offering collegiate instruction. The educators who met here dispersed with the feeling that this year's meeting was one of the best.

Next Session to Southern U.

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In connection with this latter topic the men made a tour of Norris Dam and the town of Norris. They heard several addresses by TVA men who outlined the project in its many phases to the delegates.

J. Max Bond Speaks

At the formal banquet held on Thursday evening, March 26, in the college dining room, J. Max Bond, supervisor of Negro training for the T. V. A., spoke upon the value of the Authority to the Negro in bringing him adult education.

The formal sessions of the conference generally followed the plan of one main speaker for the general subject, two or three shorter speeches and then an open discussion and question period.

Speakers and leaders of the discussions in the meetings included leaders in the educational field from Howard university, Virginia State college, Prairie View State college, Atlanta university, Hampton institute, and other well known institutions of learning.

Among those attending the conference were Thomas Miles, acting dean of Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.; and B. T. McGraw registrar of Lincoln university.

COLLEGE DEANS, REGISTRARS IN ANNUAL CONFAB

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 27.—Registrar W. H. Wiggins, president of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools, called the executive committee of the association to gather for its annual conference, recently in order to prepare the program at Virginia State College for its next annual session at Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., February 9-10-11.

The committee considered the finances incurred during the current year and the budget appropriations and determined recommendations relative to the printing of the minutes of the annual session. The program as outlined will center around three very important phases of educational development; the educational functions that have been taken over recently by the federal government, particularly the matter of assistance will be discussed by several individuals who are engaged in this work; the college catalog of Race schools will come in for a critical examination by the association.

The members of the executive committee present were Registrar W. H. Wiggins, Prairie View State College, Dean George W. Gore, Tennessee A. and I. State College, Registrar S. Herbert Adams, Secretary, Johnson C. Smith university; Miss J. Louise Barrett, assistant secretary, Virginia State College; Registrar A. L. Kidd, assistant secretary, Florida A. and M. College; Dean T. E. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith university; Dean F. D. White, Livingston; Dean Johnstone, Virginia State College and W. W. Stewart, Southern university college; Dean H. Liston, Knoxville College, Dean J. P. Davis, Howard university.

National Youth Administration.

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Negroes Hold Many Important Posts in NYA Program

21,331 Negroes in High Schools Receiving Aid; 5,057 Students in Approximately 110 Colleges Get Monthly Allotments; 128 in Graduate Schools

(Editor's note: This is the first of a series of articles dealing with Negro participation in the work of the National Youth Administation which was set up by order of the President ten months ago.)

By FRERERICK S. WEAVER

The wholesale integration of Negroes into the full program of the National Youth Administration was lauded highly by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, a member of the advisory committee, at a recent meeting of that committee held here.

Mrs. Bethune, who read the report of the subcommittee on Negro youth, informed the committee that Negroes are represented on the state advisory committee in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, New York State, California, Illinois, Tennessee and Texas.

Advice Given

In some of these states Negroes are called upon frequently to offer advice and to help in the general interpretation of the program. In several states various Negro members have interested themselve in trying to increase the number of supervisory jobs given to Negroes and have spread knowledge about the program among the people.

Some Volunteer

In some states where there is no Negro staff member, the advisory committee has often assumed a full measure of responsibility for certain phases of the program. Whereas it has been advantageous to have the splendid cooperation of these volunteers, they, because of pressure of their own duties, have not always been able to give the time that was needed to the NYA program.

There are a number of very strong local committees. In New Jersey the heads of the agencies cooperating with the NYA meet from time to time to discuss ways of improving the type of work being done both from the point of view of their cooperation and the effect the program is having on the young people themselves.

The fourteen staff members on the State Administrative payrolls have been active in developing projects, especially for the Negro group and in seeing that they are sharing in the program as equitably as local conditions will allow. In some states it is fairly accurate to say that many supervisory positions have been made available for Negroes while in others there are very few Negro supervisors, several project having white supervisors.

High Schools

The number of high school students receiving aid has increased from 14,000 in November to 21,331 in February. On the whole, high school principals are very enthusiastic about this phase of the NYA program. Only one has been reported to have taken no interest in making fund available to needy youth.

The few criticisms heard have to do with the age limit which is considered too high and the amount paid to individuals, which is considered too small. Many principals divide the amount in an endeavor to spread it among more students. A great variety of work is being done by high school students throughout the states, including book-binding, clerical help, studies of sanitation and health, conditions in school communities, tutoring and repairing of school furniture.

College Students

Practically every Negro college in the country partcipates in the college aid program. There are 5,057 students in approximately 110 colleges receiving monthly allotments. The work done covers a wide range of activities such as research work, assisting in libraries, in laboratories and conducting recreational programs in the communities.

There are 128 students receiving graduate aid in the following institutions:

University of Southern California, University of Denver, Howard University, University of Chicago University of Illinois, Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta University, Gammon Theological Seminary, Butler University, Indiana University, Indiana State Teachers' College, University of Iowa, University of Kansa, Harvard University, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, New York University, Columbia University, Western Reserve, Ohio State University, Fisk University, University of Washington and the University of Wisconsin.

More Aid Needed

The need for increased aid for Negro students is indicated by the following statement sent to an NYA official from the University of Chicago:

"We have had applications from more Negro advanced graduate students for NYA assistance than our allotment equips us to assist. How many more applied than we could aid, I do not know, for as soon as we reached our quota, which is 4.8, I instructed those who applied that we could not be of assistance to them.

Letter Cited

"Only last week, however, one very promising young Negro asked about the NYA funds for Negro students and of couse was told that our quota for this year was being used and so far as I knew, would continue to be used for those who are now working under NYA. If additional funds are available, I should like to know that fact, so that if any Negro students inquire I can communicate with you and upon your authorization could give them promise of assistance. I wait a word from you."

Some of the Southern states have asked that an appropriation be made to the State NYA for graduate aid for Negro students which would allow them to provide for students from their states at Northern institutions, which have no stated ban on Negro students. This kind of provision would be similar to that made by certain Southern states which grant funds to Negroes to attend universities outside of the state.

The NYA has also what is known as Freshman College Centers in many of the states which offers help to a large number of youth who are not able to attend college. That these centres are set up indiscriminately is idicated by the fact that in Texas fifteen out of twenty centers are for Negroes, with an enrollment of 389 Negro students.

Former Tuskegeean Gets NYA Job in N.Y.

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Edward V. Taylor, senior research worker with the bureau of labor statistics and formerly attached to the administrative staff of Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed assistant for colored activities with the NYA of New York State.

Mary M. Bethune Appointed To High Position In NYA

(Photo on page 12)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The appointment of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of Daytona Beach, Fla., as Director Division of Negro Activities for the National Youth Administration, was announced today by Aubrey W. Williams, executive director. She succeeds Miss Juanita Sadler, New York, who has resigned.

"The National Youth Adminisration is securing in Mrs. Bethune the services of one of the most outstanding women of the Race," Mr. Williams commented. "I am confident that the splendid program for youth which has been initiated under Miss Sadler's supervision will be continued and enlarged under Mrs. Bethune."

Mrs. Bethune has been a member of the NYA advisory committee since August, 1935, having been appointed by President Roosevelt.

Born 61 years ago in Mayesville, S. C., Mrs. Bethune has come to be recognized among the leading educators in the United States. She was the founder, and is currently the president of Bethune-Cookman College of Daytona Beach, which has an average annual enrollment of 700 students and a physical plant valued at approximately $800,000. Her services have been made available to the government through a leave of absence granted by the college.

Mrs. Bethune is the founder and president of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women, yast-president of the National Association of Colored Women, past president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, vice president of the National Urban League, vice president of the Southern Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation, and is prominently identified with other educational racial, and inter-racial groups.

In 1934 she was awarded an honorary LL.D. by Lincoln university and was the recipient of the Spingarn medal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in recognition of outstanding service to the people of her race. In addition, she has received masters degrees from Wilberforce university and State College of South Carolina, and an L.H.D. from Bennett College.

DR. BOUSFIELD NAMED TO STATE NYA COMMITTEE

Miss Sears, McCahey And Hunter Also Appointed

At his office in the Rosenwald Fund building, 4901 Ellis avenue, Dr. M. O. Bousfield, associate director for medical service, and president of the Chicago Urban League, was formally inducted to membership of the State-Wide Advisory Board of the National Youth Administration by William J. Campbell, state director.

Serving upon this committee for planning the policies and programs of development for the entire state are other such notable personages as Miss Amelia Sears, former Cook Co. commissioner and social worker; James B. McCahey, president of the Chicago Board of Education, and Joel Hunter, director of United Charities.

Dr. Bousfield is a singular selection for such a position. Besides the above named position he is:

William J. Campbell, in appointing Dr. Bousfield, a capable and public-spirited physician of national reputation, assures the Race members of the state an impartial and peculiar problems in receiving NYA assistance in planning for the genera welfare of their youth.

R. R. Moton's Son Assigned to NYA Post in Alabama

Afro-American

Administrative Assistants Are Now Employed in Fourteen States.

9-19-36

E.V. TAYLOR GETS N. Y. STATE FIELD

Baltimore Md

Mrs. B. E. Mays Offered D. C. Directorship.

WASHINGTON

The appointment of Robert Russa Moton, Jr., as administrative assistant in Alabama and Edward V. Taylor, in New York State (not including New York City) was announced by the National Youth Administration, last week, bringing the total number of States using such advisers up to fourteen.

The other States in which these assistants are located are Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

New York State now has two assistants, including one previously assigned to New York City only.

No "Colored" Projects

"These officials are not particularly concerned with administering 'colored' projects," said Dr. Frank Horn, white assistant director of the Division of Negro Affairs, in an interview last week.

"Their work is to see that the colored citizens of this country are integrated into and participate fully in NYA activities in proportion to their numbers."

Additional funds to be used among students coming from drought-affected families will be available, it was stated, and may be used in either high schools or colleges at the discretion of the State directors. This ruling does not apply to regular NYA appropriations.

Mrs. Mayo Offered D.C. Post

Mrs. Sadie Gary Mays, wife of Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, dean of the Howard University School of Religion, has been offered the new post of director of NYA activities for the District of Columbia

Heretofore the national administrative officers have been expected to personally handle District projects, and the reported failure to secure satisfactory results have caused much complaint.

26,000 Students Aided

To date according to NYA figures, 26,000 students between the ages of 16 and 25 are earning aid to meet educational expense.

In secondary schools, 21,000 pupils are earning $6 a month with which to pay for car fares, lunches, text books, and other needs; while 5,000 college students are earning $15 monthly to meet their larger expenses. Fifteen freshmen college centers have enrolled 380 college students.

20,000 Others Helped

"Socially significant" work projects are occupying 20,000 young people other than students from 18 to 25 years old.

The new camps for unemployed women have enrolled 338 women at five camps employing 77 staff members. Seven additional camps where no racial separation exists are also attended by colored girls, but no special record is kept of the number of these attending.

A FEASIBLE RACIAL PROGRAM FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

By Dr. Kelly Miller

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune has been appointed by President Roosevelt to the National Youth Administration to represent the interests of the colored race in this patriotic movement. Mrs. Bethune is the first colored woman to be appointed to any high station of nation-wide import. As president of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs Mrs. Bethune first came to general public notice. By her work in this organization she impressed herself not only upon the colored women of the country, but upon the whole race regardless of sex. Mrs. Bethune organized a school for girls at Daytona Beach, Fla., which was later consolidated with the Cookman Institute which was under the control of the Methodist Church. The consolidated school is now known as the Bethune-Cookman College over which she presides. By her indefatigable labor she has brought this institution nation-wide reputation and influence as one of the outstanding institutions for the uplift of the colored race.

As an impressive speaker, Mrs. Bethune has few equals and fewer, if any, superiors. Her style of oratory is simple, direct, clear, pleasing and persuasive. Her voice is resilient, with a melodious cadence which reminds us of the late J. C. Price. She never wants for the right word in the right place at the right time.

My purpose in this release is not to eulogize Mrs. Bethune but to call attention to her proposition to corral the united opinion and condense it into a feasible program to be presented to President Roosevelt, so as to enable him to integrate the just claims of the race into the New Deal. Hitherto we have sought united action through nation-wide organizations. Frederick Douglass was the president of the first movement of this kind since Emancipation. T. Thomas Fortune and Bishop Alexander Walters projected the Afro-American Council as a sort of holding committee for political and civil rights. William Monroe Trotter was the promoter of the Equal Rights League. Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois launched the Pan-African Congress. Kelly Miller organized the Negro Sanhedrin. A year or so ago John P. Davis, assuming leadership of the Negro intelligentsia, called into existence the short-lived National Negro Congress. All of these have had their day and ceased to be. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Interracial Commission are co-racial movements under reserved white control for work in the Negro field. These bi-racial organizations are still living and functioning. Although they fall short of the character and type of the nation-wide race organization under Negro inception inspiration and leadership which the race still yearns for, still it seems that they will have to do until the real thing comes along.

Mrs. Bethune does not propose another abortive attempt at race-wide organization to replete the graveyard of those which have gone before. Her proposition is of a far simpler nature. She has written to organziations and individuals who represent all schools of thought and shades of opinion to submit their views as to what such an aggenda should contain. These views are to be consolidated and put into suitable shape to be presented to the President. This statesman-like proposal cannot fail to elicit the hearty support and enthusiastic cooperation of all those who believe that the Negro should receive from the New Deal his just share of the benefits which it promises to the forgotten man. We can all join in this race-wide petition with greater assurance since President Roosevelt assures us that there are to be no forgotten races.

Mrs. Bethune is to be congratulated in the language of the old classical maxim: Dux femina factae (a woman is the leader of the deed).

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National Youth Administration.

Race Urged To Participate In Youth Program

$10,000,000 To Be Used For Four Projects By The NYA

NEW YORK — Colored people throughout the country, and especially those individuals and groups working with young people, are urged by the NAACP to formulate projects to see that colored young people participate in the 10 million-dollar National Youth Administration program just announced.

In Bulletin No. 4 of the National Youth Administration, issued January 3, 1936, is an outline of four projects upon which ten million dollars will be spent. They are:

(1) Projects for youth development and recreational leadership; in which part time employment of young people from relief families will be given as leaders and assistants in the establishment and conduct of recreational and community activities.

(2) Projects for rural youth development; to provide part-time employment of young people from relief families in rural communities.

(3) Public service projects; to provide part-time employment as assistants in various public services such as traffic, sanitation, health, and investigation of local and state governmental records.

(4) Research projects; to provide part-time employment in researches in local history, tax records, safety campaigns, etc.

Colored groups, in order to secure some of this employment, must formulate projects coming under these four headings and submit them to the State Youth Director for approval. Detailed information on how to prepare a project may be obtained from the National Youth Administration in Washington, D. C., by asking for N. Y. A. Bulletin No. 4, issued January 3, 1936.

The NAACP urges that all efforts which seem to be attempts at discrimination be submitted to the National Youth Administration in Washington, D. C., and that similar complaints be fgorwarded to the NAACP, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, so that discrimination may be checked and a fair share of this project appropriation be allocated to colored youth.

NYA PROJECT FOR RACE GIRLS SET UP IN FLA.

Vocational Guidance Data To Be Gathered

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 6—The National Youth Administration of Florida with headquarters for the Race at Edward Waters college, where Edward R. Rodriquez is assistant state director, has now to its credit a vocational guidance project for young women between the ages of 16 and 25.

The project swung into form officially last week when Garner B. Anchors, Jr., state supervisior of vocational guidance with the headquarters at the University of Florida met with these young women who were present and eligible to work on the project. A period was given over for a shattering of the objectives of the vocational guidance project, which is incidentally one of the first in Florida for young Race women.

Mr. Anchors revealed that "the project is designed to assist somebody in finding a place in this big game of life." It was learned later that such would be made possible through a process of "clipping, reading and classifying." The result of such a procedure will be a bound volume of material—falling under 27 classifications—to be used by those who desire it.

The finished products will be turned over to the library at the University of Florida, extension education division. For the asking, it might be used by those who are interested in using its contents. The Kiwanis club is co-sponsor with the National Youth Administration in setting up this project and Jacksonville is the first city in the state to have one of these projects set up for Race girls.

The staff personnel for this set-up runs as follows: acting assistant supervisior, Miss Josephine Lowe; captain of collectors, Miss Lucy Mae Dawson; magazine receiving clerk, Miss Eunice Henderson; timekeeper, Miss Alma Stewart, and Miss Juanita Geter, classifier.

5,000 COLLEGE STUDENTS GET AID FROM NYA

14,000 High School, 70 Grad Students Helped

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6—Selecting participants in its program primarily on a basis of need and with full consideration for all groups, the National Youth Administration is helping approximately 19,000 young people of the Race to continue in school through payments for part-time work under supervision of school authorities.

Although definite figures are not yet available, many unemployed and out-of-school young people of the Race between 16 and 25 years of age also are being put to work under the nation-wide NYA projects.

Through its educational aid program, the NYA is enabling approximately 5,000 undergraduate and 70 graduate college students to continue their education. Allotments for undergraduate students are based on a monthlya verage of $15 per student while graduate students receive from $25 to $30 monthly. Approximately 14,000 high school students are being paid a maximum $6 monthly.

To insure adequate handling of the program as it relates to the Race, special Race staff members have been appointed in states where the Race population is large. Negroes also have representation on many State Advisory committees as well as the National Advisory committee.

Serving on the National Advisory committee are Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder of Bethune-Cookman college. Miss Juanita J. Saddler is administrative assistant in charge of Race work on the national staff in Washington.

The following Race staff members are now serving on state staffs: Edward Rodriguez, Florida; R. W. Bulloch, Georgia; Charles P. Browning, Illinois; Mercer M. Mance, Indiana; G. B. Tucker, Iowa; T. E. Brown, Kentucky; Mrs. Sarah C. Fernandis, Maryland; William A. Smith, New Jersey; A. C. Fallings, New York City; William Johnson, New York State; Charles E. Boyer, North Carolina; Rufus S. Watson, Pennsylvania; Miss Cecilia Johnson, South Carolina; Robert E. Clay, Tennessee, and J. A. Oliver, Virginia.

Besides a special Negro Advisory committee in Texas, of which W. L. Davis is chairman, there are 25 Race representatives on State Advisory committees. They are: Dr. H. D. Trenhold and Dr. F. D. Patterson, Alabama; Dr. Nolan Irby, Arkansas; J. R. E. Lee and Ben A. Richardson, Florida; Arthur Raper, Georgia; Percy Julian, Indiana; Ferdinand L. Barnett, Kansas; I. Willis Cole, Kentucky; Dr. Jose A. Hardin, Louisiana; John T. Clark, Missouri; W. R. Valentine, New Jersey; Dr. D. D. Jones, North Carolina; William Walker, Ohio; Rev. Gordon Hancock, Virginia; C. A. Johnson, South Carolina; W. O. Armstrong, West Virginia; Dr. Leslie P. Hill, Pennsylvania; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Robert S. Abbott; Geo. Arthur and Claud Barnett, Illinois; Mrs. Cecilia Saunders and E. R. Alexander, New York City, and T. Arnold Hill, New York state.

NYA Program Aids Many Negroes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Selecting participants in its program primarily on a basis of need and with full consideration for all groups, the National Youth Administration is helping approximately 19,000 Negro people to continue in school through payments for part-time work under supervision of school authorities.

Although definite figures are not yet available, many unemployed and out-of-school Negro young people between 16 and 25 years of age also are being put to work under the four nation-wide NYA projects.

Through its educational aid program, the NYA is enabling approximately 5,000 undergraduate and 70 graduate college students to continue their education. Allotments for undergraduate students are based on a monthly average of $15 per student while graduate students receive from $25 to $30 monthly. Approximately 14,000 high school students are being paid a maximum of $6 monthly.

To insure adequate handling of the program as it relates to Negroes, special Negro staff members have been appointed in states where the Negro population is large. Negroes also have representation on many State Advisory committees as well as the National Advisory Committee. In Texas, a special Advisory Committee composed entirely of Negroes has been appointed.

Serving on the National Advisory Committee are Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder of Bethune-Cookman College. Miss Juanita J. Sadler is administrative assistant in charge of Negro work on the national staff in Washington.

Over 400 Race Youths Hired On NYA Projects

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Mar. 6.—Over 418 Race boys and girls have been employed on projects of the National Youth Administration in Philadelphia, according to Rufus S. Watson, deputy director. They are employed in all capacities depending on their training and experience.

Assisting with the general supervision of National Youth Administration projects are the following: Mrs. Mamie Thomas, assistant deputy director; Miss Verna Martin, secretary; Mr. George Drummond, assistant to the county supervisor; J. T. Gaith, Calvin, Blackiston, Miss Marshal-Neil Ellison, Landis Brown and George Allen, teachers. Several more adult workers have been selected for projects not yet underway.

Work on the first youth centered project in Philadelphia was started February 21 on the building of the Mt. Locust street. Fifteen youths were assigned to this project and will be under the supervision of WPA recreation workers selected by Mr. Watson.

A project to develop playfields and athletic fields on vacant lots was started February 20. Thirty boys were assigned to this project and three full-time workers as supervisors. After these fields have been developed, materials such as boxing gloves, horseshoes, quoits, baseballs and bats, dodgeballs, etc., will be supplied for the recreational activities to be carried on by the group.

Three projects originated by Mr Watson to assist hospitals in health and welfare activities have been approved and workers will be assigned at an early date. These combined projects will employ 1,000 boys and girls, a large number of whom will be Negroes.

In addition to his duties in Philadelphia, Mr. Watson is developing projects for Negro Youth throughout the state in cooperation with district directors.

Mr. Watson's offices are located in the Board of Education building on the Parkway.

1279 Virginia Students Now Represented

Mrs. Bethune Reveals Every Negro College Is Participating

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than 26,500 colored high school and college students are receiving substantial aid in continuing their studies from the National Youth Administration, it was revealed in a report presented to the Administration's National Advisory Committee by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune recently. The state of Virginia is represented by 847 Negro high school students and 432 college students.

Practically every Negro college in the country is participating in the college aid program, which covers such activities as research work, assisting in libraries and laboratories, and conducting recreational programs in the communities. High school pupils are given financial assistance in return for performing such tasks as binding text boks, making studies of sanitation and health, tutoring and repairing school furniture.

In addition to the student-aid program, the NYA also has a work-projects program for out-of-school youth. This includes the establishment of community centers, community farms, and community libraries; the construction of swimming pools and parks throughout the South where such facilities had not previously been available to colored people, the development of supervised playground and recreational activities, and the operation of toy "libraries" for the use of children whose parents cannot afford to give them playthings. The total number of Negro youth employed on these projects has not yet been determined.

AID HEALTH SITUATION

One of the most unusual of these projects is that undertaken in Taylor, Texas, a city with a large Negro population. A preliminary survey there revealed that the colored men, women and children in Taylor lost an average of 18 days from work or school last year as a result of illness — malaria, dysentery, typhoid, and tuberculosis being the chief causes. The city dump was found to be the principal health menace; the colored public school, badly in need of cleaning and repair, was a close runner-up; and the fact that Negroes living in the city had no public recreational facilities—except, perhaps, the dump, where many of the children played --further complicated the situation.

As a result of this survey, the causes underlying these conditions are now being remedied by NYA workers, drawn for the most part from Bishop and Prairie View Colleges. The dump already has been cleaned up and fenced off, the school has been thoroughly renovated, and a well-equipped playground is now in the making.

In Chicago, four community centers have been set up and are being operated by the administration. These centers are being used as centers of youth activities, and out of them are growing many permanent boys' and girls' clubs. Special forums are being conducted on health, Negro youth problems, and Negro history.

In Marion County, Ind., 314 colored boys and girls are employed on a recreation project. The girls have completed training in sewing, handicraft work, social recreation, music, dramatics, and art appreciation, and the boys are working to beautify Holliday Park by clearing out dead timber and underbrush, grading land to provide for baseball diamonds and football gridirons, developing natural springs, and relocating shrubbery. All are being given training in vocational guidance, safety and personal hygiene.

56 IN KNOXVILLE

In Knoxville, Tenn., 26 boys and 30 girls are at work on a project providing supervised recreational activities for 2,500 colored youths in and about the city. In Memphis, 310 boys are engaged in constructing a recreational center for themselves. Nashville's Agricultural and Industrial School is being repaired and beautified by 100 boys and 30 girls, who are constructing tennis courts, planting flowers and trees, and landscaping the campus grounds.

In Baton Rouge, La., community activities includes the formation of a labor squad among the young boys who are not competent to lead in recreational or cultural work, reopening of the Sylvania F. Williams Community Center, which had been closed for three years, and the operation of a new community center in nearby Algiers.

In Meridian, Miss., a group of high school graduates is working under a Negro probation officer, checking on the school attendance of juvenile delinquents. There is also a training school for domestic servants, giving instruction in the proper preparation of meals, serving tables, house-cleaning, and etiquette. In Savannah, Ga., colored girls prepare lunches for needy school children. In Norfolk, Va., colored boys have been employed to improve Baraud Park, and girls serve hot lunches to undernourished children in school cafeterias.

ESTABLISH TOY LIBRARY

In Newark, N. J., the NYA has established a toy "library" manned by colored boys and girls ranging in age from 16 to 25. Used toys are collected reconditioned, then distributed to youngsters in the same way as books are loaned by a library. The work develops hand skills in those who rebuild the broken toys and, at the same time ,provides recreational opportunities for the very young who do not otherwise receive the benefit of the youth program.

The Youth Administration is supervised by a system of national, state, and local advisory committees. Negroes are represented on the committees in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Virginia, South Carolina, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York City, New York State, California, Illinois, and Tennessee. In Texas there is a special committee composed entirely of Negroes.

Education-1936
Colleges.

North Carolina

Durham, N. C. Herald
June 2, 1936

GIVE DR. SHEPARD !

This is commencement season hereabouts and no community is more blessed in that respect than is Durham. Regularly we are privileged to participate in and see the culmination of the efforts of an educational year.

It is fitting, therefore, that mention be made of the not unimportant fact that this week the North Carolina College for Negroes celebrates its 25th year of service with a topnotch commencement program. Today Ogden L. Mills, Mr. Hoover's secretary of the treasury and one of the financial, political and economic leaders who has managed to retain his head, delivers the commencement address.

Not a few have wondered how Dr. Shepard booked Mr. Mills and why he took time off at so busy a season to come down and contribute to the celebration at the local Negro school. Well, we do not know the inside and know nothing of the difficulty experienced in getting so outstanding a personality. But we do know that throughout the history of the North Carolina College for Negroes it has held to high standards, aspirations and has flourished on a mighty lean diet. From a small beginning it has, under the guidance of Dr. Shepard and his co-workers, grown into an institution of major importance to the Negro race and no less so to the entire citizenry of North Carolina. It is the only Negro institution of its type allocated state funds and despite mountainous handicaps has managed to meet requirements of rating associations and with meager appropriations expanded to meet new demands.

So if you ask us, North Carolina College for Negroes and the folk running it have a right to ask and expect support and encouragement from thinking citizens at home and from afar. And that, to us, is sufficient explanation of the excellence of commencement programs Dr. Shepard regularly arranges.

And while the commencement show is in the limelight and while bouquets are being tossed into deserving laps, isn't it a good time to remind all that it costs money to run the sort of college Dr. Shepard is running—more than the legislature provides. As a matter of fact, private donations have contributed to the success of the venture and without them there is no making of ends meet. There is, we are told, a small deficit chargeable to the current scholastic year. Isn't now a good time for friends of the institution to liquidate that item?

A. AND T. GETS "A" RATING

GREENSBORO, N.C.—A. and T. College here was given an "A" rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which held its annual meeting in Richmond last week.

"A" RATING AWARDED A. & T.

Atlanta World

GREENSBORO, N. C. — From Mr. Fred McCuistion, executive agent of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, President F. D. Bluford of the A. and T. College received the following telegram today:

12-8-36

"I am pleased to announce that the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina has just been voted the class "A" rating by the Southern Association in its regular annual meeting at Richmond, Virginia. Letter confirming this action will be sent you later."

This rating of the institution was made after a very thorough inspection of all of the departments of the work by representatives of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The Southern Asscciation is the highest rating agency in this section of the country and thus this, its highest rating is a signal honor and a splendid recognition of the fine work which the College is doing in its various departments.

The Agricultural and Technical College, which was founded in 1892 "for instruction in practical agriculture, the mechanic arts and such branches of learning as relate thereto not excluding academic and classical instruction," according to its charter, has always emphasized the agricultural and technical branches of study and today has the largest agricultural and technical enrollments of any of the Negro institutions.

Durham, N. C. Herald
December 2, 1936

Negroes May Seek Hand In Running State Institutions

The state committee on Negro affairs at a mass meeting at Raleigh December 18 may propose the appointment of Negroes to the boards of trustees of North Carolina Negro educational institutions, it was learned yesterday.

The proposal, it is believed, is an outgrowth of the recent strike of students at the A. and T. college of Greensboro.

Two Durham Negroes — C. C. Spaulding and G. W. Cox—are members of the sub-committee of the state group. They, along with several other local colored leaders, are expected to attend the Raleigh conference.

Other recommendations to be discussed at the meeting are vocational guidance in Negro high schools, adequate rural schools and bus accommodations for the Negroes, vocational agricultural teachers in rural high schools, manual training teachers in the city high schools and home economics teachers in all high schools

Education—1936
Colleges.

- Ohio.

WILBERFORCE HAS PROFITED FROM G. O. P.

Barcus Says Republicans Have Done More Than Democrats

By Robert B. Barcus

COLUMBUS, Ohio. — It has been estimated that there are over 350,000 Negroes in Ohio. The state offers adequate and the highest educational advantages and facilities to its youth. Educationally, Ohio ranks among the highest in the country with 38 colleges and universities of higher learning. The state supports six of these, with an enrollment of 18,000 in 1931, ranking fifth in value of public property used for educational purpose and in expenditures for education.

The six state supported educational institutions are: Ohio university, Miami university, Ohio State university, Combined Normal and Industrial department at Wilberforce, Kent university and Bowling Green State university.

Although educational opportunities, facilities and advantages are offered all of the youths of the state, both white and colored, in five of these institutions, the legislature has provided for the establishment of the Combined Normal and Industrial department at Wilberforce, where Wilberforce university, the A. M. E. church school was already located, with the object of aiding the educational effort and promoting the education of the Negro youth of the state.

Not of Wilberforce

It is generally the belief by a large number of Negroes, not only throughout the country, but also Ohio, that the Combined Normal and Industrial department located at the village of Wilberforce is a part of or a subsidiary of Wilberforce university, the school owned by the A. M. E. church. This however, is far from the truth, because the Combined Normal and Industrial department is a separate and a distinct and independent state institution, and is not a part of Wilberforce university.

The state of Ohio has been using the services of teachers and professors of Wilberforce university from the time the state department was established for instructing state students in the Combined Normal and Industrial department. The state has been paying for this teaching service by a lump sum of $10,000. appropriated biannually by the legislature. Under this arrangement, the instructors and teachers who taught students in the state department while at the same time taught students in the university were assured of being paid their salaries and in this way the university was financially aided by the state.

This is one of the many ways that Wilberforce university is indirectly financially aided by the state. The university has the use of the chapel, gymnasium, industrial classes and buildings, occupies some of the state dormitories; the state furnishes light, heat and water; the state has built a new sewage disposal plant at the cost of $10,000. It might be stated here however, that the state library is built on the ground owned by the university and that the university owns the O'Neil hall building which is erected upon lands owned by the state.

It is a fact that students who have graduated from either the Combined Normal and Industrial department or from Wilberforce university have experienced some difficulty in being admitted, without examination, to some of the leading colleges and universities in the country, because they are not accredited recognized colleges. A vigorous effort was made by Gilbert H. Jones, former president of the university, and the late Richard C. Bundy, former superintendent of the Combined Normal and Industrial department to raise the standard of these two institutions, in order that their students might be admitted to reputable institutions of learning without examinations.

Education Standards Raised

Myers Y. Cooper was elected governor in 1928 and assumed the duties of that office in January, 1929. Wilberforce university, like many other educational institutions, was having financial difficulties for many years prior to Ortober, 1929, even with the $10,000 bi-annual lump sum appropriation which was being allowed by the state. The school managed in some way, however, to operate through nearly two years of the depression but there was considerable doubt of just how long it could continue to function.

Figures, data and arguments were presented to the department of education of Ohio under the Cooper administration to the effect that the only way the Combined Normal and Industrial department could be recognized by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, was that its educational standards be raised to the level as required by that association.

It was further pointed out that to raise the standard of the Combined Normal and Industrial department to this level, the educational standard of the teaching staff had to be raised, that is to say, that the head or the administrator of the Combined Normal and Industrial department should possess a Ph. D. degree if possible, and no less than his M. A. degree in any event; that the teachers and instructors in the Combined Normal and Industrial department should be required to possess a master's degree, with the understanding that they should be required to continue their courses of study towards the end that they would secure a Ph. D. degree, and this would require a larger appropriation by the legislature annually for that purpose. The plan to raise the educational standard of the Combined Normal and Industrial department was approved by the department of education under the Cooper administration.

Begin Clock Hour System

A legislative survey was made of the situation by three leading educators of the state, appointed under the Cooper administration. The clock hour unit system was one of the matters recommended by the survey committee, under which the legislature would be required to appropriate a larger sum of money bi-annually to pay for the teaching services thus recommended.

This being accomplished, the board of trustees was able to employ men and women of higher educational qualifications in order to meet the requirements of accredited colleges. The clock hour unit system was adopted and immediately put in effect by the board, although this was done in the second year of the depression and when the practice of rigid economy had to be enforced.

The amount of money paid to Wilberforce university for teaching service by the state of Ohio, beginning January 28, 1930, under the Cooper administration and continuing up to April 26, 1936, is $306,302.68. Although this sum of money has been paid to Wilberforce university authorities for teaching service under the clock hour unit basis with the view of, or for the purpose of raising the educational standard of the Combined Normal and Industrial department so that this State supported institution may become one of the accredited state institutions, the board of trustees has not as yet given effect to the resoution adopted by it in 1931 or 1932, requiring the superintendent and teachers to possess the degree as specified therein. Therefore, the Combined Normal and Industrial department is still an unaccredited state school.

Wilberforce university, however has been generously aided financially under the clock hour unit teaching service system by the state, because it has received from the state $306,302.68 from the year of 1930 to April 29, 1936, covering a period of about six and one-half years, while prior to the adoption of the clock hour unit system, it would have received from the state only $32,500, for the same period.

These larger appropriations or state allowances supplied the means which were so necessary at this critical period in the life of Wilberforce university to pay the back salaries of the university teachers and professors and some of its other pressing financial obligations.

False Report Circulated

It is to be regretted if persons officially connected with the university or otherwise are circulating reports throughout the state that a Democratic governor instituted the clock hour unit teaching service system at Wilberforce under which the Wilberforce university has been receiving larger appropriations during the last six and one-half years. This false report is being circulated by a few Ohio Negro Democratic leaders for the purpose of influencing Negroes to vote the Democratic ticket in the coming election. The statement is false, it is a gross misrepresentation of the facts, for it was under Myers Y. Cooper, a Republican governor, that the clock hour unit teaching service system was introduced and put in effect at the Combined Normal and Industrial department at Wilberforce.

It is unfortunate that these few Negro Democratic leaders have become so desperate in their desire to make a good impression upon the Democratic party in this state, that they should involve Filberforce university in this political controversy and are trying to mislead the people of this state by claiming credit for the Democratic administration to which it is not entitled and it is only fair that the public should be given the truth in the matter.

The circulation of the report by a few Negro Democrats who were formerly non-residents of Ohio and having recently moved here, that the Democrats have done more for Wilberforce university than the Republicans, is due to the fact that they are ignorant of the legislative history of the relation between the state department and Wilberforce university They seem to think that they can be successful in misleading the Negro electorate of Ohio and influence them to vote the Democratic ticket in the November election by these misleading statements.

The fact of the matter is, that it was members of the Republican party who constituted over 98 per cent of the signers of a petition which memorialized the sixty-seventh general assembly of Ohio and petitioned that body to establish the Combined Normal and Industrial department at Wilberforce, with a view of aiding Wilberforce university. Some of the outstanding Republican signers of the petition included the names of John S. Shermon, J. B. Foraker, William McKinley and Asa S. Bushnell. Moreover the personnel of the sixty-seventh general assembly of Ohio was Republican and it was this legislature which passed an Act, March 19, 1887, creating the Combined Normal and Industrial department at Wilberforce.

If either of the two major parties is to be credited with having aided Wilberforce university, the Republican party should be given that credit. It is, however, injurious to the welfare of Wilberforce university that the Democrats should drag this institution in this political controversy, in that during these 49 years of its existence, it has never been involved in politics as it is to-day.

I am speaking, not as being on the outside looking in, but rather as one having been officially connected with the Combined Normal and Industrial department during this period, as a member of the board of trustees of the state department and is personally familiar with all of the transactions relating to this particular matter.

Education - 1936

Colleges.

Tennessee

OUR LARGEST MINORITY.

An appeal has just come out from Nashville, Tenn., East and West, North and South, in behalf of Fisk University, the first institution to claim "the ne- "cessity of a college education for the "development of the Negro." For a half century it has developed and maintained this leadership and stands today the first college for Negroes to be approved by the Association of American Universities, the leading national accrediting institution. This means that the university is doing work on a parity with the highest standards in the best American colleges. If confirmation were needed it could be had from that nationally recognized educational authority, Dr. KIRKLAND, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, in the same city.

The nation should itself be concerned, for at no place, as President ANGELL of Yale University said three or four years ago in urging support of this very institution, is the strain on democracy greater than where races of different color and divergent cultural antecedents live side by side. He added this significant word which should be heeded where such conditions exist:

> If history has taught us one thing more conclusively than any other, it is that one cannot permit any segment of a population to be snubbed, ill-treated and deprived of opportunity, without having the bill come back home to be paid a thousandfold, at the hands of the group which indulges in that kind of ungenerous treatment.

It is of special encouragement to note that the South has made demonstration of its approval of this type of institution as well as of that for vocational training. It is the special mission of Fisk University to train Negroes as doctors, lawyers, clergymen, teachers, social workers, writers, musicians and business men for ministry particularly to their own people. This is essential to their advancement in a civilization in which their fortunes are "inextricably woven into the fabric of American life."

The General Education Board has offered to match dollar for dollar any contribution, up to a total of $1,500,000 raised from other sources, or $3,000,000 in all. Here is a patriotic opportunity to share with our "largest minority" as good as the best in education. That Mr. PAUL CRAVATH is chairman of the board of trustees, that Mr. JOHN W. DAVIS is chairman of the special committee, and that Mrs. MORROW has given in memory of DWIGHT MORROW the first thousand dollars to the fund, should commend it to the nation at large.

Headlight Stanberry - Mo.

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World's Oldest Bishop, 102, To Be Honored; Is Ex-Slave

Isaac Lane Founded College at Jackson Bearing His Name and Helped Organize Negro Methodist Church

From Jackson, Tenn., Bureau of The Commercial Appeal

JACKSON, Tenn., March 2.—The oldest bishop in the world, who learned his letters by peeping over his "white folks" shoulders during the days when he was a slave boy in Madison County, will celebrate his 102nd birthday anniversary tomorrow with Mayor A. B. Foust and other prominent Jacksonians attending his party.

The celebrant is Isaac Lane, negro religious leader, founder of Lane College at Jackson and one of the organizers of the Negro Methodist Church. Bishop Lane still preaches a fiery sermon though he has relinquished control of his college to his son, F. J. Lane, a Ph. D.

The celebration for the aged negro leader will be held at the institution he founded. Yesterday he preached a sermon to a mixed audience and today he recalled his early struggles in behalf of his race, which included his study for the ministry after his emancipation.

"I well remember the battle of Shiloh," Bishop Lane said. "I was plowing in a field when I heard the roar of guns When the news reached us (the slaves) that Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston had been killed by the Federals, it was a day of gloom for those of us who were loyal."

Education-1936
Colleges.

Terrell Law School.

5 Lawyers Quit Over Policies

Dailies 7-14-36

Had Demanded Salary Scale or Powers of Trustees; Denied They Quit

Washington D.C.

Five of the most prominent members of the Terrell Law School faculty resigned from their posts this when the Board of Trustees of that institution refused to meet their demands which insisted that a definite salary scale be provided, or in lieu thereof, the powers now vested in the Board of Trustees be delegated to the faculty of the school until such time as proper and adequate salary can be provided its teaching staff.

Resignations Accepted

The resignations were accepted by the Board of Trustees at a special meeting, and the five members who made the demands were notified by the secretary, Louis R. Mehlinger, that their resignations had been accepted.

Those who resigned are:

Nathan A. Dobbins, president of the Harlan-Terrell Law Association, and of the Howard University General Alumni Association; Otho D. Branson, Dobbins's law associate; Thurman L. Dodson, former president of the Washington Bar Association; Judge Armond W. Scott, Municiple Court and Domingo A. Lanauze, a teacher in the Dunbar High School.

Wanted Voice

The proposal of the faculty was contained in the form of a resolution drawn up by them, which declared that inasmuch as they are working without salary, they should have some voice in the management of the affairs of the school, and should have the right to inspect the books of the corporation and demand an accounting of the financial status of the corporation.

Want Security

"The Board of Trustees has failed to keep the members of the faculty advised as to the financial condition of the law school, has failed to make provisions for the security of the members of the faculty either by providing a definite salary scale or by membership on the Board of Trustees," the resolution contained.

The Board was sent the resolution on April 29, and given until May 16 to accept the faculty members' proposal. Failure to do so by the date set, the faculty members said they would tender their resignation to become effective May 20.

Trustees Delayed

The Board of Trustees did not meet to cosider the proposals until July 3, according to Mehlinger's letter notifying the faculty members that their resignation had been accepted. Mehlinger wrote:

"Your resolutions and resignation were received at the time when it was necessary for the Trustees and adminstrative officers to devote their time and attention to the problems which confronted them in connection with the recognition accorded the school and its first commencement which was to be held a short while thereafter. These facts, together with the very important questions presented by your resolutions, which required deliberate consideration, made it impossible for the Board of Trustees to take considered action before your resignation became effective on the date fixed by you."

Agree Here, But

Declaring that the trusees with the faculty that they should be provided a definite salary scale, Mehlinger advised that such could not be done at this time without increasing tuition rates and other student expenses, which was unwise at this time.

Referring to the alternative that the powers now vested in the trustees be delegated to the faculty until salary can be provided, the members were advised that "the Board of Trustees are of the opinion that the same is both legally and educationally unsound."

The two vacancies which now exist on the board, Mehlinger wrote, should be filled by persons who are not members of the faculty, and that this rule should obtain as and when further vacancies occur."

Members of the faculty further complain that they do not even have the right to approve the names of candidates who are to receive degrees, and charge Mehlinger, when presenting the candidates at the last commencement for degrees, said. "Upon recommendation of the faculty of the Terrell Law School." Faculty members said they had not recommended anyone for a degree.

Serious Blow

The resignation of the five faculty members is a serious blow to the school, which this year, for the first time, held its commencement.

Members of the Board of Trustees are George A. Parker, dean; Louis R. Mehlinger, secretary; Augustus W. Gray, Lafayette M. Hershaw, president; Phillip M. Thomas and Chester W. Jarvis.

Education - 1936

Virginia
6

Colleges

College President Dons Overalls To Put School In Shape for Fall

9-12-36

Norfolk, Va

Roanoke, Va., World News
November 26, 1936

Energetic Dr. W. H. R. Powell Puts Brawn As Well As Brain Into Operation of Virginia Theological Seminary and College

Special to Journal and Guide

LYNCHBURG, Va. —A college president, who in addition to serving in that capacity without pay, has for the past several weeks donned overalls and helped put his institution in shape for its fall opening has been uncovered here during the past several weeks.

The energetic college executive is the Rev. W. H. R. Powell, D. D., president of Virginia Theological Seminary and College. For several weeks now Dr. Powell, who is also pastor of historic Shiloh Baptist Church in Philadelphia, has stepped out of character temporarily, donned overalls, rolled up his sleeves and gone right to work.

A first class mechanic by training, Dr. Powell has been applying this knowledge for weeks in supervising the work of rehabilitating the buildings on the campus of the historic Baptist school.

Indeed it is said that the money his congregation voted him for a vacation has been used to take care of the expenses of his wife and daughter who are also assisting in the work preparatory to the opening of the fall term, by recovering mattresses in the various dormitories.

This Powell family, led by Dr. Powell himself, has taken this business of trying to place Virginia Theological Seminary and College in the front rank of Negro colleges in the country, rather seriously.

Residents living in the vicinity of the campus were surprised several weeks ago when they first beheld Dr. Powell in his working habiliments and going about the job of renovating the buildings just as assidiously as he had heretofore managed the business affairs of the institution.

In his efforts in this respect Dr. Powell is being ably assisted by the Rev. Mr. Bowe, also of Philadelphia. Rev. Bowe, a trained mechanical engineer, has likewise donned his overalls and has been busily engaged in relining the boilers and otherwise plying his trade to the benefit of the school.

Dr. C. P. Madison of Norfolk, pastor of Second Calvary Baptist Church of that city, president of the Virginia Baptist State Convention under whose auspices Virginia Theological Seminary and College operates, and a member of its board of trustees, inspected the plant two weeks ago and expressed himself as pleased with the progress made.

Simultaneously it was announced that the college would open for the fall term on September 21. Both high school and college courses will be offered, in addition to work in the theological seminary. An able faculty will be in charge of the course. Tuition fees and other expenses have been kept to a minimum

Congratulations

While some Virginia institutions are under fire for slack management, if not worse, it is a pleasure to salute the Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg, a State institution that in a three-year period of good management has converted a deficit of $47,674 into a surplus of $12,858. State Auditor of Public Accounts L. McCarthy Downs in a report to Governor Peery calls his achievement "remarkable." It is certainly unique in his experience in auditing State institutions.

"Without any material increase in the appropriation from the General Assembly," reported Auditor Downs, "during the three-year period the deficit was completely wiped out, and on June 30, 1936, there was a surplus in the Commonwealth fund—which unquestionably denotes the fact that the administrative authorities, by economical management, have controlled the operations of the institution within the current income, and by means of such action have improved the financial status of these funds by elimination of the large deficit at the beginning of the period."

The present management of this institution contrasts sharply with that of some years ago, when large sums from the institution's endowment were loaned on mortgages on Petersburg real estate, and were in default, causing the institution to suffer severe losses as a result of these unwise investments.

Education - 1936
Colleges, - Change of heads.

Alabama

LOCAL PASTOR APPOINTED TO COLLEGE STAFF

Defender

Rev. Owen A. Troy Is New Business Mgr. Of Oakwood

7-18-36

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 10.—When Rev. Owen A. Troy, pastor of the famous Shiloh Tabernacle church of Chicago, was appointed business manager of the Oakwood junior college, of this place, Race members and friends of the Seventh Day Adventists hailed this appointment as a great advance step.

For thirty-nine years this well-known institution, with its beautiful 900-acre campus has been directed by white business managers. Four years ago, President L. L. Moran became the first Race president of the school.

Steady progress has been made as the hue of the faculty has changed. The fortieth anniversary of the college will be celebrated with a staff composed entirely of Race members.

In his work in Chicago and California, Rev. Troy has shown good financial insight. His experience as a school teacher coupled with that of being a member of school boards for over ten years will serve him well.

Professor Bell has been active in C. M. E. educational work for several years and is now serving as secretary of the General Board of Education of the Connection. He is also a trustee of Paine College and of Gammon Theological Seminary.

Miles Memorial, founded 35 years ago by the late Bishop R. S. Williams, is one of the five colleges in the educational system of the C. M. E. Church.

BELL MAY GET POST AS PREXY

Defender

BIRMINGHAM, July 30—(By E. W. Taggert for ANP)—At a meeting of the board of trustees of Miles Memorial College, held here on July 16, Prof. W. A. Bell of Atlanta, Ga., was asked by unanimous vote of the board to accept the presidency of the college.

Education - 1936
Colleges, - Change of Heads.

Arkansas.

EDUCATOR, 29 HEADS PHILANDER SMITH

CHICAGO, —(ANP)— In keeping with the modern trend of selecting young men to head the country's outstanding educational institutions, the Rev. Dr. M. L. Harris, 29 years old, has been elected president of Philander Smith college, Little Rock, Ark.

Announcement of the appointment was made this week by the board of trustees of the college and Dr. Merrill J. Holmes of Chicago assistant secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal church, in charge of the department of educational institutions for Negroes. Dr. Harris said to be the first negro to receive the Ph. D. degree from Ohio State university, is a native of Tuskegee Ala., and was born in 1907. For three years he has been a member of the faculty at Sameul Houston college, Austin, Texas.

G. A. Gregg Is Elected as Head of Shorter College

G. A. Gregg, 2214 Russell aveue who was recently named president of Shorter college, Little Rock, left Tuesday for the Arkansas school where he will confer with officials preparatory to accepting the position.

In a telegram from Dr. Clayborne, editor of the Southern Methodist Recorder, Mr. Gregg learned August 15 of his unanimous election by the board of trustees of Shorter college.

Mr. Gregg declined to comment on his appointment, except to say that he considered it an honor to be unanimously elected. He will return to the city before assuming his duties at Shorter in the fall. He is a former president of Western university, Quindaro.

Dr. M. Lafayette Harris Is New Philander Smith Prexy

The Philander Smith College club of Chicago received with pleasure this week the announcement of the election of Dr. M. Lafayette Harris, president of Philander Smith college, Little Rock, Ark., by the board of trustees of the college and Dr. Merrill J. Holmes of Chicago, assistant secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church in charge of the department of educational institutions for members of the Race.

Dr. Harris was born at Tuskegee, Ala., March 8, 1907. He has a B.S. degree from Clark University, B.D. from Gammon Theological Seminary, M.A. from Boston U., and his Ph.D. degree from the Ohio State university. He taught at Clark university for two years and was professor of religious education and sociology at Claflin college one year. For the past three years, (1933-36) Dr. Harris has served as professor of sociology and dean of Samuel Houston college, Austin, Texas. He began his work at Philander Smith college, July 1, 1936.



DR. M. LAFAYETTE HARRIS

at the age of 29. He is the youngest president to hold that position in the 59 years existence of the school.

At the luncheon in honor of candidates for the Ph.D. degree, Dean McPherson of the graduate school, made a public confession that Dr. Harris passed the best examination for the doctorate that the department in which he did his work has ever had in its history. He was the first Race member to receive the degree of Ph.D. from the Ohio State university.

Dr. Harris resides in Cleveland, Ohio. and is married.

Education–1936
Colleges,–Change of heads.

Georgia.

Dr. Johnson to Atlanta

The rumor has it that Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University has been asked, to take the place left vacant by the death of that renowned educator, John Hope, as the president of Atlanta University.

That would be a real promotion for Dr. Johnson. While Howard may be in the limelight and enjoys the enviable location in the nation's capital, the real big opportunity for a Negro as the president of a school with a remarkable future and an opportunity to render a real service is Atlanta University, the school which stands out in bold relief and can easily be made the biggest and best of the universities for Negroes.

Dr. Johnson has carried through an exceptional building program at Howard and has reached his zenith there, and if he is as wise and shrewd as we think him to be he will gladly welcome the opportunity for larger worlds to conquer and the open opportunity for real service which Atlanta University offers.

Florida

Education–1936
Colleges–Change of heads.

Tampa Chamber of Commerce Plans Celebration

TAMPA, Fla. (ANP)—According to an announcement this week by President C. Blythe Andrews, the Tampa Negro Chamber of Commerce will mark its second anniversary with a banquet at the Catholic auditorium, on December 11. Music will be by the big WPA band and among the scheduled speakers are President J.R.E. Lee Florida A. and M. College and President C.S. Long, Jr., of Edward Waters College, Jacksonville

Education-1936

Colleges, - Change of heads.

Maryland

Negro is Head At Morristown For First Time

Methodist Board Selects Dean John W. Heywood Of Morgan College

BALTIMORE — Ending a sixteen-year term of service at Morgan College this week, Dean John W. Haywood resigned to aaccept the presidency of Morristown College, a Methodist school in Tennessee. Dr. John O. Spencer, white, president of Morgan, was asked to verify the report but he stated that he had received no formal resignation from the dean. Dr. Spencer did say, however, that he understood Dean Haywood accepted the Tennessee position last Wednesday.

The president was unable to say who will replace Dean Haywood at Morgan, but it is indicated that the mantle may fall on George C. Grant, professor of education, or Howard L. Cornish professor of mathematics.

Sailing for Europe

Dr. Spencer is sailing for England in the next few days, and will hardly be able to give much attention to the matter of naming a new official according to his own statement.

John W. Haywood, Jr., teacher at Washington Junior High School, was unable to give any information on whether his father has accepted the offer of the Tennessee school or not. He stated that Dean Haywood was out of town at the time, but would be back by Saturday.

A graduate of Lincoln University, Dean Haywood has held pastorates in the Methodist Church of Marshall, Texas, before coming to Morgan.

Violet Haywood, his daughter is a graduate of Fisk University and Brunett Haywood, his youngest son, is a Hampton graduate.

In resigning his post at Morgan, Dean Haywood also resigned as a member of the governor's commission on higher education in the State of Maryland. Edward N. Wilson, Morgan registrar, has been mentioned prominently to fill this vacancy.

Prof. Boyd Chosen Dean

Reports from Morristown College folllowing the announcement of Prof. Haywood's appointment to the presidency, tell that Prof. M. W. Boyd, for many years a member of the college faculty, has been chosen dean of the institution.

Education-1936

Colleges, — Change of Heads.

Louisiana

President Of Shaw Accepts Dillard Post

Journal and Guide

3-28-36

Dr. W. S. Nelson Elected To Head Growing Southern College

Norfolk, Va.

NEW ORLEANS— (A N P) — Dr. William Stuart Nelson, 41, president of Shaw University, of Raleigh, N. C., was last week elected president of Dillard University by the Executive Committee to succeed Dr. Will W. Alexander. Dr. Nelson, who accepted, was to visit Dillard this week. A Negro, he succeeds a white executive.

Dr. Alexander tendered his resignation some time ago because of his duties as assistant director of the Resettlement Administration at Washington. He asked that his resignation take effect upon his successor taking office. Under authority of the board of trustees, a special committee was appointed to draw up resolutions of regret on Dr. Alexander's resignation and of great appreciation for his work in the formative years of the university.

STUDIED ABROAD

The new president was born in Paris, Ky., in 1895. He received his A.B. degree from Howard University in 1920; his B. D. from Harvard University in 1924 and was instructor in religious education at Howard for considerable time.

Dr. Nelson took up advance studies at Union Theological Seminary in New York, the University of Paris, the Protestant Theological Seminary in France and at the Universities of Berlin and Marburg in Germany.

Prior to becoming a member of the Howard faculty, Dr. Nelson served overseas eight months as a lieutenant. In 1929 he was appointed asssistant to Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard, and remained there until July, 1931, when he was made president of Shaw.

As head of Shaw, Dr. Nelson was given full credit for injecting new life into the institution and bringing the school back into the front rank of Negro colleges.

Dr. Alexander, outgoing president, is head of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation with headquarters in Atlanta and recently, with Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University and Edwin R. Embree of the Rosenwald Fund wrote an important book entitled, "The Collapse of Cotton Tenancy."

Missouri

Education – 1936
Colleges, – Change of heads

HEADS COLLEGE



When the executive and trustee boards of Western College, located in St. Louis, Mo., met recently, they selected the Rev. C. Lopez McAllister of Hannibal, Mo., as the president of the school. The meeting was held during the Missouri State Baptist Convention which was held in St. Louis last month. He will succeed the Rev. R. T. Frye who will become a member of the faculty.

Mississippi.

Education – 1936
Colleges, – Change of heads.

President Scott Of Campbell College Is Called 'Miracle Man'

By WALLACE JONES
Dean of Theology
Campbell College, Jackson, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 9—In writing of men, as a rule, the average writer will stretch the truth to such an extent until no one reads it with much interest, but the statements I shall make here shall be few and mild.

When Bishop S. L. Greene came to this State, he found one R. A. Scott, pastor of Zion Station, Natchez, Mississippi, the State's largest church, who accepted the presidency of Campbell College, a school long since dead and in a much worse condition than Lazarus.

It would take much space to tell of Bishop Green's discovery of the collapse and his plans to raise it, and too, this wonderful story is well known. However, he had to have a skilled workman to do the job. R. A. Scott started four years ago with less than one-hundred students. No money other than that which he and the Bishop possessed; no credit and unbelievable conditions to retard the progress of the school. But today the enrollment has increased to 350, credit can be had anywhere, friends are numerous: The student roster consists of 14 young ministers, 54 college students, over 100 high school matriculants, grammar school students, and, by-the-way, a first class primary cradle roll. Did you ever see one?

The miracle is, all local bills are paid up and he is buying a small farm with cash from the monthly income from students plus individual effort. Desiring to improve the class rooms and obtain other needed equipment, this miracle man put on a drive, and after repainting and much needed improvement, handed over to the teachers $165.00 to help with Santa Claus. It is not his duty to pay teachers, but knowing that the trustees could not pay all expected to meet their needs, he did this because he could. As an executive, he has few equals. This is shown in the masterful way he meets and handles all problems.

North Carolina.

Education-1936

Colleges – Change of heads.

HEADS SHAW



DR. LOBERT DANIEL

Dr. R. Daniels Elected Prexy Of Shaw Univ.

President Of Va. State Teachers Assn. Succeeds Dr. Wm. Stuart

June 6.—Dr. John P. Turner, secretary of the Board of Trustees of Shaw University, has announced the election to the presidency of Shaw University of Dr. Robert P. Daniel, Professor of Education and Director of the Division of Education, Psychology and Philosophy at Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va. Dr. Daniel has indicated that he will accept the Shaw presidency. Dr. Daniel will succeed Dr. William Stuart Nelson who has resigned to accept the presidency of Dillard University in New Orleans.

Dr. Daniel is a graduate from the college of Virginia Union University and holds the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University. He has been a member of the faculty of Virginia Union University for twelve years and is also Visiting Professor of Education, Graduate Courses, of the Hampton Institute Summer School.

Dr. Daniel is the president of the Virginia State Teachers Association. He is a member of the Board of Trustees, Friends Association for Dependent Children, Richmond; a member of the Board of Trustees of the Richmond Community Center; a member of the Advisory Board and Director of Training, Colored Scouts, Richmond Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America; he was formerly corresponding secretary of B. Y. P. U. Council of Richmond, and formerly statistical secretary of the Virginia Baptist State Sunday School Convention and the State Baptist Young People's Unions. Dr. Daniel is also a member of the American Psychological Association, National Education Association, National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, Virginia Society for Research, Virginia Interracial Commission and numerous other organizations of an educational, civic and racial interest. He has traveled widely in this country and in Europe.

Dr. Daniel was born in 1902 and is a son of the late C. J. Daniel who for many years was secretary of Virginia State College after whom the Daniel Memorial Hall on the campus of that institution is named. Mrs. Daniel is a graduate of Virginia Union University and registrar of the same institution.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
June 9, 1936

DR. DANIEL MADE SHAW PRESIDENT

Succeeds Dr. W. S. Nelson; Baptist Board Puts School on Approved List

Dr. Robert P. Daniel, a member of the faculty of Virginia Union University in Richmond, Va., has been named to succeed Dr. William Stuart Nelson to the presidency of Shaw University, it was announced yesterday by Dr. John P. Turner, secretary of the Shaw board of trustees.

Dr. Nelson, who became head of Shaw in 1932, resigned to become president of Dillard University in New Orleans, La. One of the last announcements of his tenure of office was that Shaw has been reinstated by the board of education of the Northern Baptist Convention to its list of approved schools, insuring for the school the moral support of Northern Baptists. The announcement represented the consummation of concerted efforts to have the university reaffiliated with the northern division of the denomination.

Dr. Daniel, who is professor of education and director of the division of education, psychology and philosophy at Virginia Union University, has indicated that he will accept the Shaw presidency. He is a graduate of the college of Virginia University and holds the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University. He is president of the Virginia State Teachers Association.

For 12 years he has been a member of the faculty of Virginia Union University and is also visiting professor of education graduate courses at the Hampton Institute summer school. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Friends Association for Dependent Children in Richmond, the board of trustees of the Richmond Community Center, and the advisory board for colored Scouts, of which he is director of training. He was formerly corresponding secretary of the B. Y. P. U. Council of Richmond, and once also was statistical secretary of the Virginia Baptist State Sunday School Convention and the State Baptist Young People's Unions.

In addition, Dr. Daniel is a member of the American Psychological Association, National Education Association, National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, Virginia Society for Research, Virginia Interracial Commission and numerous other organizations of an educational, civic and racial nature. He has traveled widely in America and Europe.

Born in 1902, Dr. Daniel is the son of the late C. J. Daniel, who for many years was secretary of Virginia State College and after whom the Daniel Memorial Hall on the college campus was named. Dr. Daniel's wife is also a graduate of Virginia Union University and registrar of that school.

The executive committee of the General Alumni Association of Shaw University has expressed its appreciation to the trustees "for their wise choice in their selection" of Dr. Nelson's successor. Through the alumni president, Wendell C. Somerville, the organization has pledged its loyal support to the new president.

Education - 1936

Ohio.

Colleges, - Change of heads.

L.A. Ransom Next Head at Wilberforce

Howard U. Law Professor Will Be Elected by Trustees Next Month

Dr. Leon A. Ransome, professor of law in the Howard University School of Law, will be the next president of Wilberforce University, to succeed Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., who was elected bishop of the A.M.E. Church at the 30th quadrennial conference of the A.M.E. Church, in New York this week.

Trustees Favorable

The president of the university is elected by the Board of Trustees which will meet the second week in June. The election of Dr. Ransome seemed very likely since the majority of the members of the Board of Trustees in New York expressed their intentions of voting for him.

Many Honors

Dr. Ransome is young, being born on August 6, 1897; he is a member of the church and a graduate of Wilberforce University. He has gained honors and standing as a student, in business affairs, in the practice of law, as an educator, has enough advanced degrees to satisfy those stressing formal training, and has nothing against his character. Dr. Ransome is a native of Ohio, the state in which Wilberforce is situated.

He earned his bachelor of science degree from Wilberforce University in 1920; the bachelor of laws and juris doctor degrees from Ohio State University in 1927, and the doctor of juridical science degree from Harvard in 1935.

Wilberforce U's New President



The Rev. D. ORMOND WALKER, pastor of St. James A.M.E. Church, Cleveland, was elected president of Wilberforce by the trustees on Tuesday. Dr. Gilbert H. Jones of the department of philosophy is the new vice-president. George H. Valentine was named secretary-treasurer.

CLEVELAND MINISTER HEADS WILBERFORCE

Rev. D. O. Walker Elected President Tuesday

WILBERFORCE, Ohio.—The Rev D. O. Walker, pastor of St. James A. M. E. Church, Cleveland, was elected president of Wilberforce University on Tuesday to succeed Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., for three years acting president and elected bishop of the A. M. E. Church at the general conference recently held in New York City.

Rev. Mr. Walker did his undergraduate work at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., and prepared for the ministry at Boston University, from which he received a degree in theology and the master of arts degree. A daughter, Yvonne, was graduated from Wilberforce last week.

President Walker is 46 years old and a native of St. Vincent, B. W. I. He has done post-graduate work at Harvard and has completed all resident work for the doctor of philosophy degree at Western Reserve University.

Dr. Gilbert H. Jones was named vice-president.



DR. D. ORMONDE WALKER

President of Wilberforce University. He was recently elected from the pastorate of St. James, Cleveland, Ohio. For years Dr. Walker has been one of the progressive leaders in the Church. Under his pastorate St. James grew to be one of the most outstanding churches in the Connection. He comes to the presidency of Wilberforce with fine academic background, which includes Howard, Shaw, Boston and Western Reserve Universities. We believe that Wilberforce will succeed under his presidency.

Education - 1936
Colleges — Change of heads.

Pennsylvania.

NEGROES FACE UNFAIRNESS IN NATIONAL LIFE

Race Problem Is Now Property of Both North, South

11-29-36

Problems which face Negroes in the North, even more than in the South, were discussed last Thursday at a luncheon attended by persons interested in Lincoln University of Pennsylvania, given by J. Frederick Talcott of the board of trustees, at the Empire State Club.

The luncheon was in honor of Dr. Walter Livingston Wright, recently installed as president of the university. Mr. Talcott presided and addresses were delivered by Dr. Wright, Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo, minister of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, New York; the Rev. Walter H. Brooks, a former slave and graduate of Lincoln, who has been pastor of the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, Washington, for the past fifty-four years.

Dr. Sizoo characterized the clashing of interests of conflicting groups and minorities as a national danger threatening democracy.

He said, "The Negro problem is no longer sectional. It is not just limited to the South. There are over one million living in this zone in which we find ourselves today. And unless this minority, so often compelled to live in areas without physical comforts or sanitation, and huddled in crowded tenements, is given some concern, we may well dread the tomorrows of our national life."

Mr. Talcott said: "More attention has been focused on the problem in the South and more provision made for the education of colored youth than has been made in the North thus far. The situation grows more serious in the North with our steadily increasing Negro population in the great cities above the Mason and Dixon line. However, we have only one liberal arts college (Lincoln) in all this great area to serve a colored population of more than 1,000,000."

"This northland needs character-building institutions like Lincoln University," said Dr. Brooks, "not alone for the black man's transformation and ennoblement, but more possibly for your own well-being in this democracy, where all citizens are political equals. The vote of the college president and of the man who cannot write a sentence of good English is the same in the ballot box."

"When we mention the Negro, our thoughts turn automatically to the South, to the million Negroes in Alabama, or to an equal number in Georgia," declared Dr. Wright. "Wtihout drawing away the needed attention to the South, may I call to mind another million right at our doors in the three great Middle Atlantiv States—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania?"

Education – 1936
Colleges, – Change of heads.

Tennessee

WANTED—A PRESIDENT

THE KNOXVILLE COLLEGE BOARD of control, at their session in this city last month, proffered the presidency of the old established institution to Dr. Work, an outstanding and earnest educator and churchman, of Ohio. A careful survey of the local situation was made by the Ohioan resultant in his discovery that the affairs about the institution are being seriously muddled by a group of nothing more nor less than brazen racketeers. Dr. Work has emphatically declined to accept the offer and it is now proving difficult to find a capable man to head the institution.

Is is possible that the conservative, representative leadership of local white and Negro citizens who are interested in the educational advancement of Negro youths, will sit idly by and further tolerate the bold tactics of these selfish destructionists? As long as these racketeers are allowed to dabble into affairs of so important an institution, it will be extremely difficult to find any earnest man to take over the affairs of the institution, say nothing of the difficulty that will be experienced in securing financial aid for the college.

Already rumors are afloat charging that in view of the state of affairs about the college, leaders of the denomination controlling Knoxville College are considering closing the doors of the institution and disposing of the property. Reports indicate that a group of white people interested in establishing a hospital for white people are desirous of taking over the plant. Another report tells that a plan to subdivide the college property and sell it out for residential and business purposes, is under consideration. It is further reported that it is possible that the college will be taken over as an institution for training mountain white folk. 7-2-36

Thus it is that these few destructionists who persist in plying their activities about the institution are about to be the cause of the Negro racial group losing so valuable a center for training their youths.

The attitude of the racketeers indicates one of RULE OR RUIN. In th face of a determined opposition to the return of J. Kelly Giffen to the college presidency, a few of these local racketeers imported another of their ilk from Cincinnati and made certain demands on the board of control as they met here, including an urge for the rturn of Giffen to the presidency. This situation is referred to as one of the main reasons for Doctor Work refusing to take the position.

Now it is, even in the face of so unsettled a situation, the work of erecting a Negro junior high school on property adjacent to the college has started and it is interesting to note just the element of Negroes who were brazen enough to assume leadership of the local Negro racial group at the ground breaking ceremonies. But for the seriousness of the situation, it would be thoroughly amusing.

Unless a determined attitude is adopted by the representative Negro leadership with a view of suppressing the bold destructive attitude of these racketeers who are frantically endeavoring to gain control of affairs throughout the entire community, Knoxville's Negro racial group will find itself in a predicament worse than that of the Ethiopians.

NABRIT HEADS NEW THEOLOGICAL SEM.

Some of the latest and more permanent features of church work on the part of the National Baptist Convention, in addition to cooperating with the Southern Baptist Convention (white) in the conduct of the American Baptist Theological Seminary at Nashville, Tennessee, now in its thirteenth year, will open a Home for Old Ministers and Religious Workers, and also conduct a high grade Missionary Training School in the Roger Willams plant, adjoining the seminary.

Persons interested in entering the ministry and desiring formal training for same or for pastors helpers, teachers in Religious Education and all phases of Missionary service are eligible for admission.

Promoters of the movement assure that an excellent group of trained workers will be assembled there to give instructions.

Atlanta President

Dr. J. M. Nabrit of Atlanta, Ga. has accepted the joint presidency having already entered upon his duties of preparation for the Fall session which is to begin September 28.

Those interested in this announcement are urged to write Dean J. H. Garnett, the American Baptist Theological Seminary, Whites Creek Pike, Nashville, Tenn. or Dr. J. M. Nabrit, Morris Memorial Building, Fourth Avenue and Cedar Street, Nashville, for information.

Dr. Laing Elected New Pres. Of Knoxville College

Through his education and service, Dr. Laing has been closely identified with the work of the United Presbyterian Church for a number of years.

He was graduated from Muskingum College in 1912. Some years later, he was graduated from the Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminary.

After graduating from college Dr. Laing spent four years as teacher in Assuit College, a U. P. college in Egypt. He spent his summers in travel and study in Europe and Palestine.

He has pastored various United Presbyterian Churches, coming to the College from the Second U. P. Church, North Side, Pittsburgh where he has served for eight years The congregation of this church donated the money for the erection of Macmillan Memorial Chapel. It was this church with which the Young family was connected. From the Young estate the college was the beneficiary a few years ago of twenty thousand dollars.

Dr. Laing is a member of the board of trustees of Muskingum College and serves on the advisory board of Assuit College.

Dr. Laing has a family consisting of wife and two children. Mrs. Laing is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh and a graduate of Columbia University, and has taught Home Economics, her major at Muskingum College.

White Preacher Is President of Knoxville U.

Dean Hardy Liston Is Passed for Pittsburgh Small Church Pastor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Trustees of Knoxville College last week announced the appointment of Dr. Samuel McPherson Laing, white minister of the Second United Presbyterian Church, a small congregation of Pittsburgh, Pa., to the presidency of the local institution. The church of which Dr. Laing is pastor is located on Stockton Avenue, in North Pittsburgh.

The minister is now on his vacation visiting relatives in Ohio. According to his secretary, he will later go to Chatauqua and will come to the local position by October 1.

The appointment of the Pittsburgh white minister definitely refutes the report that Dean Hardy Liston, Negro, would succeed to the presidency following the death of Dr. R. W. McGranahan, the acting president several weeks ago.

Efforts of friends of J. Kelly Giffen to effect his return to the presidency are at an end, following the action of the trustee board last week. Giffen, under whose administration the college exhibited decided retrogression, has been living at Maryville, sixteen miles from Knoxville since his return to this section from a California sanitarium. He and several of his followers are said to have been very active in an effort to have him returned to the KC presidency.

Just what attitude Liston will exhibit in view of the majority of the college alumni inactive young white member of the board's refusal to consider him for the college presidency, is not known. It is stated further that the appointment of Prof. H. L. Wallace, as acting president is reliably reported that a vast majority of the faculty, as well as considered a slight by

Knoxville College Begins Sixty-Second Year With New President In Charge

Dr. Samuel McPherson Laing Of Pittsburgh Succeeds Dr. Kelly Giffen; Several New Members Added To College Faculty

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Knoxville College will begin her sixty-second year with Dr. Samuel McPherson Laing of Pittsburgh, Pa., as president, succeeding Dr. J. Kelly Giffen, who resigned on account of his health. Dr. Laing has been closely identified with the work of the United Presbyterian Church, under which the College is operated, for a number of years.

During the past sixty-one years the college has had four presidents, namely: the Rev. J. P. Wright for two years, Dr. J. S. McCulloch for 22 years, Dr. R. W. McGranahan for 12 years, and Dr. J. Kelly Giffen for 18 years.

Dr. Laing has had varied experiences that will be useful to him as president of the college. While he has been an active pastor since 1919, he has been closely identified with educational institutions for a number of years. He was a teacher for four years in Assiut College, Assiut, Egypt; is a member of the trustee board of Muskingum College, and served as advisor and counselor for various educational and religious activities of the United Presbyterian Church.

While serving in Egypt, Dr. Laing traveled extensively over Europe, Asia, and Africa. In 1930 he conducted for Temple Tours Company, covering seven countries.

Dr. Laing was in YMCA service for a period, has served as advisor to young people in the U. P. Church, and at present is president of the Pittsburgh Male Chorus. Music is his chief avocation. He no doubt will be at home with young people, and will encourage the musical traditions of the college. He has been a constructive leader in church and community where he has served.

Besides the new president, there will be several new members and changes on the faculty this school year. Miss Arna McFarland of the French department, who has been on leave of absence working on her doctorate, will return. J. H. Daves of the sociology department will study this year on a grant from the Rosenwald fund; H. J. Kloepfer candidate for degree of doctor of philosophy at Columbia University, will take his place for the year. Garland D. Kyle, A.M., of Ohio State will have charge of the department of mathematics and physics. W. Rodemann, Ph.D., will teach German and Latin, replacing O. G. Bachimont, resigned, and Miss Carolyn Birney, Mus.M. will have charge of theory of music.

FACULTY ACTIVITIES

Several faculty members including Mr. Cherry, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Hawkins, the Misses Anna and Mabel Robb, have been studing this summer. Other members of the faculty and visiting teachers have conducted the summer quarter of the college year. Several individuals are completing requirements for degrees during the summer quarter. Others have made substantial progress toward their degrees.

Activities about the campus are pointing toward a grand opening on September 22. With a large number of applications coming, with a growing and progressive faculty, and a loyal alumni group, the college is looking forward to a good year and successful administration under Dr. Laing's eadership.

Education—1936
Colleges,—Change of Heads.

West Virginia.

Sims Out

West Va. Board Fails to Support Bluefield Prexy.

BLUEFIELD, W.Va. — After serving twenty-nine years as president of Bluefield State Teachers' College, R.P. Sims has been let out, it was learned this week.

The colored board of education, which supervises all institutions of this character, declined to recommend Mr. Sims' retention, but advanced no reason for such action.

The board is now seeking a successor to the veteran president. The board also selected Edward Bolling, former principal of the Genoa High School at Bluefield, as superintendent of the school for the blind and deaf institute.

Mr. Bolling will replace W. C. Reid, who resigned to become the principal of a Raleigh County high school.

Education—1936
Colleges,—Change of heads.

Texas.

Texas College Head Marries

Miss Willie Campbell Is Bride of D. R. Glass

(Photo on Front Page)

NACOGDOCHES, Texas.— Miss Willie Lee Dorothy Campbell, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Campbell of this city, became the bride of Dominion R. Glass, president of Texas college in Tyler, Texas, Monday, August 10. The ceremony was performed on the Campbell lawn by Bishop Randall A. Carter of the third district of the C. M. E. church.

Miss Doris Novel of Kansas City, a member of the summer faculty of the Prairie View State college, played the accompaniment for a solo sung by Dr. Lattimore, a cousin of the bride.

The bride, who was escorted to the altar arranged on the southeast corner of the lawn, entered on the arm of her father. She was gowned in a bridal-ring satin dress, made on empress lines.

The Misses Jewell and Juanita McBroom and Miss Elizabeth Kennedy were bridesmaids and maid of honor. Mrs. Floy Blakey Price was matron of honor.

George N. Redd of New York city was the best man, and Dr. C. M. Stewart and L. Kennedy, ushers. Following the bridesmaids, maid and matron of honor, came the ring bearer, Master Adolphus Donegan, and the tiny flower girl, little Miss Laura Jeane.

Immediately after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom left for a trip to Niagara Falls, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and other eastern points. They will make their home at Texas college where Mr. Glass has been president for the past five years.

Education—1936
Common Schools, Condition of

Alabama

Willingham Defends Smaller Counties On Tax Valuations

Says Jefferson Shaved Its Assessments 40 Per Cent

By ATTICUS MULLIN

The writer expected to be misunderstood about the education problem in Alabama and when we wrote that it might be possible that the small counties of Alabama had seriously curtailed their ad valorem assessments because of the minimum seven months program of the State Educational Department, we expected to draw fire and the more fire, the quicker the truth.

It is most unusual for The Advertiser, or any member of its staff, to print excerpts from a letter that was not intended for publication but in this instance those excerpts are going to be printed in an effort to get at the truth and the excerpts that are being printed today, and in this article, are from the pen of Dr. Henry J. Willingham, president of the Florence Normal College, one of the finest schools in the whole nation as Dr. Willingham is one of the foremost men in education not only in Alabama, but recognized as such in the nation.

Dr. Willingham read an article in The Advertiser the other day wherein the writer said that it was possible that the poorer counties of Alabama had cut down their ad valorem assessments because they were assured of a seven-months school term anyhow through State assistance. Dr. Willingham sent the writer a copy of a letter he mailed to John Curry of the State Tax Commission. Dr. Willingham wanted to hem the writer of The Advertiser articles on education. The writer feels sure that Dr. Willingham will excuse us for a breach of newspaper etiquet in printing a blind copy of his letter to Mr. Curry, the copy coming to us through Dr. Willingham's courtesy: The letter follows:

Dr. Willingham's Letter

My Dear Mr. Curry:

"I have just been reading with much interest an article written by our mutual friend, Atticus Mullin, on the front page of today's Advertiser, in which he leaves the impression that something like a dozen of the larger counties in Alabama are carrying more than their proportion of the tax load while the remaining large number of small counties have reduced their values in proportion much more than the values have been reduced in these said larger counties.

"Atticus is nearly always right except at times, I think he is wrong now. My recollection is that Jefferson County's taxes were reduced 40 per cent during the depression, maybe something more than 40 per cent. I doubt, just basing a statement on a recollection, whether any of these large number of "peckerwood" counties reduced their own values more than 40 per cent during the depression. Stated in other language, I doubt if the people of Montgomery County, Jefferson County, and Mobile County are paying on their property a larger percentage of actual value than is being paid by any other three of the smaller counties in Alabama. A man whose property is actually worth $100,000 and who pays on 60 per cent of its value or even 40 per cent of its value is no worse off than a man who in Winston County owns $400 worth of property and pays in like manner either 60 per cent or 40 per cent of its value, and I believe, based on my recollection, that the people in the smaller counties are paying as large a proportion of value on their property as is being paid by my good friends who walk the streets of Jefferson, Mobile, and Montgomery. I know we feel a little more chesty when we are in the big cities and feel our importance a little more noticeably, but I doubt if we are doing any more in proportion in the way of paying taxes.

"This letter is written to ask your judgment, based on your own records, whether I am right or whether Atticus is right. If Atticus is not right, he is one of the few men in Alabama with enough moral courage to admit that he is wrong, and that's the mark of a real man. There are not many of us left.

("Signed) HENRY J. WILLINGHAM"

As a matter of fact, if Dr. Willingham finds that Jefferson County has reduced its assessments 40 or 60 or even 90 per cent, he will add little to the question now before the people of Alabama. Jefferson County ran her schools for the required length of time and will continue to do so. The issue raised by the writer was not ad valorem taxation but special taxation for school wherein 10 or 12 counties pay considerably more than half of all taxes imposed by the State for any purpose. It may be right for Jefferson to pay taxes to keep schools running in 40 small counties. The writer has never said such a thing was not right.

When men like Dr. Willingham begin to discuss the school problem of Alabama, light will be thrown upon it. Men and women all over Alabama will listen to what Dr. Willingham, Dr. Denny, Dr. Keller, Dr. Duncan, Dr. Harman and others who are leaders have to say. Whether they will listen to half-baked misleading propaganda is another question. The writer will say unhesitatingly that when men like those just mentioned begin to discuss problems facing education, everybody will listen and give weight to what they say.

The State is faced with closing schools next January and can Alabama afford it?

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 26, 1936

A Basis For Compromise In An Intolerable Deadlock

Lately little has been said in unselfish calm, with authoritative knowledge and therefore with genuine conviction, about the grave school crisis in Alabama. The situation has, indeed, been so disturbing as to inflame the emotions and warp the judgment of quite objective thinkers.

In this day of progress—and when temporary depression is being overcome, with tax revenues mounting—for schools to be closed ahead of a decent time; for pupils thereby to be deprived of their minimum needs of instruction and for teachers to be deprived of their work, their means of livelihood—that is, in fact, an intolerable situation.

Conditions like that always arouse argument, debate and denunciation to the point where they often fly far from *the point* and swim nowhere in a sea of charge and counter-charge, omission and addition, bombast and abuse.

Such manifest extravagances have been unloosed as that those who sincerely were seeking a way to save the schools were only concerned with gouging more money from the taxpayers; and, on the other hand, that those who insisted on economy in the schools were enemies of school children, teachers and education and would sacrifice them gladly to escape essential levies.

In fact, about the only point upon which there has been general agreement has been that there should be an adequate school program.

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So, then, it is a great service to present the state and the people of Alabama with a dispassionate study of the situation by a group of highminded citizens headed by Charles F. Zukoski, Jr.

This committee, whatever its honest conclusions, is entitled to the gratitude and admiration of all our citizenship. That a group of men, of unquestionable integrity and with the simple desire to serve the state, should lend their time and their talent, generously and sacrificially, in an attempt to throw light upon a much beclouded situation is profoundly reassuring in a time when democracy produces so many failures and is, at so many points, in such serious question.

That is the kind of alert, active citizenship for which the statesmen and the philosophers and plain men cry. Let us recognize it and acclaim it when fortunately it is ours.

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The report does not pretend to let fire any bombshells of revelation concerning the school problem. The figures of the state departments, necessarily—unless there was to be an exhaustive, time-killing separate audit—were accepted. Whether or not they are in any degree misleading or juggled, it seems certain that they could not be so far from the actualities as to destroy the validity of general conclusions based upon them.

The report seems to assume that the realities of the school problem were readily available to honest and careful inquiry and that a simple and forthright summary of them, removed from the atmosphere of factional tug-of-warring, would help toward a solution. So, then, it finds:

First of all, that to which all unbiased and informed persons would readily give agreement: that, whatever the cause, the schools have not had, for several years, and particularly in 1935-36, sufficient money.

The violent argument, of course, has been as to where the required money was to be obtained; whether by taking the easy way—easy for the politicians—and soaking new and burdensome taxes on the people, or by striving first to obtain the money that could be raised by strict, though reasonable, economy, and a liquor tax.

Once that argument started, restraint and sense usually flew the coop.

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The committee found that this shortage of money has had such specific results as that Negro elementary schools in 35 counties and white schools in 24 counties operated less than six months in 1935-36; Negro schools in 17 counties and white schools in 27 counties less than seven months.

It is disclosed that for 1933-34 (later figures were not available) the average number of days schools were in session, for the entire country, was 171.2, "as against 131 in Alabama before federal funds and 151.6 after federal funds."

A vast array of other data is assembled to make very vivid the tragic fact which all

must know: that Alabama's elementary, high school and college educational systems are lamentably falling below a minimum standard for a civilized state.

* * *

What then? The answer, of course, is more money.

How much? The report says, in round numbers, a minimum amount of about $2,500,000 for the elementary and high schools; about $1,300,000 for the institutions of higher learning.

This total, it will be remembered, is that to the schools are already practically back to their peak level; that the shortage is due to a falling-off in local revenues.

So it is recommended that "consideration be given by the Legislature toward authorizing counties and school districts (except in cities where larger taxes for school purposes are already being levied) to levy, if they see fit to vote it, an additional tax of 3 mills, and toward requiring the state department of education that the state or local government, or both, supply the money needed for the elementary and high schools.

It is emphasized that state contributions should supply the money needed for the state department of education, as identity is easily explained because, stated, the state's figures were accepted.

* * *

Where or how is this minimum amount to be obtained? Well, that's the question that makes mild men mad.

Education—1936
Common Schools, Condition of.

Alabama

Willingham Defends Smaller Counties On Tax Valuations

Says Jefferson Shaved Its Assessments 40 Per Cent

By ATTICUS MULLIN

The writer expected to be misunderstood about the education problem in Alabama and when we wrote that it might be possible that the small counties of Alabama had seriously curtailedies in their ad valorem assessments because of the minimum seven months program of the State Educational Department, we expected to draw fire and the more fire, the quicker the truth.

It is most unusual for The Advertiser, or any member of its staff, to print excerpts from a letter that was not intended for publication but in this instance those excerpts are going to be printed in an effort to get at the truth and the excerpts that are being printed today, and in this article, are from the pen of Dr. Henry J. Willingham, president of the Florence Normal College, one of the finest schools in the whole nation as Dr. Willingham is one of the foremost men in education not only in Alabama, but recognized as such in the nation.

Dr. Willingham read an article in The Advertiser the other day wherein the writer said that it was possible that the poorer counties of Alabama had cut down their ad valorem assessments because they were assured of a seven-months school term anyhow through State assistance. Dr. Willingham sent the writer a copy of a letter he mailed to John Curry of the State Tax Commission. Dr. Willingham wanted to hem the writer of The Advertiser articles on education. The writer feels sure that Dr. Willingham will excuse us for a breach of newspaper etiquet in printing a blind copy of his letter to Mr. Curry, the copy coming to us through Dr. Willingham's courtesy: The letter follows:

Dr. Willingham's Letter

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What then? The answer, of course, is Where or how is this minimum amount to be obtained? Well, that's the question that makes mild men mad.

How much? The report says, in round numbers, a minimum amount of about $2,500,000 for the elementary and high schools; about $1,300,000 for the institutions of higher learning.

to charge each locality with this additional tax, whether levied or not, before allocating funds from the Minimum Program Fund."

* * *

Additional state funds, not only for the schools but for the health and other handicapped services of the state, could be provided, the report says, first of all (naturally, inescapably), from a liquor tax; then from certain specified economies, including the adoption of a state civil service; and, "as a last resort"—if necessary, but only after the economies have been put into effect — by "additional taxes of a limited character, preferably on luxury items or on items not now taxed."

* * *

It perhaps would be frank to admit that the reason *The News-Age-Herald* regards these recommendations with considerable enthusiasm is that they follow directly in line with its own general recommendations. But having admitted as much, may we not then with reason and force and great earnestness ask whether this report cannot be made the basis for a compromise to end this intolerable tragedy of the schools, of the students and of the teachers?

Now is the time for agreeing on a program that an early session of the Legislature must adopt if the impasse is to be broken. Then can't we have done now with all this heat and prejudice and accusation and counter-accusation?

Everybody wants the very best schools we can possibly afford. Nobody is for the wholly inadequate program that had to serve in the past year. The only question is where to get the money in a way that will be least burdensome to the already heavily burdened people of Alabama—people who, as a whole, have seldom had an extra dollar with which to be profligate.

There will, to be sure, be some objection still to taxing the now untaxed and very sinister liquor traffic. But that opposition must now be a distinct minority.

There can be no honest, well-meaning objection to economies that will cripple no essential service, but will hurl onto its own bottom a lot of very heavy excess baggage.

If, when these things are done and well done, some additional taxation still is found necessary, then the opposition to it will be found to have melted away. For there will be no great opposition to taxation for schools that is absolutely essential to their proper maintenance. The implacable opposition is to taxes that could be made quite unnecessary by a liquor levy and sound economies. That opposition might long and disastrously stand. . . . But that brings up the old rigidities. Let us get away from them.

Here is a chance and a text for honorable, self-respecting and sensible compromise. Let's seize that chance and cut out the futile flub-dub of prejudice and factionalism that has barred the solution of our common disgraceful failure!

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
August 11, 1936

The Negro's Need

From the Christian Science Monitor.

A Birmingham (Ala.) judge recently stated, "No Negro has ever been brought into my court who had passed the sixth grade in school." Unfortunately too many never get the chance to make any grade adequately. In the summer quarterly number of the American Scholar, Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, characterizes the support given to Negro education in America as "grudging and unfair."

During the financial stress of recent years, several Southern States felt compelled to cut educational appropriations to the bone. What this meant to schools for Negro children is indicated in this statement by Mr. Embree:

"The average for all the Southern States for which figures are available is an annual expenditure of $12.57 per Negro pupil, as contrasted with $44.31 per white pupil."

The value of school plant and equipment he places in the ratio of $37 per Negro pupil to $157 per pupil in the white schools. "Poorly trained and abominably paid teachers" and short-ended school terms complete a doleful picture.

Prejudice used to say that education makes the Negro more susceptible to criminal impulse. The Alabama judge's experience disproves that. Tuskegee and other Southern institutions are eloquent testimony of what has been done for the Negro, and also of his desire and ability to absorb education. But even several swallows do not make a summer, and a new generation in the South protests that a few halls of higher learning for its colored population do not make an ideal scholastic system.

California

Education-1936
Common Schools, Condition of

NAACP Seeks Colored Teachers In San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—(By M. L. Brown for ANP)—Recently, the NAACP, the Ministerial Alliance and the Dennis T. William Post No. 10 of the American Legion, have all held meetings to discuss the public school situation relative to the placing of Negro teachers in the schools of San Diego.

The NAACP sent a committee to ask the superintendent of schools to appoint some qualified Negro teachers of the city to teach in the schools. The committee was told to go and see if any of the principals of the schools would be willing to accept a Negro teacher on his faculty. Only one of the principals consented to the proposition. Some gave an emphatic "No" for an answer and others seem to regard the idea as being ridiculous.

When the committee returned to report its findings the superintendent asked, "Why do you want Negro teachers in the schools? Why don't you encourage Negroes to go and do something else?" He also stated that he would not appoint a Negro teacher and the Board of Education would not encourage Negroes teaching in the schools. He gave these reasons for his attitude: that white patrons would complain; that white teachers would not be willing to share lunch rooms nor rest rooms with Negro teachers; and that Negro teachers could not be admitted to social functions with white teachers. He said, "If Negroes want to put up a fight, it's all right."

These are some of the conditions in the schools: there are hundreds of Negro pupils in the schools; Negro pupils have been humiliated at times by being called darkey; such books as "Black Sambo," showing the Negro as a ridiculous, disreputable personage are taught even from the first grade; Negro pupils who want to take a teacher's course are advised not to do so as there is nothing a Negro teacher can do in California.

Only two Negro pupils of San Diego Public school have finished college here in many years. The young men who finish high school have no other ambition than to enter the sporting world, and can be found mostly in the pool halls and ball rooms after graduation. Their minds seem closed to religion, and to worthwhile activities.

SAN DIEGO SEEKS NEGRO SCHOOL TEACHERS

San Diego, Cal., Dec.—(By M. L. Brown for ANP)—Recently, the N. A. A. C. P., the Ministerial Alliance, and the Dennis T. Williams Post No. 10 of the American Legion, have all held meetings to discuss the public school situation relative to the placing of Negro teachers in the schools of San Diego. The N. A. A. C. P. sent a committee to ask the superintendent of schools to appoint some qualified Negro teachers of the city to teach in the schools. The committee was told to go and see if any of the principals of the schools would be willing to accept a Negro teacher on his faculty. Only one of the principals consented to the proposition. Some gave an emphatic "No" for an answer, and tohers seemed to regard the idea as being ridiculous.

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Education -1936

Common Schools, Condition of -

Connecticut.

Conn. Gets Second Colored Teacher

afro American

HARTFORD, Conn. (ANP)—The State of Connecticut got its second colored teacher this week when Miss Dorothy Taylor daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Taylor of this city, was appointed Monday by John J. McGrath, director of Federal education here, and assigned to the Arsenal School.

1-11-36

Education—1936

Common Schools, Condition of.

Georgia.

Canton, Ga., Cherokee Advance
February 28, 1936

Hickory Log School For Colored People Fine WPA Project

One of the most modern negro educational buildings in this section of the state is nearing completion this week at Hickory Log, about three miles west of Canton.

The building is being erected by WPA workmen, under a federal government aid project, and is being constructed for colored children of the Hickory Log Community.

The building is a three-room structure, built of pine, with cloak rooms, entrance halls, and a stage. Two of the rooms are so arranged that a partition can be disposed of, and a large and commodious aduitorium will be ready for use. The roof is of composition material with a cork base.

Strong construction is used throughout and the building will be ready for use in a short time, WPA officials stated.

With the completion of this building, Cherokee county will have one of the most modern and complete three-teacher negro schools in this section of the state.

Other WPA projects throughout the county are progressing rapidly this week, under the impetus of opening weather, although one project, the Woodstock school auditorium, is still idle awaiting further opening of the weather.

Claxton, Ga., Enterprise
March 27, 1936

New Negro School Building Dedicated

Claxton colored people celebrated the dedication of their new school building on Monday, March 16th with an appropriate program.

The new building, a cultimation of the joint efforts of the colored people, who for a number of years have been raising money at various projects in an endeavor to build and the gift of the PWA, through the efforts of Mrs. Clara Varnedoe county school superintendent, is one of the nicest colored school buildings in this part of Georgia.

The building contains four large class rooms with cloak rooms, office library and an auditorium with a seating capacity of more than four hundred people.

The dedication was celebrated with a big barbecue attended by both white and colored.

The program began at 2:30 o'clock with Principal M. C. Fant as master of ceremonies. The singing of the National Negro Anthem was a highlight of the program.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Clara Varnedoe, S. T. Brewton, Judge E. C. Elmore and Rev. Madison D. Short. For the colored people, Rev. A. M. Macon, Rev. Hardy Bell, Prof. Hubert of the Georgia State College made the principal address. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Sunshine Six Orchestra of Savannah.

The Board of Trustees of the Claxton Colored High School stated that $105.00 was realized on this occasion which will be used to help in outfiting the new building and asked that The Enterprise publish the following card of thanks:

"We thank our friends for their kindness in helping us to put over our program, 100 per cent.

"S. J. Harper, C. Bailey, K. S. Ricks, Norwood Terrell, R. W. Henley, Trustees; M. C. Fant, principal."

EDUCATION COST HERE SAID BELOW AVERAGE

$55.69 Per Capita Figure Compares With $101.17 Over Nation.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—(AP)—The office of education reported today the per capita cost of public schooling in Atlanta, Georgia's largest city, decreased 1.7 per cent between 1934 and 1935, dropping it far below the average for 73 cities of more than 100,000 population.

The reporting cities' average was $101.17 for the year ending June 30, 1935. Atlanta's per capita was $55.69.

The Georgia city, however, as above Birmingham's cost of $48.22, Miami's $54.78 and Tampa's $40.39.

Average costs of the various items for the 73 cities were as follows:

General control, $3.04; instruction, $78.98; operation of plant, $9.37; maintenance of plant, $3.47; co-ordinate activities and auxiliary agencies, $2.48, and fixed charges, $3.83.

Atlanta Costs.

Atlanta's averages:

General control, $1; instruction, $47.95; operation of plant, $3.78; maintenance of plant, $2.37; co-ordinate activities and auxiliary agencies, 48 cents; fixed charges, 11 cents.

In the second population group, 30,000 to 99,999, 80 cities had an average of $81.02 per capita, and two Georgia cities, Savannah and Augusta, reported costs of $39.71 and $46.70, respectively.

Average costs:

General control, $2.81; instruction, $62.49; operation of plant, $9.30; maintenance of plant, $2.63; co-ordinate activities and auxiliary agencies, $1.97, and fixed charges, $1.82.

Savannah:

General control, 99 cents; instruction, $31.79; operation of plant, $2.47; maintenance of plant, $1.09; co-ordinate activities and auxiliary agencies, $2.50, and fixed charges, 87 cents.

Augusta Costs.

Augusta:

General control, $1.24; instruction, $35.76; operation of plant, $3.41; maintenance of plant, 87 cents; co-ordinate activities and auxiliary agencies, $2.61, and fixed charges $2.81.

In group three, 10,000 to 29,999, Waycross reported a per capita of $27.29, and Rome, $25.80. The group average was $65.10.

The averages:

General control, $2.60; instruction, $49.23; operation of plant, $7.77; maintenance of plant, $2.28; co-ordinate activities and auxiliary agencies, $1.89, and fixed charges, $1.33.

Waycross:

General control, $1.97; instruction, $22.13; operation of plant, $1.88; maintenance of plant, 50 cents; co-ordinate activities and auxiliary agencies, 32 cents, and fixed charges 49 cents.

Rome:

General control, $1.24; instruction, $20.09; operation of plant, $1.63; maintenance of plant, $2.51; co-ordinate activities and auxiliary agencies, 8 cents, and fixed charges $2.50.

A year earlier, the office reported, the per capita cost of public elementary and high schools for all of Georgiaw as $25.63, compared to a national average of $67.

Total enrollment in Georgia was 764,865, and the average daily attendance 589,297. The total current expense for the term was $15,104,402.

Education–1936

Common Schools, Condition of–

Illinois.

STATE REGISTER

APR 22 1936

COE RENAMED PRESIDENT OF SCHOOL BOARD

Standing Committees to Be Appointed; Guarantee PWA Payment

Harry H. Coe, re-elected president of the school board for the third year, will appoint the standing committees within a week. These include finance, education, property, crippled children, Sunshine school and public relations.

Mr. Coe, Miss Louise Burtle, secretary, and William E. Lehne, treasurer, were re-elected unanimously at the board's reorganization meeting last night. R. E. Woodmansee was seated as a new member, replacing Russell R. Davis, who was not a candidate for re-election. Mrs. Harry Otten was re-seated for her third term of three years. Mr. Woodmansee served 22 consecutive years on the board, from 1908 until 1930.

In addition to Mr. Coe, holdover members are Mrs. Grace F. Partridge, Fred C. Dodds, Ward M. Johnson and Harry B. Smith.

Davis Praised

Mr. Davis was praised by board members for his work. He made a short retirement speech. Mrs. Otten was given a corsage.

The board passed a resolution guaranteeing to PWA that the $30,769.40 which the board still must pay as its share of the building program, will be paid in the fall with an anticipation tax warrant. The board's share of the program is about $460,000, of which about $430,000 is now available.

The board promised to give "serious consideration" to Negro applicants for teacher positions for the coming year. Mrs. Partridge made this motion after a committee of representative Negroes appeared before the board. These included William M. Ashby, executive secretary of the Springfield Urban league; O. Jerome Singleton, director of the Douglass Community center; and Robert A. Byrd.

Teachers Attend

A large group of teachers attended the meeting. At a meeting last week, the maximum salary for grade school teachers was raised from $1,600 to $1,700. Teachers pointed out that this was on a ten-months basis, and since the teachers now teach but nine months, they are paid but nine-tenths of this figure, or $1,530 at the end of the three-year period during which the maximum will be applied gradually.

For the school year 1936-37, the maximum will be $1,467; 1937-38 $1,494; and 1938-39, $1,530.

North Carolina

Education—1936
Common Schools, Condition of.

Durham, N. C. Herald
January 29, 1936

OXFORD PLANS FOR NEW NEGRO SCHOOL

—o—

Will Replace Burned Building —Churches Will Be Used Temporarily

—o—

Oxford, Jan. 28.—(Special)—Arrangements have been completed by C. G. Credle, superintendent of Oxford city schools, for the care of the approximately 400 Negro school children, whose school was destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

Temporary plans are for as many students as possible to be taken care of at Mary Potter Negro schools and the Negro orphanage school. The remaining pupils will attend classes to be held in three Negro churches. No school was held today, but tomorrow will be taken up with the placing of the children at the two schools and the three churches.

The city board of education, at a meeting held this afternoon, decided to make plans for a 14-class room and auditorium school building to replace the burned structure. If plans are completed, it will be located on Orange street, beside the Negro church across the street from where the old school was located. Otherwise, the present walls will be used and a building erected on the same spot.

Oxford white schools did not have classes today due to the snow, city school officials believing it wise to give the highway workers time to clear the roads of snow so that the school trucks will not have much trouble in making their regular trips. Schools will open tomorrow morning.

STATESVILLE, N. C.
DAILY

MAY 29 1936

As The State Prescribes It.

Those who are directing the progress of public education in North Carolina are all able men who ought to know what they are about, but sometimes it seems that they are leaning over backward in the practical application of their theory that every child should have "equal educational opportunity."

In making "the North Carolina state adopted course of study" mandatory and inflexible, and with no regard for individual or community needs, our state school leaders may be chugging down the right track to the charted destination, but there are many who think that the state is losing a lot of steam in doing so.

Fannie Lou Bingham, writing in the Charlotte News concerning the negro high school in that city, holds that to follow strictly the state-adopted course of study far from brings the fullest benefits from the dollar spent for negro education. The nearly one thousand students there, for instance, are required by the state to take two years of French, when as a matter of fact, more than two-thirds of the students don't want it and in many cases can't learn it. Yet they must take it whether they want it or not. They are required to study algebra, must take four years of English, and two years of the sciences.

It is not to argue that negro schools should be denied the same high standards and educational opportunities as are made available for the whites; it is not to imply that special courses should be provided for negroes simply because they are negroes; nor that rural boys and girls be assigned certain courses just because they are rural. Rather that some effort should be made to fit the curriculum to the future needs of the students as citizens, and since only a small number go to college, college preparation should not be given first consideration in the schools.

Elective courses are made available, it's true, but only when there is money to pay for them, which means that the small rural high school and the negro school get the college preparatory course only, when the electives are needed infinitely more. The farm boy is not taught farming unless there is money enough to offer him a farming course in addition to his languages and higher mathematics.

To the layman it would seem that the curriculum makers could and should devise some means of adapting courses of study to tie in with community needs, rather than stressing college preparatory courses, which in the end will benefit only the few.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS

JUN 12 1936

State Official Outlines Curriculum Requirements

Dear Sir:

I acknowledge receipt of a clipping 'Negro Students Must Take Useless Courses", from The Charlotte News and the following question signed, "Interested Citizens": "Isn't there a public answer your bureau can give these charges against the State course of study?" Having no means of knowing the names or addresses of "Interested Citizens", no names having been given, I am addressing my reply to you and this reply will be an answer also to an editorial "Note to Dr. Highsmith", which occurred in The News some days ago.

I have read your reporter's statement of inspection of the Second Ward (Negro) High School in Charlotte. I think she has done a good job and there is evidence of her desire to make a fair statement.

With reference to the requirement of a foreign language for graduation from an accredited school, let me say that the situation has changed markedly, not only in Charlotte and Mecklenburg county, but elsewhere in this State. It was not so long ago that practically all high school children were required to take both Latin and French, the Latin beginning in the eighth grade. At the present time only two units of one foreign language are required for graduation from a high school, these units being offered in the third and fourth years. In other words, no foreign language is required until a child has been in high school for two years and has shown, therefore, his ability to do high school work.

All students, however, are not required to offer even two units of foreign language credits. The following exemptions may be made:

1. Boys who are taking vocational agriculture do not have to offer foreign language credits for graduation.

2. Students who are taking a commercial course in high school are not required to offer any foreign language credits.

3. A plan has already been made to allow girls who have two units of Home Economics and three units of science—biology, chemistry, physics, general science, geography—to graduate without offering any foreign language credits.

4. Students in technical schools have not been required to offer foreign language credits for graduation when such courses were very clearly not advantageous to any given student.

5. Superintendents and principals have been advised upon numerous occasions and in many instances to allow students who very clearly had no gift for pursuing a foreign language to be graduated upon satisfactory completion of any sixteen units of work offered in the high school.

In other words, so far as the State program is concerned an honest and in most instances effective effort has been made to meet the needs of high school boys and girls.

With reference to what is offered in the Second Ward high school in Charlotte, let me say that the school board could have exercised the same jurisdiction in these matters which it has exercised in determining the curriculum and course of study for the white junior and senior high schools. The State has imposed no restrictions with reference to Negro schools that are not imposed with reference to white high schools.

I have always encouraged the establishment and maintenance of vocational departments in high schools, both white and colored, and I suspect I am regarded by some people as the arch foe of the classics in this State. My attitude has been the result of my philosophy of education which leads me to the position that all of our high schools should be operated for maximal development and benefit of all the children of all the people.

Of course, vocational education cannot be offered without buildings and equipment. This has been Charlotte's trouble. Adequate provision has not been made for Negro education heretofore and it was not possible, therefore, to have an adequate program. The new building, however, the new equipment and a necessarily enlarged appropriation will make it possible for the city of Charlotte to discharge its obligation to the Negro race.

Even a casual survey of our new bulletin, "A Study in Curriculum Problems of the North Carolina Public Schools," will indicate that requirements are not made and clamped down upon school officials and school teachers, nor will our bulletins or administration show that such is the case. We do have a State program and other things being equal this program should be followed, but it does not prohibit provision for meeting every possible need of boys and girls in keeping with available funds.

Charlotte can meet the needs of the Negro race and no additional authority or permission on the part of the school board and other school officials is necessary and the State Department of Public Instruction will cooperate in every conceivable way to bring about what intelligent people regard as a satisfactory condition.

J. HENRY HIGHSMITH, Director,
Division of Instructional Service
Raleigh

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS

JUN 12 1936

Back Where We Started.

The story in The News week before last on the curriculum of the Second Ward high school for Negroes here, with special disgust for the required study of French, elicited an immediate retort from Superintendent H. P. Harding and Principal Grigsby. Today there appears in the Editor's Mail a letter on the topic from the director of the State's division of instructional service, J. Henry Highsmith. It is commended for reading, but first let us give a synopsis of what has gone before.

The essence of the news story was that Negro high school students were being prepared mainly for college, to which almost none of them would go, rather than to be of greater usefulness to themselves and their race because of sensible high school training. Instead of home-making and cooking and manual training and other practical courses, the curriculum was so arranged as to require the study of French and algebra. The conclusion was that the curriculum was ridiculum.

To this local school officials gave the denial. Records were produced to show that of the nearly 1,000 pupils only 155 were taking French, 107 Latin, 577 algebra and geometry. Mr. Harding said that the facilities for the so-called practical courses were not overcrowded and could care for additional students who might elect such subjects.

That brings the discussion up to date. Now for the Highsmith letter. It outlines the exceptions to the standard academic curriculum, cheerfully concedes the desirability of accentuating the practical and describes the great latitude that localities have in making up their own courses.

That leaves us nowhere to go except straight back to our original premise: that the local authorities are not shaping the courses of study at the various schools in conformity with commonsense and the basic needs of the students. That certainty is the case at Second Ward high school for Negroes where, by the records, only a minority of the children are being given instruction in occupations and trades.

Just to illustrate the point, we'll take a small bet that the emphasis upon practical subjects at a school like Myers Park, whence many of the pupils have hopes of going to college, is greater than at Second Ward. It would not have to be very great.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
June 24, 1936

Protest Proposed Negro School Site

Negro Citizens League to Ask Council to Locate New Building on High Ground.

A committee of seven leading negro citizens of Charlotte will appear before the city council this afternoon as representatives of the Negro Citizens' league to protest against the proposed location of the negro high school planned for the western part of the city.

The league members met last night at the negro Y. W. C. A. and decided unanimously to protest against the location of the new high school at a point adjacent to Fairview park and near the old city waterworks. The property is another "creek bottom" location and the city has already had unfortunate experience with such locations, the committee will tell the council today.

FAVOR CITY PROPERTY.

The school should be built upon high, well drained property and at a point more accessible and more advantageous for study and discipline, it was pointed out at the meeting last night. One location that is looked upon with favor by the league is the site across Oaklawn avenue from a store fronting on Beatty's Ford road and near the present city waterworks. This site is now owned by the city. A school there would be admirably located near the center of the negro population in the western part of the city, it will be argued by the committee.

Members of the committee to appear before the council are: Thad Tate, president of the league, Henry Houston, Rev. B. F. Gordon, J. T. Sanders, J. S. N. Tross, Rev. D. H. Sansom and Mrs. H. L. McCrorey, treasurer, and Rev. D. H. Sansom, secretary.

The city school authorities in proposing the old waterworks property as the site for the new school were hopeful that the cost of the school construction could be held to $85,000, the amount of the original estimate tentatively approved by the board of county commissioners.

The council was expected to give its permission to the construction of the school on the old waterworks site, but since the Negro Citizens' league opposes the location and since the city also owns the property the league wishes for use as the school site, it was thought probable last night that the location proposed by the league might be donated by the city for such use.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
July 5, 1936

PROPER DECISION.

The City Council, declining to become a party to the use of property for a negro school that is unsatisfactory to the negro leadership of this community has, in the judgment of this newspaper, performed a duty in keeping with the obligations of its authority.

We make no pretense, of course, of passing upon the issue per se or setting up judgment one way or the other as to the merits or demerits of this proposition.

But the negro leaders of Charlotte, among whom are many worthy, substantial and patriotic citizens, were so opposed to this proposed location that they offered to buy a better one out of their own pockets, and this, so far as we are concerned, is sufficient evidence that the city authorities have properly acted in refusing to allow the use of the property protested for this purpose.

Durham, N. C. Herald
December 18, 1936

Also Ask Traffic Officers For Colored School Areas

Citizens Committee Votes To Present Matters Before City Council Next Week—Latter Proposal Designed To Save Lives Of Children

A delegation of Negroes representing the Citizens' committee will appear before the city council Monday night with the request that Negroes be called for jury service in Durham and that policemen be provided to direct traffic in the vicinity of Negro schools.

The decision to bring the two matters before the council was made yesterday at the weekly meeting of the citizens committee of which C. C. Spaulding, president of the Mechanics and Farmers bank, Durham, is chairman.

A delegation of Negro citizens appeared before the Citizens group pointing out that the lives of Negro school children are in constant danger due to the fact no officers are assigned to direct traffic in the vicinity of Negro schools.

A Negro child, the committee was told, was recently struck down at the corner of Umstead and Fayetteville streets while coming from school. This accident, it was said, could have been avoided had an officer been stationed at the intersection.

Schoolboy patrolmen are on duty at most of the busy intersections in the vicinity of the schools but they are unable to provide adequate protection especially where there is continuous traffic, the committee asserted.

The Citizens group went into the matter of jury service at length. It was pointed out that "although Charlotte, Burlington, Goldsboro, Rocky Mount, Wilson and some places even in Georgia and South Carolina are now calling Negroes for jury service none has been called in Durham."

The committee did not question the inclusion of the names of Negroes in local jury boxes. This issue was raised here several years ago during the murder trial of Theodore Cooper, Negro. Attorneys for Cooper sought to have the indictment against him quashed on grounds the names of Negroes are excluded from jury boxes here.

The sheriff and the county commissioners, who have charge of jury boxes, were summoned and proved to the satisfaction of the court that the names of Negroes are included as required by law. County officials, who supervise the drawing of names from the boxes, however, may use their discretion in rejecting persons considered unfit for jury service.

The city council, if it so chooses, has authority to provide additional traffic supervision for the Negro school districts although it is without power to act in the jury matter, the latter being left entirely up to the county commissioners. The council is, therefore, expected to take no action in the jury grievance but to instruct the Citizens group to carry its complaint direct to the commissioners.

Several weeks ago L. E. Austin, a representative of the Citizens committee, appeared before the council with the request that it provide a 12th grade for the Negro high school and other instructional service which the committee claimed was badly needed. The council referred Austin and his committee to the city board of education. Nothing further has been heard of the request.

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Maryland

Marylanders Now Seeking Entry To White Hi Schools

BALTIMORE, Md., Mar. 19. — (ANP) — Open the doors of the white schools to Negro boys and girls in Baltimore county or build high schools for colored equal to those for whites, was the ultimatum issued to the Baltimore county school authorities this week by the local N. A. A. C. P. through its counsel, Thurgood Marshall.

For some weeks the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. has been trying to get the Baltimore County School Board to erect a colored high school. This the board has refused to even consider; and no provision has been made for the higher education of Negro youth. Many of the colored youths living in rural sections who aspire to higher education must defray their own bus and trolley fare to Baltimore City to attend the city high schools.

Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the local branch, feels that this is unfair to the colored taxpayers of the county, and has started legal action to admit the colored high school aspirants to the white high schools or build a high school for colored youth with equal educational facilities.

She maintains that the city schools are crowded and do not want the rural students. In order to discourage the influx of county students the requirements have been raised. Thus few of the students are admitted, which is not fair to the rural students.

Officials of the school board have been notified that an application for a writ of mandamus will be filed within the next week if some action is not taken to remedy the deplorable situation.

Attorney Marshall represented the N. A. A. C. P. in its successful fight to force the University of Maryland to throw its doors open to colored law students. The action to be taken in the county is similar to that taken in the city.

Education Board Fights NAACP Suit

Answer to Mandamus Petition Made by Rawles.

GIRL DIDN'T PASS COUNTY EXAM.

Claim She Isn't Eligible at County School.

TOWSON, Md. — Denial that Miss Margaret Williams, for whom NAACP lawyers are attempting to gain admission to the high school for whites at Catonsville, is qualified, was made, Friday, in an answer to a petition for a writ of mandamus filed by her attorneys on March 14.

It is Miss Williams's contention that because the School Board of Baltimore County has never established a high school for her people in the county, Constitutional rights are being violated.

The answer was made in behalf of the board by William L. Rawls and Cornelius F. Roe, White attorneys.

Schools for White Only

In this answer it is alleged that high schools are established for whites only in the county and that a five-year secondary school training is provided for colored by sending them to Baltimore City.

The population of the colored people in Baltimore County is centered around the city anyway, the answer avows, and the county meets other educational needs by supporting twenty-four elementary schools for colored.

White pupils also have to take examination before they can get high school training at the expense of the county, the answer alleges by way of meeting the N.A.A.C.P. lawyers' contention that forcing colored children to take an examination before giving them a high school education is unfair.

Violates State Rule

Thurgood Marshall, one of the N.A.A.C.P. lawyers, said that such an assertion on the part of the county board was contrary to the State Department of Education's rule that say:

"The possession of an elementary school certificate, signifying the successful completion by the pupils of the course . . . is sufficient to entitle the pupil to enter an approved high school without examination.

The answer contends that because Miss Williams failed to pass examination for admission to the Douglass High School, she would not be eligible to go to acounty school.

Mr. Marshall said that the principal of the school at Catonsville, in the presence of two witnesses, admited that Miss Williams would be qualified to attend school here, but whites only were admitted. The answer denies that the principal made such a statement.

Two Thousand Whites a Year

According to the answer, there are 155 colored high school pupils and 1912 elementary pupils—231 of whom are in the seventh grade. Whites, the answer contends, have 2,000 pupils to qualify every year for high school training.

Mr. Marshall stated that he will file a replication to the answer in the next few days. They seem to want a fight, Mr. Marshall said, and we will give it to them by showing how unequal schools are throughout the county.

The N.A.A.C.P. plans a mass meeting on the third Sunday in April at Sharp Street M.E. Church, Dolphin and Etting Streets, and a that time the county school case will be discussed.

Missouri.

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SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION

Those of us who read the signs of the times, are not fooled by the pretense of certain members of the Board of Education who profess before our faces that they are fair and just to all the children who attend the schools, regardless of race or creed. But, on the other hand, we really understand these men and know from our own experiences just how "far" the fairness goes when it comes to administering the affairs of the Board where it affects the Negro race.

Through the years, some of us have watched these things. We have, from time to time, given public expression of confidence in the Board, by voting for whatever taxes it has asked, with the hope that "ours" would get what was due them in the way of building, equipment, recreation trained teachers, etc. But we have lived to see these things gradually taken from us, by some kind of manipulation, until today, our rights as citizens are being taken from us, here a little, and there a little, until we have little left which we can call our own. All our begging, pleading and importunities to the Board members and Mr. Gerling, for the things to which we are justly entitled, have fallen on deaf ears. The attempt of forcing an elementary school on the Vashon High School site, shows conclusively what the Board members think of providing recreation and breathing space for the Negro pupils. These same Board members wouldn't dare to attempt to build a school on the campus of one of the white schools.

So far as we can see, begging nor pleading will help our case. The only alternative left is to fight.

The Sunday meeting at Union Memorial Church is a call to arms, not for a skirmish, nor for a battle, but for a WAR. A war that will not terminate in a day, a week or a year, it takes about six years to remove a member from the Board. There are four elected every two years. Let us remember these things and govern ourselves accordingly.

ABUSE OF POWER

The conduct of the school board in locating the elementary school in the backyard of the Vashon High, has stirred the colored people of this community as nothing before. The act on its face is repulsive to every thinking Negro in the city of St. Louis. The more the matter is discussed, the greater the evidence shows that little or no thought of the welfare of the people who were to be served, was given by the site committee. Evidently, the thing uppermost in the minds of this committee was "Save money for the school board at the expense of the Negro children of the city." Before the action of the committee was approved by the board, a group of interested citizens, representing several civic and religious organizations, petitioned the board to be heard on the matter. In their petition, they pointed out the undesirable features attached to such a move, also stated that to carry out the purpose of the building committee would add injury to an already aggravated condition. But this petition was promptly turned down by Dr. Francis C. Sullivan, president of the board, who claimed that he had canvassed other members of the board on the subject and they had refused to give us a hearing. Of course, since that time, we have learned that this supposed "canvass" was confined to certain members of the board. We presume this canvass was limited to the "little" bloc which consists of Dr. Solon Cameron, and attorney Edward Ferrenbach, with Dr. Francis C. Sullivan as the leader. These members, we understand, are pushing Mr. Gerling like "heck" saying in the language of the mob who slew the Christ, "Let his blood be upon us and our children." In other words, these members are taking full responsibility for the actions of Mr. Gerling in this case, and if the colored people are injured or hurt, or put to any disadvantages, because of the superintendent's actions, these board members are saying, let the Negro's grievances be upon them. Of course, they couldn't, like the other members of the board, dodge the responsibility, if they tried, but two wrongs never makes one right. Each and every member of the school board, as well as the administrative officers of the board, know that they have no justification in the light of right and justice in placing the proposed new building on the Vashon site. But none of them, seem to have the courage to make a move to rescind their wrong doing, because it takes a pretty big man in public office, to acknowlege his wrong doings, then set about to correct them.

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Nebraska

Omaha Negroes Ask For Representation On School Board

Petition Asks Appointment Of Former N. A. A. C. P. Man

OMAHA, Neb. —(ANP)— Announcement was made here this week that a petition has been filed with the city board of education, that R. C. Price, former president of the Omaha branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and correspondent for the Associated Negro Press, be placed on the board.

This announcement was made following the filing of the petition signed by many of the leading citizens of this city who believe that Negroes are due this recognition.

It has been pointed out by reliable groups that Omaha has not had a Negro teacher for 25 years and that it is the only city in the United States that does not employ Negro teachers, despite the large number of Negro citizens and children within its confines. It is the belief that if a Negro can be appointed to the Board of Education such a condition will not exist.

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New Jersey

East Orange May Finally Get Teachers

Board Agrees To Put Instructor Over All-Negro Class

(Special to Journal and Guide)

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—A long and determined effort to secure Negro teachers in the public schools of East Orange appeared nearer realization this week than ever before, according to the Rev. C. M. Long, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church here.

Following a conference with the East Orange school board, the Rev. Mr. Long announced at a mass meeting staged here that the board had agreed to place a Negro teacher as an experiment over an all-Negro class of backward children which now exists in one of the school buildings.

If at the end of a year the experiment did not prove successful or meet with the approval of other colored residents, the teacher would be discharged.

Dr. Long, when questioned at the mass meeting held in his church, denied charges that the appointment of the teacher was the first move toward segregated schools. He insisted that was not the purpose nor plan of the school board.

In his conference with the school board, Dr. Long, he revealed, told them that the "white public would not get excited over a Negro teacher presiding over a mixed class." The board, he said assured him that several appointments of teachers would be held up pending the reaction toward the appointment of the first Negro teacher.

Lt. Harry Collins of the U. S. Army, a bitter opponent of the plan, declaring that the "board had no right to make such an offer" and that the move "was definitely unconstitutional and the Supreme Court would not stand for it."

It was pointed out during the mass meeting that Newark has ten Negro teachers and Orange three.

A permanent organization was formed to continue the campaign for Negro teachers as the aftermath of the mass meeting. King David was named president and Edward T. Bowser, secretary.

New York.

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NEGRO SCHOOLS IN N. Y.

A PETITION IS BEING circulated in Harlem to the Board of Education, calling attention to the fact that no elementary schools have been constructed in Harlem in 10 years, and urging that the present school buildings be modernized and at least one or more new buildings erected. The section above 150th street, where the federal government is erecting the Harlem River Houses is especially in need of school facilities, the petition points out.

The New York Age is in complete agreement with the sentiments expressed in the first part of the petition but does not agree with the paragraph in which an appeal is made that Negro principals be appointed to the schools of Harlem.

From time to time agitation has been started by people who have migrated to New York from other sections of this country urging upon the authorities the merits of separate schools. The whole idea back of this agitation is selfish and short-sighted.

The sponsors of the movement see opportunity in separate schools for more teaching jobs and a few principalships in the colored districts of the city, but they fail to realize the limitations of such a system.

Under the present program, there is no color line in the public school system in New York State. Negroes may qualify as teachers by taking competitive examination and if appointed may teach in any section of the city whereever a vacancy may occur. At the present time there are more colored teachers in sections outside Harlem than are teaching in that locality. There is a Negro teacher of history in a Brooklyn high school that is attended largely by whites; also a colored teacher of Spanish and another of Latin in high schools outside Harlem.

Theoretically colored teachers may become principals of a public or high school in any part of the city providing they qualify by training and experience with the Board of Education requirements. (Pass the civil service examination for principal.) The principal reason there have been so few colored principals is that so few of the colored teachers have been in the system long enough. Where a teacher has met all requirements for promotion to a principalship, The Age has always been willing to urge his or her appointment.

Another point is that there are now over 600 colored teachers in the school system and to have the city adopt a separate school system for Negroes would mean that instead of gaining more teachers, it is hardly likely that the Negro schools could absorb the present group in other sections of the city, and such a system would automatically limit the employment of colored teachers in the system.

Years ago The New York Age fought for the abolition of the old separate school system in the city and still feels that such a system not only has the stamp of inferiority but it is also unsound from the point of future educational development of the Negro in this state. It will inevitably tend to separate education in higher educational institutions and is nothing more or less than self-segregation and must not be done.

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Ohio.

A SLAP IN THE FACE

THE announcement made Tuesday of this week that the Cleveland Board of Education has decided to spend two hundred thousand dollars upon remodeling Central High School, instead of making plans to build a new School, came as a severe slap in the face to the Central High School Citizens Committee—which has spent valuable time during the past few months in counsel with Principal Watson of Central High to formulate recommendations for submission to the Board on the future of the School.

While the Committee realized that it was only quasi-official and had no legal standing with the Board of Education, some of its members somehow felt that the Board had at least been apprised of its meetings and their purpose, and that, in addition, the Board knew and understood that the ardent hopes of the Central High community are wrapped up in a new and well-located high school building for Central instead of the old, outworn, and outmoded structure which now houses the School,

Yet the Board has decided, wily nily, to present to the voters an additional building levy at the primary election on May 12, which does not include in its plans for expenditure the much-needed new building for Central, but allots to the "educational dump" a paltry sum for repairs while giving to other sections new buildings.

That Cleveland's oldest and most famous high school, with a long and distinguished history, should become a sort of "educational dump"—principally because it serves Negro children, largely—by reason of the deliberate and carefully-planned gerrymandering of its district—is disgraceful enough without the added knowledge that the Board of Education is not at all concerned about the wishes of a substantial group of voters which has always supported school levies, whenever presented.

Piling up this new blow upon all the others which we have received at the hands of the Board of Education is undoubtedly "2 mutch," as Josh Billings would say, and we must be excused therefore, if we become wroth at the situation and turn, like the worm. Negro votes are votes, after all, and they do count!

Again, we respectfully remind the Cleveland Board of Education that the Central community will not be satisfied until a new building, in a desirable location, is planned and erected for Central High School.

NO NEGRO SURVEY NEEDED

NEWS has just reached us of a projected plan of some outsider to come into Cleveland for the purpose of making a sort of educational survey of the Negro children in the Cleveland public schools, and THE EAGLE wants to "stick a pin in this proposition now.

We are absolutely opposed to any sort of survey of the Negro children in the schools—just as strongly as we are opposed to a survey of other racial groups. In Cleveland we have school children—not Negro children, Jewish children, or Polish children in the schools. This point should be kept uppermost always. This idea of setting off the Negro in some tangent as a thing separate and apart from other racial groups is NOT the Cleveland idea—and THE EAGLE is much concerned over the attempt of any philandering educator—whatever official tag he may wear—to make a job for himself at the expense of Negroes in Cleveland.

A survey of Negro children in the schools of Cleveland is in its last analysis a dangerous entering wedge.

We want none of it.

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South Carolina.

Walterboro, S. C. Press & Standard
November 26, 1936

NOT TRUE AS TO COLLETON COUNTY

MUCH is being said in the press of the State about a speech delivered some weeks ago by former Governor Cole L. Blease, an announced candidate for the next election, concerning the lack of opportunity Negroes in South Carolina have to obtain an education. The Spartanburg Herald commenting upon this wrote a lengthy editorial, which we append.

We have made some inquiry as to conditions in the Negro schools of Colleton county, both from members of the race and from school officials in the county. We find that in Colleton county there are now three new school buildings being erected—a three-teacher building at Jacksonboro; a four-teacher building at Cottageville and another of same size at Smoaks. The Ritter building is being enlarged to a three-teacher building. Many schools have been thoroughly remodeled and painted, and the grounds made presentable. At Ruffin the building has been thoroughly rebuilt and the school yard beautified.

County Superintendent J. J. Padgett visits all Negro schools, and there is a full-time Jeanes school worker, Thelma Odom, at work all the year in the schools of the county. There are three agricultural teachers in the Springtown, Simmons and Walterboro schools. Walterboro has also a home economics teacher.

In the past three years the personnel of the teaching force has been greatly improved, and practically every teacher is a certified teacher witih first grade certificate. Much interest is being shown in the school work by both teachers and patrons. The minimum term is 5 months, with a six months term in a majority of the schools. Several are running seven months, and the Colleton Training school in Walterboro has an eight months term. All schools are now running and, under the rental system, more than 90 per cent of the pupils are supplied with text books and material.

The Press and Standard is convinced that there has been great improvement in the Negro schools of this county, and much more is in process of accomplishment. This newspaper is in favor of even more being done to educate the Negro youth of the county, and we feel that as soon as the county can afford to extend the length of the school term even beyond that which is now prevailing, it will be done. It is seen that new and better buildings and better equipment are being given. We are sure that the Negro schools are receiving far more than the Negroes are paying for their support in taxes. This we feel is right, just as Colleton county is receiving far more from the State than the county is paying.

Advancement in the Negro schools is being made as rapidly as it can be assimilated and this, we feel sure, will be continued.

This editorial in The Spartanburg Herald of October 2, follows:

At Fayetteville, N. C., Thursday, Cole L. Blease was one of the speakers at the opening of the Cumberland county fair. The main part of Mr. Blease's speech was devoted to an attack upon the New Deal but he digressed long enough to make a plea for better educational opportunity for the negroes. In that The Herald agrees with the former governor and senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Blease was careful to say that in advocating better educational advantages he wanted it understood that he was not advocating social equality. It was hardly necessary for him to make the qualification. Better educational facilities for the negroes mean better citizens, more intelligent workers, and improvement of society as a whole.

In South Carolina—in Spartanburg county—there are schools for the negroes which are a reflection upon the intelligence of the white people. There are school buildings that are poorly ventilated and heated, school buildings that leak, buildings which haven't seating facilities for one-third of the pupils. There are negro school plants without any sanitary facilities, without a safe source of water supply. There are schools in which teachers work for a pitifully small salary. Such schools are menaces to both the white and colored races, yet it is almost impossible to get funds to improve equipment and install such sanitary facilities as will protect the health and lives of pupils and teachers.

We daresay that in many counties there are negro schools similar to those herein described which have never been visited by superintendents of education or by the school boards in their districts. In many of these schools there are no libraries, not even the simplest kind of reference books. There are no facilities for teaching girls to cook and sew and do the other things that would make them useful in their home and in the homes of the white people who might employ them. There are no facilities in these schools for teaching boys the rudiments of mechanics, of carpentry, of gardening. Yet in all these schools colored boys and girls would welcome such practical instructions which would make them better members of society.

Mr. Blease is to be commended for calling attention to a glaring defect in our educational system. The Herald long has felt that neglect of negro schools and school houses is neglect of the best interests of the white people as well. It is cruel and destructive of character to force negro pupils to sit in a crowded building in the cold of winter subjected to cold winds, that blow through cracks and broken window panes, and to rain and sleet and snow that filter through rotten roofs. It is a reflection upon the school authorities and the people who deny negro pupils the simplest facilities for their educational advancement.

South Carolina

Education-1936
Common Schools, Condition of.

A DISMAL PICTURE OF NEGRO EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The Palmetto State Teachers' Association through its Executive committee, in, an article published in The State last Sunday, presents a picture of educational conditions as they affect the Negroes of the state that should challenge the attention of every thoughtful, fair-minded white man and woman of South Carolina. In stating the conditions facts taken from the record are quoted, so there can be no "ifs" about them. They are simply deplorable, but the association thinks that such is due to the fact that the white people "do not know the real situation in which the education of the Negro finds itself."

Some facts set forth are: According to the Report of the State Superintendent of Education for 1934, there were in school 257,870 white pupils and 228,842 colored. The number of white schools was 1600; Negro 2259. The difference here is accounted for by the fact that so many of the one, two and three-teacher schools for whites have been consolidated. The number of white teachers was 8319; Negro 4634.

The average expenditure for each white pupil was $41.75; Negro $8.03. Think of it, less than one-fifth for the Negro child! Over one-half or 1315 Negro schools ran only 4 months. During this same period, the U. S. Government extended aid to weak schools of the state to the tune of $341,603.15. $52,290.02 was given to help Negro schools—and this in 34 counties, 12 counties receiving not one red cent. This, be it remembered was Federal money—but only 9 percent was given Negroes! Never mind what the conditions were that might have prevented Negro schools from getting more. Those conditions were brought about by the very agencies that had the disbursing of the money. The Federal Government, of course cannot or does not in its general appropriations recognize races, but one thing is sure, if the Negro is to get a fair share of the money given to aid education the Negro's share will have to be "ear-marked." We know what is done in the state with educational money raised by taxes—just the drippings come to the colored brother, not even what he himself contributes in direct taxes. The bus situation—well, it seems school busses are not made for colored pupils. For transportation of white pupils there was spent the total sum of $810,349; for colored pupils the magnificent sum of $939.00. Real schools and make shift schools, those figures tell. Teachers salaries are simply inhuman. "The average salary of Elementary teachers, including teaching principals—men, $272; women, $$249. Out of that sum, beside living or rather just existing, teachers are expected to attend summer schools association meetings and subscribe for educational literature. These are conditions that the fair-minded white people—and there are many—ought not allow to exist. If education is not to be given, then, pray, what is the Negro to expect?

Columbia, S. C. State
June 14, 1936

New Buildings and Equipment Seen As Needs for City Schoolr

Superintendent Flora in Annual Report Also Urges Restoration of Drastic Pay Cuts and Plan for Teacher Retirement Pay—Says Increased Attendance and Decreased Budget Do Not Go Together.

New buildings, new equipment, restoration of drastic pay cuts, and a program for teacher retirement were recommended to the city school board by A. C. Flora, superintendent, at the June meeting.

Mr. Flora reviewed briefly the trends of the last few years in budget and in attendance, showing a decreased amount to spend and an increased number of pupils to be taught; also pointed to the wear and tear on equipment.

To the board Mr. Flora reported:

One need only glance at the budgetary trends of the Columbia school budget for the past fve years to learn that it has been very difficult to maintain a good school program during this period. With increasing enrollment, increasing class size, increasing responsibility of the school, and with decreasing expenditures, school administration has presented to the responsible agents a series of problems. Only through an intimate acquaintance with the operation of our schools could one fully appraise the situation and evaluate the manner in which our problems have been met. The fact that pupil, teacher and community morale has been maintained reflects real credit on our organization. During this period our teaching materials have become inadequate, the equipment has seriously deteriorated, and many buildings are seriously overcrowded.

However, in the face of these physical factors which are calculated to impede progress, we believe material progress has been made in our teaching procedures, school organization and administration. Our belief in this respect is supported by pupil progress, pupil attitudes toward school, test results, continuance in school, and the professional growth of teachers. Many of our teachers have pursued advanced study during this period, and a very large group will study this summer.

If Columbia expects to go forward in providing reasonably adequate educational advantages for her youth we must face the responsibility of supplying instructional materials in keeping with increased demands, school equipment for replacement and for increased enrollment, additional classroom space, and increased compensation to teachers.

Enrollment Trends.

A study of the records of attendance shows a gradual increase in enrollment and the entire burden falls on the secondary level. In fact, there has been a slight decrease in enrollment in the elementary grades.

Enrollment Tabulation.

School	1932	1936
Elementary	5,139	4,938
Junior High	1,101	1,412
Senior High	1,429	1,971
Totals	7,669	8,321

Increase in junior high school—311 or 28 per cent.

Increase in senior high school—542 or 38 per cent.

There is a slight decrease in the elementary.

In the Negro schools the same relative situation exists. The high school population is growing so rapidly that we have no space in which to house the added classes next fall.

	1933	1936
Junior High	664	667
Senior High	520	612
Total	1,184	1,289

See tabulation as to increased enrollment and decreased per capita cost.

Available rooms for additional classes when needed:

Logan	4	Hand	0
McCants	3	Wardlaw	3
Hamrick	0	High	0
Taylor	4		
Edgewood	0	Total	3
McMaster	1		
A. C. Moore ..	1		
Shandon	2		
Hyatt Park ..	0		
Arden	0		
Col. Hts.	2		
Total 17			

These statistics indicate immediate necessity for additional classroom space at the High school and Hand junior high school if we are to seat all the pupils applying for entrance into these schools next year.

In order to seat all high school pupils this coming year we plan to increase the enrollment at the University high school to approximately 400 pupils, and retain some of the ninth grade classes at the junior high schools.

Negro Schools.

In the Negro schools there is not one vacant classroom in the city. Part of the classes are on part-time schedule and there will be four or five additional classes at the high school next fall, and no available rooms n which to seat them.

In addition to the housing problem which is already acute, there are many other physical needs which are urgent.

(a) Many desks need to be replaced.

(b) Libraries are inadequate at the High school, Wardlaw, Hand and Hyatt Park. Only two of the elementary schools have real library service—Logan and McMaster.

(c) Window shades need to be replaced in several of the buildings of the city.

(d) The shop equipment is in bad repair, and complete replacement must be made at Hand. The University high school will have to be equipped with shop machinery if we offer a worthy program in the enlarged plant.

Personnel.

The economic hazard of the past five years has developed a fine type of professional solidarity in our group. The low wage scale to which our group was subjected left practically no margin for savings or for continued study. There grew up in our group such a feeling of the need of mutual co-operation and dependence on each other that our suggestion for payroll insurance was adopted last year. It has meant much to those who were forced to be absent from their work due to accidents or illness, in that their income was assured during the periods of enforced absence. Eight teachers have been helped this year, and the cost to the rest of the group has been very small. (See statement.) (A teacher making $100 per month has lost for the entire year only 4 1-5 per cent. of a single month's salary—i: e: $4.20 for the entire year.)

What opportunity does Columbia offer to the professional-minded and capable teacher? A study of our salary scale does not look any too encouraging. In 1932 men were paid a maximum of $1,800. Today they get $1,575, or $225 less than five years ago. Women who earned from $1,400 to $1,600 are now getting $1,175 to $1,375, or an average of $225 less than five years ago. At that time the minimum salary was $900 to $1,000, whereas today it is uniformly $810 for all levels. With what enthusiasm and

efficiency can a man with a family work on a salary of $1,575 or $131 per month? What chance has the average teacher in Columbia in meeting necessary expenses, providing for old age, continuing her professional growth through attendance at summer schools, and even with careful planning remain free from financial worries? Unless steps are taken to improve the economic status of teachers in Columbia our schools will in time suffer the consequences of lessened enthusiasm, poor morale, and eventually suffer in efficiency. If teachers were the only victims, the consequences would be less serious, but we must remember that the future outlook of our children depends to a large extent on the present mental, moral and spiritual status of our teacher group. We marvel at the splendid teacher morale which has been displayed by our group, but I do not see how the same spirit can be preserved for long on the basis of the present income.

Retirement.

We have at present three teachers who are beyond the generally accepted retirement age of 65 years. Another group of nine are above 60 and should be retired. I know of no other step which would mean more toward the promotion of better schools in Columbia than the working out of a plan for retirement. The needs of teachers and children alike clearly point to some plan for removing teachers from the exacting and strenuous work of teaching when they have attained the retirement age. I hope that you will take steps at once that will make possible the initiation of a retirement program.

Recommendations.

1. That the board authorize the superintendent to make a detailed study of building needs during the summer and estimate the amount of funds necessary to provide for a five-year building program so that the board may use this information as a basis for representing the needs of the schools to the public and a plan for providing the necessary funds.
2. That this board provide means for the restoration of the drastic cuts in teachers' salaries which were made four years ago.
3. That a program of teacher retirement be put into force as soon as possible.

Newton, N. C., News-Enterprise
July 24, 1936

RACIAL PREJUDICES

With the coming of new generations we are gradually getting away from the racial prejudices that have existed in the South since the days of reconstruction. In spite of the fact that we are getting away from these ancient customs this state has been slow to recognize the necessity for educating the colored race, and not until recent years has much effort been put forth in their behalf.

Under the state-wide eight month school system colored sections of the state have received more recognition in educational training, but in many instances colored boys and girls are still crammed in small school rooms with inadequate space for successful training.

That all these racial feelings have not been eradicated was recently illustrated when Governor Johnston of South Carolina announced that he will veto a free text book bill for children of the primary grades because negro children would receive a larger share than the whites as a result of the larger number of negro children in the state.

Such a statement coming from one less intelligent than the governor might be expected, but this coming from the highest executive of the state causes one to wonder if there is not still some prejudice existing.

Negroes are less able to purchase text books than are white children, generally speaking, and failure to provide them with the proper text books is a waste of money.

If the white children of South Carolina are entitled to free text books the same is also true of the colored boys and girls, and failure on the part of the South Carolina officials to furnish them on an equal basis is discrimination that will lead to added costs, and additional taxes in the support of courts and juvenile officers.

Mooresville, N. C. Enterprise
July 30, 1936

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Education - 1936

Common Schools, Condition of.

Tennessee

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
February 20, 1936

NEGROES FIGHT WALKER'S RISE TO SCHOOL JOB

Colored Ministers Contend One of Own Race Should Be Made Supervisor.

POST IS NEWLY CREATED

McMillan Defends His Action —Claims Church Group Given Ample Reasons.

Assailing the action as "a rank injustice" and "a breach of faith," the Colored Ministers' alliance yesterday formally protested against Commissioner of Education T. H. McMillan's recent appointment of J. E. Walker to the newly created position of Negro school supervisor.

Several weeks ago Commissioner McMillan announced his plan to place Prof. Walker, a former superintendent of the county school system, in direct charge of Negro schools, a duty formerly administered by the superintendent of schools, W. T. Robinson.

A statement, signed by members of the executive committee of the alliance, contended that the appointment should have gone to a Negro and that the choice of Prof. Walker "appears to lay greater value upon the finding of a place for an individual than that of service to hundreds of children." The ministers expressed fear that the new supervisor's salary may result in elimination of "some of the already skeletonized phases" of colored school work, and said they were "decidedly unwilling to sacrifice our children for the sake of an individual appointment."

Act "Unutterably" Resented.

The ministers stated they did not challenge "the right of the commissioner to make his own appointments and, in general, to conduct his office as he sees fit," but asserted:

"We are nevertheless aware of the fact that a public office is a public trust; we are also aware of our responsibility to make known, in unmistakable terms, our judgment as to the actions of those whom we have placed in office."

"Because we unutterably resent it," the statement continued, "and because we are firmly convinced that an overwhelming majority of our Negro citizens resent it, and because we feel that every fair-minded citizen of Chattanooga, without respect to race, should and must resent it, we, the Colored Ministers' alliance, voice our whole-hearted protest against this appointment. We protest the action on the following grounds:

"First—Because the position is one which a Negro should occupy. We believe that a Negro can better and more efficiently serve it. In this we are not blindly led by our opinion alone. The Negro schools of Washington, D. C., have for many years been efficiently supervised by Negroes. In all cities throughout the south, where Negro schools have supervision it is done by Negroes. Until only a few years ago the Negro schools of Chattanooga were acceptably supervised by Negroes. The work of our own Hamilton county Negro school system is distinguished throughout the south, and it is, and has been for many years, under the able direction of a Negro supervisor. Does the commissioner hold, as the appointment would seem to indicate, that the job of working with Negroes is too good for a Negro?

"Second—We protest that action because it appears to lay greater value upon the finding of a place for an individual, than that of service to hundreds of children. The shortage of funds with which to operate our educational system is well known. Only a little time ago the cutting of the school term from nine to eight months was seriously threatened. Funds to provide the salary for this newly created office must of necessity come from other needy sources. We wonder if they will not be taken from the Negro schools, by eliminating some of the already skeletonized phases of their work? We are decidedly unwilling to sacrifice our children for the sake of an individual appointment.

"Breach of Faith" Charged.

"Third—Our strongest protest against this appointment is that to us, and to every thoughtful, aspiring, self-respecting Negro in our city, the action appears to be a rank injustice, even as a breach of faith.

"We earnestly call upon the fair-minded men and women of our city to join with us in urging upon the commissioner to rescind his action."

The statement was signed with the names of the following ministers:

J. B. Barber, chairman; R. J. Gordon, M. C. Griffin, Z. A. Brown, W. F. Ball, W. M. Lockhart, M. Kirby, A. M. Syler, S. P. Holston, N. B. Morton, P. D. Kingins, A. Matthews and D. I. Wynne.

Advised of the protest, Commissioner McMillan issued the following statement:

"I met with the Colored Ministers' alliance twice and extended every courtesy to them, explaining just why a white supervisor was used in this instance and giving them complete detailed reasons for the action. If they choose to protest this, that is their right, and I have no wish to prevent them from any expression whatsoever.

"Prof. Walker is serving them now to the best of his ability and can give them the benefit of his extended experience if they will but accept his services."

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
February 26, 1936

Labor Indorses Negroes' Stand On Supervisor

Backs Protest of Colored Teachers Against Appointment of Walker.

Reasons Are Given

Matter to Be Taken Before Board Thursday.

Chattanoga Trades and Labor Council has indorsed a recent stand of the Mountain City Teachers' Association, colored local, in protesting the appointment of J. E. Walker as supervisor of Chattanooga Negro schools.

T. R. Cuthbert, secretary, Tuesday stated the council was prepared to present its protest formally before the City Commission at its regular meeting Tuesday afternoon. It will be carried before the adjourned session set for Thursday afternoon.

"Delegates from the Mountain City Teachers' Association appeared before the council's last meeting and presented the organization's written protest to Walker's appointment. It was indorsed, Cuthbert stated.

This protest is signed by the executive committee of the colored union, composed of G. A. Key, chairman; B. T. Scruggs, B. C. Tipton, W. L. Hainey, J. L. Jenkins, W. N. Jackson and Mrs. F. C. Edwards. A copy was addressed to Commissioner T. H. McMillan last Monday, with a request that he call a conference at his earliest convenience.

The union praised Commissioner McMillan for creating the office of a supervisor of Negro schools as a "progressive educational move" and for "recognizing and attempting to meet a very definite educational need in our Negro schools." They, however, questioned "success of such an indispensable office if it is to be filled by any one other than a Negro."

The union based its contention in filing the protest on the following reasons:

Three Main Reasons.

1. A prepared member of their own race is better qualified to aid in construction of a curriculum for Negro schools, and, in turn, supervise them. It was pointed out that in "most progressive counties of Southern States it is the custom, from experience, to appoint Negroes to supervisory positions that relate directly to Negro schools." Mississippi, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Arkansas are mentioned.

2. They asserted that this "appointment is incredible in a modern educational system where States are setting up curriculum laboratories and are giving professional scholarships to deserving Negroes so that the cause of education for Negroes might be accelerated."

They maintained further the appointment "is incompatible to general educational trends and the inconceivable progress made by Negro colleges and universities in fittting the Negro to lead and train his people to fit harmoniously in a complex social order."

3. "We protest it in behalf of the child for whose benefit this office was created, because of obvious psychological reasons."

A similar protest was recently made by the Chattanooga Colored Preachers' Alliance.

Commissioner McMillan said of this petition: "I'll answer them in due time, and probably call a conference."

Shelby County Negro Schools Accept Work For Expenses

Unknown to thousands of residents of Shelby County, the county school system includes two boarding schools for negro high school students, where board is paid in work and pantry supplies.

For more than 20 years the Woodstock School has accepted hams, fresh vegetables, eggs, homemade soap and similar supplies from the parents of the boarding students. There is no tuition, because it is a public high school, and almost no money is paid for board, but practically anything the parents can furnish in the way of supplies is acceptable to Prof. R. J. Roddy, principal.

The boarding students do the work, most of which fits in well with school work, such as assignment of domestic science girl students to cook the meals and do the laundry. Cleaning and similar work is assigned the boys.

Attendance averages 50 to 60, including several day students.

"The school term of city schools was tried but attendance dropped so low it was necessary to return to the regular negro school term with no school during the cotton picking season," Miss Sue Powers, county school superintendent, said.

A similar boarding school was established a few years ago at Barret's Chapel, with Prof. Guy Hoffman in charge. For these two schools there are no school buses. The third negro high school is Geeter, where bus service is used as it is for the six negro junior highs.

Woodstock serves the northern section of the county, Barret's Chapel the northeastern section, and Geeter the southern section.

Education-1936
Common Schools, Condition of.

Texas.

◄ EDITORIALLY SPEAKING ►

By J. ALSTON ATKINS, Editor

OUR OWN PROBLEM—

In Houston, Dallas, and other Texas cities the white school teachers have their city associations, through which they present their complaints and seek for larger justice for themselves as workers. In Houston recently the Houston Teachers Association made complaint against the school superintendent for filling such a large percentage of the promotions in the Houston schools with people brought in from without the system.

But the thing about the complaint which interested me most was the fact that, in arriving at their percentages, the white teachers left the Negro teachers and Negro schools entirely out of the picture. In other words, when these city associations of white teachers get ready to ask for better salaries or better working conditions or more opportunities for their members, they forget all about the salaries and working conditions and opportunities of Negro teachers.

Who, then, is going to look after these things for Negro teachers and for Negro schools? That is a hard question, because Negro teachers have no organizations in our big city systems. Never as a group and only once in a blue moon as individuals, do Negro teachers ask for better salaries, better working conditions, and better opportunities. With the associations of white teachers leaving us severely alone, these problems become peculiarly our own. Why do we not tackle them?

Is it that Negro teachers fear to organize because they have not been told to organize? Or do Negro teachers really believe that, making $60 per month, they can do as good a job for Negro boys and girls as white teachers, making $200 per month, can do for white children? Fear, ignorance, selfishness—these three; but the greatest of these is which?

Education-1936
Common Schools, Condition of.

Virginia.
6

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS LEADER

FEB 7 1936

RICHMOND MUST BUILD IT.

The decision of interested leaders to recommend the building of a new senior high school for Negroes is one in which nearly all who have studied the subject will acquiesce. Some of us had thought that the construction of a junior high school and a change in the curriculum of Armstrong might be the simpler solution, but this was eliminated, we think, by the assurance at Wednesday's conference that even were such a junior high school erected, it would not make possible the abolition of the "double-shift" at Armstrong.

Leaving the location of the new school to the judgment of the board and the superintendent, may we ask for the most thoughtful consideration of the course of study to be prescribed for this institution?

The greatest tragedy that has befallen Richmond Negroes in the last generation has been the slow disappearance of most of their artisans. Forty years ago, industrious and skilled Negroes could be found in many trades. Richmond had Negro builders, carpenters, brickmasons, blacksmiths and a host of "handymen." Now the barbers and the plasterers are the only numerous representatives of their race in the skilled trades. The Negro has been squeezed, so to say, from a multitude of callings and has been forced to choose between manual labor and domestic service, on the one hand, and the professions on the other. This is an unhealthy state. So long as Negroes receive low wages in the vocations that are left them, their economic status is such that they can never develop a large middle class. A society without a middle class is one in which only the most unusual personalities can advance.

In this situation, is Richmond fair to her Negroes when she shapes her educational system to perpetuate this economic lack of balance? Except for our very limited efforts at vocational training, we are saying, in effect, "Prepare yourself at Armstrong for college and the professions, or else take a cultural course the value of which is apt to be small in the calling you follow." Should not Richmond say, instead, "If most of you young people are going to work with your hands, your city intends to train those hands for useful trades"? Richmond, in short, should lay far more emphasis at the new high school on vocational training than on preparation for college. It may be necessary to give some college-preparatory instruction at the new high school in order to provide for those who will transfer from Armstrong and still desire to prepare themselves for college. Beyond that, we hope the whole of the curriculum will be distinctly vocational. As a preliminary to the proper adjustment of this course of study, we wish some interested organization would bring down to date the earlier analysis of Negroes' vocational opportunities in Richmond. It would be very helpful if we knew, for instance, what work has been found by the graduates of Armstrong during the last ten years.

Such an inquiry, however, must not hold up the construction of a new Negro high school. The city's financial condition does not yet permit luxuries, of course, but the status of the debt does justify us in building without further delay a modern, adequate Negro high school. Richmond owes that to herself and to her ideals.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
January 31, 1936

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL MUST BE ESTABLISHED

(Petersburg Progress-Index)

The statement of Superintendent of Public Instruction Hall relative to the establishment of a graduate department at Virginia State College for Negroes is endowed with that element of mystery which sometimes surrounds statements from official sources. Mr. Hall states that any qualified Negroes who desire graduate instruction at Virginia State College for Negroes will be given such instruction as they desire. On the other hand, he declares the state "could not go ahead and set up a full graduate school at Petersburg until the demand justifies it," and that the present time such a demand does not exist. The two statements are difficult to reconcile; graduate instruction which might be offered prior to the establishment of a graduate department could hardly be of a desirable quality or receive recognition elsewhere.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot quite properly condemns the resolution of the State Board of Education to "take such steps as may be approved by the State Board of Education from time to time to develop graduate instruction as rapidly as the demand arises and economic conditions permit" as meaning "exactly nothing." Indeed we believe it holds the palm as the most insignificant statement made in Virginia during last year. Obviously it is intended, as the Norfolk editor observes, "to meet the situation created by the application of the college-graduate daughter of a Negro druggist in Richmond for admission to the University of Virginia graduate school."

Our attitude in this matter has been frequently expressed. The fact remains that Virginia must do something to meet the demand on the part of Virginia Negroes for graduate instruction—a demand which the superintendent of public instruction fails to perceive, strangely enough since between 50 and 75 Negroes leave Virginia each year for instruction elsewhere. Either we must arrange to have these Negroes educated in the institutions of other states or provide such instruction within the state.

The Virginian-Pilot expresses an opinion which we have publicly held for some time: "What is needed is an actual beginning toward the establishment of a graduate department of the Petersburg college. A beginning, however modest, undertaken now would mean something to a court confronted with the discrimination issue."

Entirely aside from this issue, Virginia has a moral obligation to provide such facilities. The board of education and the superintendent of public instruction place themselves in a very unfavorable light indeed by assuming the attitude which they do; a state which supports several institutions more than it needs and a disgraceful duplication in higher education cannot rightfully refuse to provide one graduate school for Negroes. Such an attitude is one entirely out of keeping with the traditions of Virginia and one which will bring a protest from the highest type of citizenry.

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS-LEADER

JUN 25 1936

THE CITY MUST CHOOSE.

Of the sincere interest of Superintendent BINFORD in the establishment of a new high school for Negroes there can be no doubt; neither can there be any just complaint because he points out the financial difficulties that lie ahead of the Richmond school system. On the contrary, he would not be discharging his trust if, at the same time that he discloses need, he did not make plain the financial problem.

However, those who are seeking educational justice for our Negro population must make sure that Mr. BINFORD'S statement is not misused by anyone—if there is anyone—who desires to stall on this issue. Conceding frankly that more money must be provided for the school system, ours is the task, as a city, to see where we can find it, not how we can dodge our obligation.

It is not simply a question of justice; it is equally one of expediency and of interracial good-will. Once again we must remind the council that if Richmond permits the matter to drag along indefinitely, she may expect the Negroes to go into court. They will demand before a federal judge that Negro children be admitted to John Marshall and to Thomas Jefferson, or else that the city provide equal facilities within the just meaning of the words.

Social Justice In Richmond

By JOSEPHUS SIMPSON

My dear readers, for a number of weeks we have been parading before your eyes in the columns of this newspaper various forms of injustice and discrimination practiced by those in charge of the dual educational system of Richmond. In previous articles, fortunately for school officials, these various forms of discrimination and injustice have been clothed in the robes of justice, and I have only attempted to pick small holes in the garments worn by this stalking horse-injustice. This week, however, it is my intention to strip the frightful monster to the skin and reveal him to you in all his stark nakedness.

There are those who are satisfied that "Negroes in Richmond are getting a fairer deal than they could elsewhcre in the South" and, as a result of this we should not demand too much now; there are those who contend that we are receiving our fair share of educational funds judging by the amount of taxes we pay; there are those who contend that further agitation will only tend to defeat the purpose and aims we have in view by antagonizing "the white people". There are those who do not know the conditions as they exist and who sincerely feel that we are being given a square deal and, last and also least, there are many who know the conditions but who are unwilling that agitation should be kept up for fear such a course might tend to disrupt the "friendly and cordial relations" existing between whites and blacks in Richmond—at the sole expense of the blacks.

In this connection, it should be remembered that "faint heart never won fair lady," and that it is "the crying baby that gets the milk." There is no more contemptible specimen of humanity than the individual who is satisfied in poverty, shame and disgrace; or he who is kicked about at will by others and yet remains minus the "guts" to protest. I do not know, but I do not believe that the majority of Richmond's colored citizens are or can be satisfied with the conditions that exist in the "Negro" educational system of Richmond once they are made cognizant of the facts.

The facts are these: Of the $7,139,345.96 invested in school buildings used by Richmond school children, only $712,335.25 of that money is invested in structures used by colored children. This amounts to less than 10 per cent. of the money invested in buildings and grounds for the use of Richmond's school population, while the other little more than 90 per cent. is used for the benefit of white school children.

Richmond has invested in furniture and equipment the sum of $609,057.87. Of this amount $68,718.09 is invested in furniture and equipment used by colored children, while $540,339.78 is invested in furniture and equipment used by whites. The percentages are 89 per cent. for whites and 11 per cent. for blacks.

The city spent for supplies during the school year 1934-35 the sum of $33,922.55. $27,788.06, or 80 per cent. of this amount was spent on whites and $6,134.49, or 20 per cent. was spent on blacks. The true figures run a fraction over 80 per cent. white and a little over 19 per cent. for the blacks.

The "Mother State of the Nation" has invested in library books the sum of $42,351.92. Of this amount $5,012.62, or 16 per cent. is invested in books placed in libraries of colored schools, while $37,339.30, or 84 per cent. is invested in books placed in the libraries of white schools. Yet we wonder why black men and women as a whole do not read. Does a hog know the difference between swill from roast beef and that from caviar? He most certainly does not, nor do men and women who have not been trained know what or how to read.

In spite of the fact that Richmond blacks constitute the poorer element of the population of Richmond, 79 per cent. of the sum expended by the school board of Richmond for free textbooks during the 1934-35 session of the schools here was spent for free text books for the more privileged whites and the "colossal" ratio of 21 per cent. was expended for books for little black children. $88,319.18 was spent that year for books for whites, while only $19,708.32 was used i the purchase of books for blacks.

Lumping all these figures together, we find that property to the amount of $811,908.77 is allotted to the use of black children by the city of Richmond, while the sum of $7,121,297.03 is allotted to the use of whites.

The following table gives a compusite picture of the whole situation:

Class of Expenditure	White	Black	Total
Textbooks	$ 88,319.18	$ 19,708.32	$ 108,027.50
Library Books	37,339.30	5,012.62	42,351.92
Supplies	27,788.06	6,134.49	33,922.55
Furniture and Equipment	540,339.78	68,718.09	609,057.87
Buildings and Grounds..	6,427,510.71	712,335.25	7,139,845.96
Totals	$7,121,297.03	$811,908.77	$7,933,205.80

THE END

Another interesting series will begin next week in this newspaper by the same writer.

Education-1936

Virginia.

Common Schools, Condition of.

STRANGE AS IT MAY SEEM

"In some strange way" the editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch has the impression that Richmond has been done an injustice by the reports published in other newspapers in Virginia that the city is providing luxuries for white school children while denying Negro school children sheer necessities. This is the truth, strange as it may seem to the erudite young editor of the Times-Dispatch.

We have no words of censure for the editor. He is undoubtedly a devout subscriber to the Garner creed, which if paraphrased to meet the Richmond school situation, would read: if you give Negro children a ham, white children must have a hog.

The facts regarding high school facilities for Negroes in Richmond are well known. No relief is in sight. Shall white Richmonders have high school facilities in every section of the city for their children, an underpass to protect them from traffic and weather, and a drill field upon which they can parade while Negroes must content themselves with awakening with the sun, paying car-fare out of their meager earnings and with their children sitting upon other children's laps in order to get a high school education in Richmond?

This is the question to which an answer was sought in the mass meeting on Sunday night. This explains the contemplated legal action to procure relief.

Legal action, if necessary, should not disturb race relations nor result in broken friendships. The courts exist for the settlement of disputes which cannot be settled otherwise.

All of this may appear strange to the editor of the Times-Dispatch, but it is perfectly logical to those whose patient pleas and petitions have fallen on deaf ears and whose sufferings go unheeded.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
May 3, 1936

Negroes Press Plea to Board For New School

Letter Stresses Need of Additional Building; Priority Asked

Fearful that the school board may not at once prosecute its plan for building a new Negro high school, a group of Negroes yesterday addressed an open letter to the board asking "immediate and favorable consideration" of the project.

At its last meeting, the school board tabled the project along with several other matters in order to make its final recommendation regarding the proposed school and a general financial program after it has been able to study a complete statement of the school system's requirements to January 1, 1938. The statement is now being prepared.

The board's committee on properties has recommended that the City Council be asked to appropriate $425,000 for the construction of the school. The letter, which was signed by W. L. Ransome, Wiley A. Hall, S. C. Stevens, C. B. Gilpin, L. Ragland, J. T. Hill, H. H. Scott, C. B. Scott, C. B. Case, J. M. Tinsley, chairman, and John S. Collins, secretary, expressed disappointment over the board's failure to act.

Letter Stresses Need

The Citizens Committee for Negro High School Improvements, which sponsored the letter, stated that it wished to impress upon the board the urgency of the need of another Negro high school.

"It is not the purpose of this letter," it stated, "to adversely criticize the board, who, in its own wisdom, deemed it best to table the matter at its last meeting. It is not the purpose of this letter to minimum the importance of any other measures which have arisen since our request and which have been attached thereto, probably causing this delay.

"The purpose of this letter is to urge that none of these measures involved have as just a claim on your favorable consideration as does the erection of an additional high school for Negroes."

In support of this claim, the letter set forth the following argument:

"The request for an additional Negro high school was made prior to any other of the pending questions involved and is of long standing.

"The erection of such a high school is of greater necessity than any other measure attached thereto, since the lack of the school entails inconvenience, hardships and suffering upon half of the children at the present Armstrong High School.

Inconvenient Hours

"Many of them must rise at an unusually early hour in the morning, often walk to school without breakfast and reach the classroom in a condition unfit for study. They are sent home at midday to face the temptations in the streets which often lure them into trouble.

"The necessity for the school is seen further in the fact that the high school privileges for the average Negro child in the city are far below those for the white child. Even after the erection of the requested school, educational opportunity for the Negro child will still be far from equal to that of the white. In fine, civic justice demands the erection and maintenance of another high school for Negro children."

In conclusion, the letter said: "It is unnecessary for us to add that the City Council and the good citizens of Richmond will be in position to best express their sense of fairness and justice only when you shall have reported the matter out favorably, which we believe you will do."

Superintendent of Schools J. H. Binford and W. T. Ross Morris, clerk of the board, are now preparing the financial statement. As soon as it is complete, probably this week, school officials indicated, a special meeting of the board will be called to act upon the high school and other projects.

Third Colored School Principal Looms In Richmond System

Vacancy at Monroe School Expected To Be Filled By Colored Teacher

Journal and Guide Bureau

RICHMAND— A recommendation for a Negro teacher as principal of the Monroe School will be received at the school board meeting on January 24, it was learned here last week. The principalship of this school was left vacant by the death of Miss Elizabeth Duffy Winston, white, who served for more than half a century as teacher and who has been principal of the Monroe School for a number of years.

Under the policy of the school board, adopted in 1932, only Negroes can be appointed to the principalship of Negro schools. The position at the Monroe School will be the third Negro school of Richmond to have a colored principal, there being only two colored principals in the entire system at present. The teachers are colored.

Only in Lynchburg and Richmond are there white principals of colored schools.

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As I stated in a previous article at the opening of this series of articles, all of the subnormal children in the Richmond schools must be members of the white race, as there are sixteen white teachers of such classes but not one such colored teacher. It would be quite a compliment to the colored people of Richmond if it were possible to feel that all of the black children of Richmond were possessed of high intelligence quotients but, knowing that such is not the case it is evident that subnormal colored children are being denied educational opportunities to which they are rightfully entitled.

The mere fact that out of more than 300 white children classed as subnormal in Richmond, according to the 1934-35 report, only five of the number have intelligence quotients above 90 and only 92 of that number with intelligence quotients between 75 and 90, furnishes ample evidence that the number of colored children in need of special treatment is even greater proportionately.

Thirteen of the "white" schools in Richmond have classes for such children, with from one to two teachers. Robert Fulton school has one teacher for 19 pupils; Nathaniel Bacon, 1 teacher and 18 pupils; Helen Dickinson, 1 teacher, 22 pupils; Bellevue teachers, 47 pupils; Madison, 2 teachers, 54 pupils; Arnets, 1 teacher, 25 pupils; Stonewall Jackson, 1 teacher, 19 pupils; Cary, 1 teacher, 19 pupils; Lee, 1 teacher, 27 pupils; Maury, 1 teacher, 20 pupils; Franklin, 1 teacher, 22 pupils; Stuart, 1 teacher, 22 pupils; Highland Park, 1 teacher, 21 pupils—a total of 15 teachers and 335 pupils.

Cost of Subnormal Classes

Salaries (15 teachers), $24,938.61—a per capita cost of $74.44. Supplies $786.85—a per capita cost of $2.35. Supervision, $240.00— a per capita of .72—a total cost of approximately $30,000 for the training of 355 pupils.

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Helen Dickinson	20	19
Bellevue	20	18
Madison	22	17
Fox	20	18
Cary	20	19
Maury	20	18
Patrick Henry	20	19
Franklin	21	18
Stuart	20	18
Highland Park	20	16
Ginter Park	21	19
Albert Hill	21	18
Baker	21	18
Moore	20	18
29th		
Totals	431	382
Total White and Col.	431	382

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Name of School	Total Enrollment	Average Daily Attendance
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Education-1936

Virginia.

Common Schools, Condition of.

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Planet

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Richmond, Va.

1-24-36

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COST OF OPEN AIR CLASSES
(WHITE)

		Per Capita Cost
Salaries,		
(16 Teachers) ..	$26,168.50	$ 79.78
Supplies	421.92	1.29
Luncheons	7,091.18	21.62
Supervision	256.00	.78
	$33,937.60	$103.47
Maintenance		10.72
		$114.19

COST OF OPEN AIR CLASSES
(BLACK)

		Per Capita Cost
Salaries,		
(5 Teachers)	$5,206.00	$50.54
Supplies	131.82	1.28
Luncheons	1,898.76	18.43
Supervision	80.00	.78
	$7,316.58	$71.03
Maintenance		10.72
		$81.75

Education-1936

Common Schools, Condition of

West Virginia

6

DENIED EQUAL SHARE IN BOND ISSUE, NEGROES IN W. VA. COUNTY DEFEAT IT

Kanawha County Board of Education Would Give Race Schools Only $165,000 Out of Total of $2,200 Proposed Bonds

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — The bond issue of $2,200,000.00 proposed by the Board of Education of Kanawha County, West Virginia, voted upon at the recent primary was over-whelmingly defeated as revealed by the canvass of the bonds this week.

The successful opposition to the bond issue was led by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, assisted by various organizations and the leading colored citizens of Kanawha County.

The bond isssuse was for the purpose of putting over a building program for the schools of Kanawha County and only $165,000.00 was allotted for all Negro buildings of the county.

A survey of the needs of the colored schools had been made by the Business and Professional Men's Club, and was presented to the board during the early part of 1935. As soon as the bond issue was announced, a citizens committee of Kanawha County was formed with T. G. Nutter as chairman.

Among the buildings asked for were a central junior high school of 26 academic rooms to accommodate 600 students; 12 room addition to the Washington High School at London; a consolidated elementary school at Hansford; the completion of the elementary school at Wake Forest and a number of other buildings in various sections of the county. The total amount asked for Negroes was 680,000.00 and the Board refused to grant the request of the committee.

The local branch was asked to take up the move against the bond issue and a committee was appointed consisting of E. L. Powell, W. W. Sanders, Anderson H. Brown, Dr. Dennis Smith, Mrs. J. A. Franklin, Mrs. Mamie J. Brown, and Mrs. Dennis Smith. This committee was assisted by Capt. G. E. Ferguson, James Cubert Campbell, James M. Canty, D. L. Ferguson, Rev. James Austin, I. J. K. Wells and a number of other citizens who were interested in Negro schools.

Literature was distributed and the county was organized.

Canvass of the vote on the bond issue last week revealed the fact that in every precinct where there was an appreciable Negro vote the bond issue was overwhelmingly defeated. The Negroes of Kanawha County presented a solid front against the bonds and as a result of the united effort the bond issue was defeated. The opposition was financed by the Charleston branch of the NAACP.

Education – 1936
Common Schools, Improvement of.

California.

3 APPOINTED TEACHERS IN LOS ANGELES

Action Follows Big Fight Waged By Both Races

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 11—Race citizens of Los Angeles were jubilent last week at news that three young Race aspirants had been named teachers in the high schools of the city educational system. The naming of the trio, and the possible naming of more, came as a result of a prolonged and courageous fight waged by a powerful coalition of fair minded peoples of both races.

Race applicants to the board of education, who sought positions as teachers in the regular high school curricula have been systematically barred heretofore. The naming of Samuel Brown and Hazel Whittaker to teaching posts at Jefferson high school and Marjorie Bright, as teacher at the Lafayette Junior high school, is viewed as history making.

Mr. Brown, who took his M.A. in music at the University of Southern California, will teach music and harmony during the fall term. Mrs. Whittaker, also M.A. at the same institution, will teach vocational guidance and social science at the same school. Miss Bright will do her teaching at the Lafayette Junior high school

Credit for the sudden "over the top" move that resulted in the naming of the trio of teachers, is wisely reserved for Robert Lane, assistant district superintendent of schools who named five teachers for positions, and Mrs. Margarette L. Clarke, militant member of the Los Angeles City board of education.

3 Appointed Teachers in Los Angeles

(*Chicago Defender, Sept.* 12, '36)

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Education–1936
Common Schools, Improvement of.

Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 7, 1936

NEGRO SCHOOL PLANS PUSHED

Actual Construction Of Project Expected To Begin In May

Plans for the $40,0000 Interurban Heights School for Negroes are expected to be completed in about two weeks by E. B. Van Kuren, archiect, and actual construction should begin in May, B. B. Baker, superintendent of Fairfield Schools, has announced.

The modern structure, consisting of 12 large classrooms and an auditorium, will be ready for occupany in September, Mr. Baker said. It will replace several frame buildings that have been used temporarily for classroom purposes.

Meantime, work on the $50,000 auditorium and cafeteria addition to Fairfield High School continues at a rapid pace under supervision of Day & Sachs, contractors.

Both projects are financed through the Public Works Administration.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
POST

APR 22 1936

SCHOOL IS RENAMED FOR NEGRO EDUCATOR

Enon Ridge Elementary School for Negroes has been renamed Carrie A. Tuggle School by the City Board of Education in honor of the late Negro woman educator. The board recently bought the property known as Tuggle Institute, which she was instrumental in founding and which since has been used by the Enon Ridge School.

The board recently passed a resolution decreeing the change and honoring Carrie A. Tuggle "who gave unselfishly of her services for the uplifting of her race through the education of its youth."

Alabama School Information

Submitted By State Congress Of Parents And Teachers

Do you know that the Federal Government contributed more money to keep schools open in Alabama than to any other state?

Do you know that recent reports from Washington show Alabama to be the only State having wholesale closing of schools last year.

Do you know people in Alabama pay only 2.76 per cent of their income in school taxes?

Education - 1936

Georgia.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Americus, Ga., Tri-County News
January 24, 1936

AMERICUS NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL IS NOW BEING BUILT

Building Under Construction Through A PWA Project; 12 Room Structure

WILL COST $37,000.00

School To Have All Modern Equipment, Auditorium, Library And Office

The $37,000.00 Americus Negro High School which is now under construction through a PWA project will be one of the most modern schools in this section of the state when completed, and the people —white and colored—of Americus will have something to feel proud of when completed. It will mean much to the negroes of Americus who want to grasp the opportunity to get a high school education.

The building will be a twelve room structure with auditorium, steam heat, modern conveniences, drinking fountains in halls, library and principal's office.

Domestic science department will be modern in every respect with electric and oil stoves, sewing equipment, dining room, living room, which will be used to teach students how to keep their homes.

This department will be on the south wing of the building. There will also be a modern work shop on the west wing of the building, which will be equipped with modern machinery and tools, where boys will be given courses in workmanship to help them learn a trade that will be beneficial to them when they finish school.

Located on the old Americus Institute site on North Lee street this institute was established years ago by a negro teacher, Reddick, of Shellman, and was built at a cost of $1,000, after having much difficult in raising the money to erect the building.

The fifteen acre site was bought by the city including the buildings and equipment for $2-500.00. $17.000.00 was received for labor when the city board of education made it a PWA project.

The seating capacity of the building will be 324 and the opera chairs have been purchased along with other equipment. The stage is extra large and well arranged.

On account of inclement weather during the past month work on the building has been held up but the contractors hope to begin work in a short while and gradually build up the force to full capacity.

Much beautification will be made to the school grounds when the building is completed which will be rushed to completion.

In erecting this building for the Negroes of Americus the city board of education are to be commended and in a few years the results will be realized, for you will have a better class of Negroes who will set a moral example for their race in the future.

Jackson, Ga., Progress-Argus
April 10, 1936

MORE NEGRO SCHOOLS TO BE BUILT IN COUNTY

WITH WPA FUNDS AT LEAST THREE MORE COLORED UNITS BE CONSTRUCTED. ELECT PRINCIPALS ON MAY FIFTH.

Principals to serve the schools in the Butts county system will be elected at the next meeting of the board of education on May 5. A week later teachers will be named to serve the respective schools.

The board at its meeting Tuesday made plans for three additional buildings for negroes. These will be built with the aid of WPA funds. The buildings will be located in the following sections:

One on the J. B. Settle place near Bold Springs colored church; one at Shiloh church near Jenkinsburg and one near Cork on Frank Ogletree lands.

There are at present 16 negro schools in the county.

Salaries of teachers and truck drivers have been paid, the board announced.

Teachers were voted a holiday on Friday, April 17, so they may attend the meeting of the Georgia Education Association in Macon.

Education - 1936

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Kentucky

Scholarship Bill Introduced By Negro Legislator Passes Lower House Of Kentucky Legislature

FRANKFORT, Ky.—A bill introduced by Representative Charles W. Anderson, which provides for the payment of tuition for colored students who have to go outside of the state for higher education, was passed by the lower house this week by a vote of 88 to 0. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The bill provides that the state will pay the tuition of qualified students who desire course offered at the University of Kentucky or other state supported institutions which are denied to Negro students on account of the provisions of the Kentucky constitution governing separate education. The maximum amount to be paid in the case of any student is $175.00 per academic year and an appropriation of $5,000 is made for 1937 and a similar appropriation for 1938.

Following passage of the bill, Anderson thanked the House for the 'consideration it has just shown to ny race.'

N. A. A. C. P. DOES NOT OPPOSE BILL SAYS HOUSTON

NEW YORK, N. Y. — When informed that the Kentucky Legislature had passed a bill offering tuition to colored students for out-of-state study, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is conducting a country-wide campaign against educational inequalities, announced that it did not oppose such bills.

Charles H. Houston, special council in charge of the education campaign stated, however, that the bills must not be compulsory and must be adequate. Mr. Houston referred to the court victory in Maryland and the new lawsuit filed against the University of Missouri, as well as to the scholarship laws now in effect in four other states. He said:

"The N. A. A. C. P. appreciates the efforts of Rep. Anderson to improve Negro education in Kentucky and commends him for pressing his point immediately upon taking his seat in the Legislature. If the bill is taken as an optional measure giving Negro students their choice to go outside the State of Kentucky or to remain in the state to secure graduate and professional training the N. A. A. C. P. does not object to it.

BILL SPONSORED BY RACE PASSES KY. LEGISLATURE

Rep. Charles Anderson's Efforts Precedent

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 7.—By a vote of 87 to 0, the House today approved the first Race-sponsored bill ever acted on by a Kentucky legislature.

It was the bill of Representative Charles Anderson, Republican, Louisville, Kentucky's first Race legislator, providing that the State pay the tuition of Race members who are compelled to attend educational institutions outside the State university and the four normal schools, but may attend state race colleges here and at Paducah.

Anderson, making a spirited speech, said the State Race schools do not have "adequate facilities" and "have not kept up" with other schools. Kentucky Race people, he said, must go outside Kentucky now to earn high college degrees.

Education—1936
Common Schools, Condition of.

Missouri.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE SCHOOL BOARD

The action of the School Board last Tuesday evening, in denying a group of citizens the right to protest that which they thought was wrong, came not as a surprise to us.

Those of us who have been giving a little attention to how things have, in recent years, been manipulated, have some knowledge of the kind and calibre of the men who have control over our present school system. The officers whose duties give them direct control over the running of the schools, have by some hook or crook, set up a system that we call cheating or "chiseling" when it comes to the policies affecting the Negro schools.

When it comes to Negro teachers, they compel them to carry a heavier load than they do the white teachers. When it comes to promotions, Negro teachers are promoted in such a way, that they do not receive pay commensurate with their services. Thus, our race is affected economically. All of these things are done with the knowledge and consent of Superintendent Henry J. Gerling, who is directly responsible to the Board of Education, and while it is true that there was a time when we had much faith in Mr. Gerling, he has either "fallen from grace," or he is so dominated by outside influences, until he fears to do his duty as he sees it. So the operating of the school system has developed to the point where it looks as though no one connected with the system gives a whoop whether Negro children are properly treated or not.

In this connection we think that the people should know and get better acquainted with the Board of Education, especially those members who voted to put this elementary school on Vashon High school site, thus robbing our children of daylight, sunlight, to which they are justly entitled.

Here they are:

- **JAMES J. FITZGERALD**
- **FRANCIS C. SULLIVAN**
- **EMIL J. BARTH**
- **SOLON CAMERON**
- **(MRS.) HAYMER LOWENHAUPT**
- **HENRY P. SCHROEDER**
- **DAVID C. TODD**
- **ARTHUR A. BLUMEYER**
- **EDWARD A. FERRENBACH**
- **JOHN J. SHEAHAN**
- **JOSEPH J. WARD**

It may be noticeable that the name of Mr. Richard Murphy, veteran school man, was omitted from the above list. This omission was made intentionally, because Mr. Murphy voted against Article 6, in the superintendent's report, thus expressing his opposition to the school proposition.

North Carolina.

Education-1936

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Wilmington, N. C. News
May 21, 1936

EDUCATION BOARD TO MEET TONIGHT

Election Of Teachers Re-building Of Colored School Will Be Considered

A meeting of the New Hanover county board of education will be held this afternoon at 6:15 o'clock at the school office in the courthouse to act on the re-election of teachers for the 1936-37 term, Dr. John T. Hoggard, chairman of the board, said this morning.

Re-election of teachers now employed was completed early this week by the 12 school committees.

There are 272 teachers in the system this term, which will officially close Saturday.

Additional instructors will be chosen later in the year. J. W. Grise, assistant superintendent of schools, is unable to say at this time how many more will be elected because the state board of education will not make its allotment until late in June and several more will be made possible by the recently approved supplement.

Dr. Hoggard also said the board will discuss informally plans for the rebuilding of Williston Industrial High school (colored). It was razed by fire on May 6. Definite plans will be started as soon as the insurance adjusters finish their work. The building was approximately 90 per cent covered with insurance. The exact amount is $132,005.50.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
May 22, 1936

CONTRACT IS AWARDED FOR SCHOOL AT OXFORD

Oxford, May 21.—A contract for erection of a modern school building for Negro children here was today awarded by the boards of education of Oxford and Granville County to Fowler Jones Construction Co. of Winston-Salem at $36,885. The heating contract was awarded the Wilson Electric Company of Henderson, and the plumbing contract went to B. F. Kern of Oxford. The total cost will be $42,479. Work is to start by June 1. The old building was destroyed by fire during the past winter.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
June 25, 1936

NEGROES MAKE SPIRITED PLEA AGAINST AREA

Condemn Water Works Property as Unsuitable.

APPEAR BEFORE COUNCIL

Councilmen Agree to Wait Before Offering Property For School Board's Use.

Acting on the request of a representative group of negroes the Charlotte city council yesterday afternoon deferred for one week action on the proposal of city school authorities for permission to construct a negro high school on the old water works property on North Summitt street.

The decision was reached over the strong protest of Councilman L. R. Sides, director of music in city schools, and School Superintendent H. P. Harding who contended delay might seriously interfere with the projected school building program.

The negroes, members of the Citizens' league, Ministerial Interdenominational Alliance and other groups, packed the council chamber and declared they would rather have "no high school at all than one placed on the old water works property."

SIDES REBUKES NEGRO.

During the meeting Councilman Sides interrupted J. T. Sanders, negro lawyer, and told him it "is none of your business" what was decided regarding the school location. Sanders in taking his seat said that as a tax-paying citizen he was under the impression that he had a perfect right to appear before the council and make a legitimate request.

Dr. Gordon, Thad Tate, and others said that since their sons and daughters would attend the high school they felt they should have a voice as to its location and preferred that unusually crowded conditions exist next year in preference to a school being built on the suggested location, which, they contended, was dangerous because of the close railroad tracks, unsanitary because of the low site, and undesirable because of its closeness to the playground development.

SIDES TAKES FLOOR.

A motion that no action be taken for a week was made by Councilman Roy Hudson, seconded by Claude L. Albea, and carried. Mr. Sides and Councilman J. H. Huntley were the only two members to vote "no." After the vote had been taken Councilman Sides vacated his seat.

The negro delegation, exceptionally pleased with the outcome, started clapping, but with a warning from Mayor Ben E. Douglas quietly left the room.

Mr. Sides argued to the council that delay in granting the school officials' request might interfere seriously with the program. "I don't think the county board will put the school there if the negro citizens don't want it. I am definitely opposed to delay," he said.

Mr. Harding told the council the site probably would be satisfactory, but that he was simply asking for permission to use the property. This information would be turned over to the county officials for their consideration. He suggested that the negro citizens appear before the county board with their request since the city council had nothing to do with the school's location and would simply be assisting by giving its permission for use of the land on Summit street.

The delegation, however, declared they didn't even want the council to consider the request until they had been given the opportunity of discussing the matter with school authorities.

NOT PROPER PLACE

"We are becoming more educated," Dr. Gordon said, "and realize what proper training for children means. We don't even want this council to consider the school official's request at this time. We make this request respectfully and without antagonism. We don't want a school on that site and would rather not have one at all than there. It's not the proper place for a school. We feel that we should have something to say as to the school's location since our ... will attend it."

He suggested that the city donate a site at Oaklawn Avenue and Beatty's Ford road. The city manager, however, said that was impossible since this property would be used for enlargement of the water works system.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
April 5, 1936

START WORK TOMORROW ON NEW NEGRO SCHOOL

Special to The Observer.

GAFFNEY, S. C., April 4.—Erection of a 13-room grammar school building for negroes will be started Monday, A. W. Askins, chairman of the school board, has announced.

The contract was let to J. J. McDevitt company of Charlotte several weeks ago but work was held up temporarily pending the settlement of details of a $30,000 bond issue and PWA loan.

The building will cost approximately $57,000.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
July 29, 1936

Approve Grant For Wake School Building Program

County Receives $67,909 For Rural Projects; Program Costs $150,000

Approval of a PWA grant to carry out a $150,909 school construction program in Wake County was given yesterday by Washington officials, County School Superintendent J. C. Lockhart was advised.

The school head was instructed to proceed at once to obtain detailed specifications for the several projects involved, all for rural schools, and work is expected to start within a few weeks.

The PWA grant will total $67,909. To this sum, the county will add $83,000, to be provided through a bond issue already approved by the Board of Commissioners.

Fifteen projects are included in the program, Mr. Lockhart said. One involves the construction of a new Negro school at Garner. Others are alterations and improvements to present buildings.

The county superintendent, upon authority of the Wake Board of Education and the Commissioners, made application for the PWA grant last year. Dr. H. G. Baity, State Public Works Administrator, informed Mr. Lockhart yesterday that the grant had been approved.

Following are the projects involved in the county-wide program:

Willow Springs: Addition of two classrooms and cafeteria.

Garner: New brick building for Negroes, to consist of 12 classrooms and work and also construction of sand filter for sewage disposal.

Fuquay Springs: Agriculture shop and classroom to relieve crowded conditions in high school.

Wendell: Addition of two classrooms in Negro school and enlargement of heating system.

Falls of Neuse: Addition of two classrooms to present building.

This county will furnish approximately $3,000 of the total cost.

Buildings will be: three rooms at Earl; four rooms at Douglas at Lawndale; two rooms at New House and two rooms at Mooresboro.

Charlotte, N. C., News
December 11, 1936

Four Negro Schools To Be Built In Cleveland

Shelby, Dec. 11.—Promise for partial relief from the cramped and over-crowded conditions of negro schools in Cleveland county was made today as it was learned that four new school buildings are assured in co-operation with the WPA.

The county board of education has been informed reliably that final plans have been approved and work is expected to be authorized to begin almost immediately on $7,000 worth of buildings.

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New Hill: New frame Negro school with three classrooms on new site.

Millbrook: Addition of four classrooms and shop for agriculture department of present high school.

Rolesville: Four additional classrooms and cafeteria.

Cary: Alterations to consist of auditorium to Cary high school. Also three classrooms and industrial room for Negro school.

Wakefield-Zebulon: Addition of two classrooms, toilets and sewage line at Negro school.

Wake Forest: Installation of boiler, taken from burned high school, in the Negro school to provide steam heat.

Apex: Alterations of high school auditorium floor and enlargement of cafeteria and heating system.

Green Hope: Shop for agriculture

Education-1936
Common Schools, Improvement of.

North Carolina.

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New Hill: New frame Negro school with three classrooms on new site.

Millbrook: Addition of four

Education - 1936

Common Schools, Improvement of.

South Carolina

Gaffney, S. C. Ledger
May 21, 1936

HALF OF NEGRO SCHOOL PWA GRANT RECEIVED

Check for $15,574 Deposited With County Treasurer Here Tuesday.

A government check for $15,574 was received here Tuesday and deposited with County Treasurer J. I. McCulloch to the credit of school district No. 10.

This covered the first payment on the PWA grant for the new school building being built for negro pupils.

A. W. Askins, chairman of the trustees, said the check was for approximately half of the amount the district will receive as a grant.

The school building, finished and equipped, will cost in the neighborhood of $63,000, it is expected. The district issued and sold bonds to the amount of $30,000 for the project.

Tennessee.

Education-1936

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
February 25, 1936

PLANS FOR SCHOOL TOO WIDE FOR LOT

Grove Street Building Too Big by Many Feet.

Second Case of Poor Planning in City School Program Comes to Light.

If the new Grove Street colored school is built according to plans, it will extend twenty-seven feet over the city's property line into a lot owned by an out-of-town resident, it became known yesterday.

It is the second instance in the new school program in which property lines have been violated by architects' plans, Hardy High school's addition having been drawn too big for the city's property on which it is to be built.

Plans for the Grove Street school were drawn by the firm of Crutchfield & Law; the Hardy plans were drawn by R. H. Hunt & Co.

Commissioner T. H. McMillan, of city schools, explained the difficulty at the Grove Street school last night as the outgrowth of an error in a memorandum from the Title Guaranty and Trust company on file in the office of Commissioner R. M. Cooke which indicated the Grove Street lot was one of 255-foot frontage, whereas it is actually only 205 feet wide. The architect, he said, worked out the plans on the basis of 255 feet, but the contractor at work on the project learned Saturday that there is only 205 feet of the property and that more land will have to be purchased.

News of the discrepancy brought yesterday from Mayor Bass an expression of surprise that such an error could occur and the statement it was "inexcusable."

"We have a city engineer located in the city hall who can and will, on request, give the outlines of any city property on request, and an error such as this is inexcusable," the mayor said.

"The bond funds are for the building of the schools, and there is no justification for such errors to be made. The city engineer should be called upon to survey the property and stake the lines, and the plans should be made accordingly.

The Grove Street school is expected to cost in excess of $109,000. A permit for the structure was issued by the city building inspector Feb. 20, but work of excavation had already begun at that time. Work has now been going on approximately a week.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
June 18, 1936

Walter Robinson Almost Gets Negro School Named for Him

Walter Robinson, former City Hall Negro politician, almost got a colored school named for him Wednesday without his knowledge.

It all came about just before adjournment of a city board conference.

Commissioner T. H. McMillan, informing board members, the time had come when the West Side colored school must have a name, suggested "The James A. Henry School," in honor of the first principal of Howard High, colored.

There was silence. Then Mayor E. D. Bass spoke.

"Genthemen," he said, with well-simulated seriousness, "I should like to present the name of a prominent colored citizen who has possibly done more for his race than any one person—Walter W. Robinson, for this honor."

Commissioner McMillan looked up in astonishment. When McMillan went into office Robinson ceased at once to be a colored truant officer.

There was more and prolonged silence.

Through help of a pain in his injured [illegible] the mayor was still able to [illegible]ntain pained expression. Then some one—not Commissioner McMillan—laughed. Unable to restrain himself longer, the mayor joined and finally McMillan himself.

The school was then duly named for Principal Henry, and the commissioner of education so instructed to have it carried out on the cornerstone.

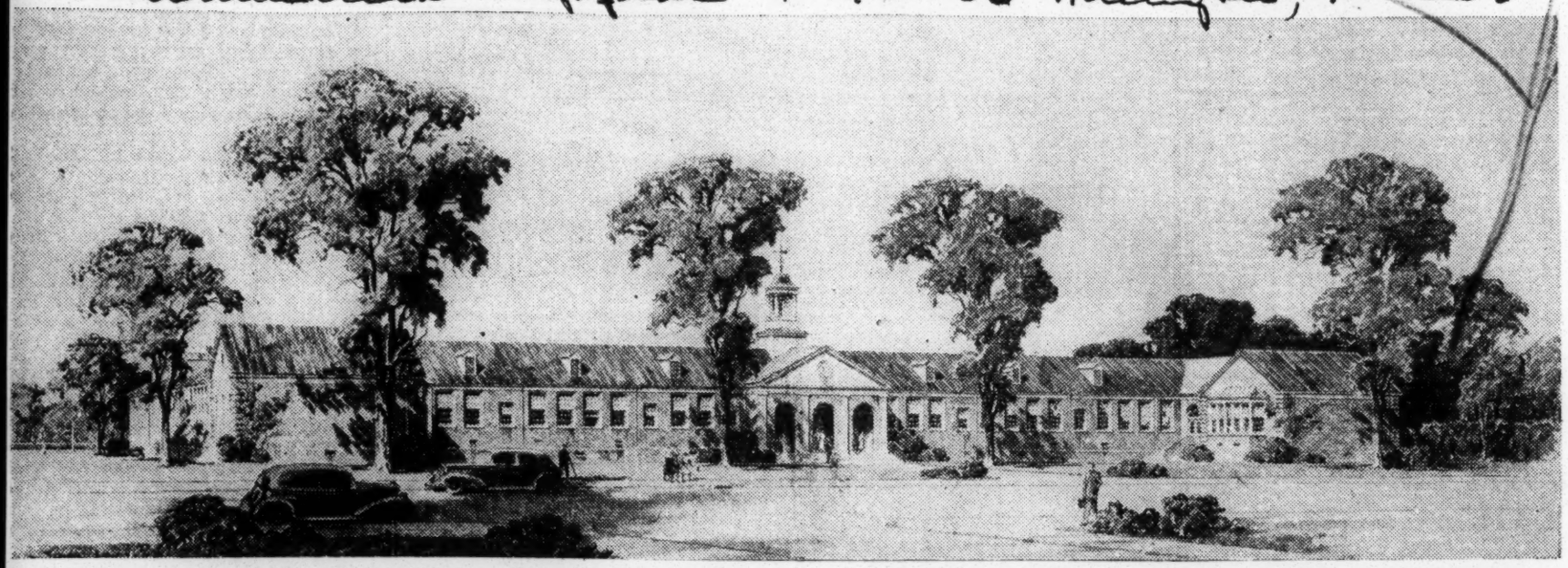
Henry served as Howard High principal from 1883 to 1913. He was the first Negro to teach in Chattanooga schools with an A. B. degree, receiving it from the Atlanta University. Emma Henry, now teaching at Howard, and Mrs. M. B. Settle, Second District teacher, are his daughters.

Education-1936
Common Schools, Improvement of.

Tennessee

New Hyde Park School To Be Colonial in Design

Commercial Appeal 4-12-36 Memphis, Tenn.



The new $155,000 Hyde Park Negro School will be southern colonial in design, Walk C. Jones-Walk C. Jones, Jr., architects, said yesterday. It will have 24 classrooms, 500-seat auditorium and administrative offices. The drawing above by Schell Lewis, noted New York artist, shows how the school will appear when completed.

NEW MODERN BUILDING FOR HYDE PARK SCHOOL

Commercial Appeal

Structure Will Replace Old Inadequate Facilities

4-12-36 Memphis, Tenn.

A modern school building costing $155,000 will replace the present small building now housing the negro students who attend Hyde Park School.

Work on the new school building has been started by Forcum-James Construction Co., with Grover Estes and Charles Stehle in charge of the project.

The new school will be of brick and reinforced concrete construction, with metal roof and will be situated on Tunica Street in Hollywood. It will be southern colonial in design and will be on a lot 465x473 feet.

Following the present trend in school buildings, Walk C. Jones-Walk C. Jones, Jr., architects, drew plans that called for open courts between the auditorium and the classrooms.

There will be 24 class rooms, administrative offices, teachers' room, clinic and 500-seat auditorium with motion picture booth.

The plumbing and heating contracts have been awarded to Fisch- er Heating and Plumbing Co., and Thompson Electric Co., will do the wiring.

Education—1936

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Virginia.

State Besieged By Educational Aid Requests

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va 8-1-36

More Than Thirty Are Seeking Tuition and General Expenses

Journal and Guide Bureau

RICHMOND—More than thirty Negro students have made application to the University of Virginia for State aid under the 1936 Assembly act providing "equal educational facilities for certain persons denied admission to Virginia state colleges and universities and institutions of higher learning" it was disclosed by Governor Peery's office this week.

Believed to have been enacted to offset the test case instituted by Miss Alice Jackson seeking entrance in the University of Virginia, the new law, as interpreted by Attorney-General A. P. Stables, assures financial aid to those Virginia citizens meeting educational and general college qualifications, who because they are not admitted to state-supported schools, desire and intend to enroll in some other college in or outside the state.

The law also provides that they be given aid equivalent to that available to white students who enroll in State-supported schools and this assistance must include provisions not only for tuition but also for living expenses and transportation.

Education—1936

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Virginia

Richmond's Negro Schools

From Richmond Times-Dispatch

In some strange way, the impression has gone abroad in Virginia that Richmond is about to spend $165,000 on an athletic field and underpass for the John Marshall High School, but that the city has refused to spend anything to remedy the serious overerowding in the colored schools of the city. This is precisely contrary to the fact.

The contracts have just been signed for the construction of additions to the George Mason and Randolph Negro schools, at a total cost of $200,000, but the John Marshall tunnel is to be constructed at a cost of only about $25,000, and the athletic field calling for $125,000, has not been finally approved. The City Council has authorized the municipality to borrow the $125,000 for an athletic field, that is as far as matters have gone at present.

We were not aware that the erroneous impression had gone abroad until we received a copy of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, containing a lengthy editorial entitled "Public School Policy," in which the editors of the Portsmouth Star and the Petersburg Progress-Index are quoted as criticizing Richmond for unfair treatment of its colored school children.

Our colleagues of the Virginia press have of course, been misled in this matter. The addition of the Randolph Negro school will cost $84,900, of which $38,250 is a Federal PWA grant, and $46,650 is being borrowed by the city for the purpose. The George Mason addition will cost $115,100, of which the Federal PWA grant is $51,750 and $63,350 is being borrowed by the city.

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Richmond, Va. News-Leader
March 7, 1936

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The school for Negro children, it was stated, would be of brick construction and would take place of the present unsatisfactory quarters. If this project goes through, the only Negro high school, and a Negro school building in Tazewell county.

Education—1936

Virginia

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Richmond's Negro Schools

From Richmond Times-Dispatch

In some strange way, the impression has gone abroad in Virginia that Richmond is about to spend $165,000 on an athletic field and underpass for the John Marshall High School, but that the city has refused to spend anything to remedy the serious overerowding in the colored schools of the city. This is precisely contrary to the fact.

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The school for Negro children, high school.

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Williamsburg, Va., Gazette
July 17, 1936

City Council Plans For New Negro School

Regular Meeting of City Council Held On Friday Last Was Interesting One. Much Business Transacted.

The regular meeting of the city council was held on Friday afternoon last instead of on Thursday, the regular time for meeting.

As the members of the council found the city hall too warm for a meeting they adjourned to the office of the Virginia Electric Light and Power Co. which being air conditioned afforded a pleasant place to gather. The change of meeting place was proffered by Mr. F. U. Ross, who loaned the large board room for the occasion.

There was considerable business to be transacted during the session and the question of whether it was better to repair the colored school building at a cost of $8,000 or to build a new school caused considerable debate. It was suggested that perhaps the Restoration would be inclined to purchase the school site as it is so close to the Raleigh Tavern and other property of the Restoration. It was also believed that a grant from the PWA could be secured towards the cost of a new school building which with the proceeds of the sale would go far towards a new building.

To further the program towards the new school, City Manager A. L. Meisel and Superintendent Byrd were authorized to apply for a public works administration grant for that purpose along with Councilman John A. Luttrell and were instructed to enter into negotiations for sale of the present building to restoration interests.

Reported fast driving by State highway police on Duke of Gloucester street Sunday, about an hour before they escorted President Roosevelt through Williamsburg, also drew considerable discussion, and Mayor Channing M. Hall was instructed to take the matter up with John Q. Rhodes, State motor vehicle director.

It was announced that Paul R. Wilford has qualified for a new three-year term on the school board.

The council concurred in a resolution by the James City supervisors asking that the circuit court to which this function is assigned by law, increase the salary of the trial justice from $1,200 to $1,600 annually.

The council accepted a deed from the restoration dedicating a new 50-foot street running 500 feet south from Francis street. The deed was presented by City Attorney Ashton Dovell.

Mr. Meisel was authorized to resurface Henry street from Ireland street to the end of the present surface, a small project. It was said the Eastern State hospital will pay part of the cost.

The proposed addition to the city cemetery evoked long discussion and it was stated that the Eastern State hospital board has agreed to sell the city about 1.12 acres of land for the purpose. No action, however, was taken.

One hundred dollars was appropriated for advertising in the 200th anniversary edition of the Virginia Gazette which will issue an anniversary number on August 7 with a Roto-gravure section and black and white fully illustrated.

Turning the chair over to Councilman John G. Warburton, Mayor Hall presented a resolution regarding the record of the late William A. Bozarth for inclusion in the council minutes, and it was unanimously passed.

Education - 1936

A. M. E.

Denominational Schools.

THE MORRIS BROWN FUND

The campaign of Morris Brown University to raise $25,000 for the purchase of a permanent site for the institution should receive liberal support, not only among the well-to-do negroes of Georgia, but from the whites as well.

No educational institution in the south has served better, within its limitations, in offering opportunity of sound and practical education to negro youth, and in encouraging better relations between the races, than has Morris Brown.

During its 50 years of existence Morris Brown has received the greater part of its support from the A. M. E. church and from the institution's white friends in Georgia. Its president, W. A. Fountain Jr., a son of Bishop Fountain, is a man of splendid ability, keen devotion to the best interests of the institution and his race, and holds the confidence of both whites and negroes.

This year's freshman class is the largest of any similar class in any of the negro educational institutions in Atlanta, and numbers among its members students from 32 states. It was necessary to turn away many students at the beginning of the term because of lack of room.

The college has opportunity to secure for $10,000 a 21-a e tract of land adjoining the Bo er T. Washington High scho l o ter road. A large negro p pulation, among whom are many of the outstanding leaders of the race in Atlanta, live near by, and the site is in every way ideally fitted to become the permanent home of this meritorious institution.

It is to be hoped that President Fountain and his board will be successful in the campaign to raise the fund necessary to secure this new site for the institution, and start the work of its development, and there should be general support of their efforts.

THE MORRIS BROWN FUND

Within a few days Morris Brown College, Atlanta negro educational institution with a long record of constructive work in the training of the youth of the race, must raise $73,000 to liquidate an indebtedness on property purchased as the site of a new college plant and satisfy other outstanding obligations. A substantial gift from the general education board is dependent upon the completion of this fund.

Morris Brown, operated under the direction of the African Methodist Episcopal church, is a fine example of self-help among negroes along educational lines, and the removal of its present obligations and the construction of a permanent home will make it a model for other educational institutions of its nature in the country.

The negroes of Georgia will subscribe $23,000 of the necessary $73,000 and it is certain that this amount will be subscribed because the members of the race have never failed to answer the call of the institution at any time in its long history.

The white friends of the negro race in the state will be asked to give the remaining $50,000, and T. K. Glenn, of Atlanta, has agreed to act as treasurer.

There is no more worthy institution in Georgia than Morris Brown, which this term has the largest freshman class of all the negro colleges in and around Atlanta. For many years it has trained the youth of the race in practical ways to fit them to meet the problems they would face when they went out into the world. Many of Georgia's most helpful negro citizens have graduated from this worthwhile and ably directed institution.

The General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, has advised Morris Brown that if the $73,000 fund is raised substantial gifts will be made toward the further development of the college. Morris Brown has not had such support in the past to the extent as received by other negro colleges. Under the administration of President Fountain a total of $450,000 has been received by the institution, $202,548 of which has come in contributions from members of the colored race and $150,000 in tuition fees. Only $66,500 has been received from the various educational foundations.

Thus it will be seen that this fine negro institution, which has done outstanding work in the practical education of the youth of the race, has been largely supported by the negroes of the state.

Now that its white friends are being asked for $50,000 in order that its scope may be broadened there should be a prompt and liberal response.

Education- 1936

Denominational Schools.

Baptists.

FLORIDA BAPTISTS MERGE SCHOOLS, RE-ELECT STOKES AT ANNUAL CONVENTION

By PAGE M. BEVERLEY

LIVE OAK, Fla., April 17.—The general Baptist convention of Florida, which is in session here in First African Baptist church, is largely attended and inspiring in program.

Dr. J. N. Stokes of Daytona Beach was elected president, without opposition, after he had delivered one of the most statesmanlike addresses ever heard by the group. Dr. Stokes advised the uniting of the two Baptist schools in the state: Florida Memorial college, at Live Oak, and Florida Normal college at St. Augustine, making the Live Oak school an accredited high school, and the St. Augustine school a four-year college, giving the degrees of B.S. and A.B.

The report was adopted and the Baptists of Florida will begin to function next September, sending students to the two schools, according to the president's report. President Stokes requested all churches in the state to send five dollars each to the treasurer, to defray the expense of the coming national Baptist convention in Jacksonville next September.

The chatauqua given for the benefit of the Sunday school and BYPU workers was a success. The lecturers were Rev. John E. Ford of Jacksonville; Rev. Raymond A. Cromwell of St. Petersburg; Rev. J. M. Coleman of West Palm Beach; Rev. K. D. Reddick of Sarasota, and Rev. L. N. Anderson of St. Augustine. The affair was inter-racial.

The preachers of the convention were: Revs. A. B. Colman of Jacksonville, Rev. W. M. Poe of Eustis, Rev. I. M. Sanders, Rev. J. W. Keys, President Stokes, Rev. C. P. Powell, and J. H. Grant.

The officers elected were: Revs. C. T. Tilghman, R. A. Cromwell, and George O. Sumner, vice presidents: Revs. K. D. Reddick and W. M. Davis, secretaries; and Rev. James Massey, treasurer. Revs. J. A. Finlayson and C. A. Clausell were named chairman and vice chairman of the executive board. Mrs. Viola T. Hill was re-elected president of the woman's auxiliary.

Rev. J. A. Hopkins of Atlanta, a former pastor, and professor in Florida, spoke to the men. During the course of his address, he said: "Many of you are making no sacrifice at all for the kingdom. The fathers built our present institutions with very small earnings, yet you, with your much larger earning capacities, fine home and autos, are not willing to support them."

The speakers of the educational program were Prof. N. W. Collier, A.M., of St. Augustine, Dr. J. W. Holly of Florida Memorial college, Dr. John E. Ford of Jacksonville, and Rev. J. A. F. Finlayson of Orlando.

Rev. J. I. Ross delivered the sermon to the auxiliaries on Saturday. Addresses were delivered by Revs. J. R. Evans, J. W. Drake, L. A. Pelham, and J. E. Colman during the foreign missionary hour.

All denominations took part in entertaining the delegates. Professor Hopps, Presiding Elder L. Dixon, and Rev. L. N. Moore of the AME church were as busy as were the Baptist brethren in making the visitors comfortable.

The woman's auxiliary met in Mt. Gilead AME church, of which Rev. Moore is pastor.

Education- 1936

Denominational Schools.

Episcopal.

ST. MARK'S SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM

St. Mark's School opened this year with very favorable prospects for a successful year. There are two hundred and eight pupils in the High School Department and the general character of the students both in deportment and scholarship is above the average.

The Night School for adults in High School subjects, started a year ago as an experiment, has fully justified its existence. It is not only self-sustaining but produces a small revenue to the general school fund.

The school has received its allotment of N. Y. A. Scholarships which is proving most helpful to a number of students needing aid.

Federal aid through the Park and Recreation Board has made it possible for the school to maintain a free kindergarten for about fifty children. It also provides a teacher in the manual arts department who also directs the athletics of the school.

On October 23, The Alabama Diocesan Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary met in Birmingham in annual session. At the close of the first days session the entire Branch made a Pilgrimage to St. Mark's School. The President, Mrs. B. J. Baldwin, as well as other members were very much gratified with what thsy saw of the work and the physical plant.

Other visitors to the school during the year were Miss Burtha Edwards, Director of Tuttle Training School at St. Augustin's College, Raleigh, N. C.; Prof. H. A. Hunt, Principal Fort Valley School and at present Government Agent for the Farm Loan Department; Dr. Wallace Battle, Field Secretary of the American Church Institute; during Negro Achievement Week Mr. Sam Jones, District Manager of The Atlanta Life Insurance Company, spoke to the school on the achievements of the Negro since Emancipation and especially in the field of insurance.

The school has as its slogan this year CHARACTER EDUCATION THROUGH SELF-RELIANCE.

C. W. BROOKS, Principal.

Education—1936
Discussion of.

EVASION LAID TO FISK SOCIOLOGIST

Wright, Frazier Assail Johnson's Paper

Professor Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University was accused of evading fundamental issues in his paper on education of the Negro child read before the American Sociological Society at its Monday session in Hotel Commodore. 1-4-36

The charge, applauded by distinguished scholars from many American universities, was made by Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., the soft-spoken president of Wilberforce University, who despite his gentleness of manner commented acidly upon what Prof. Johnson failed to say. New York

"The education of the Negro child should be realistic," Prof. Johnson said in his paper. "He should be aware not merely of his environment and his role in it, but of the natural history of his relationship to his culture. He should know how to appraise realistically the principles of the education by which it is expected that his life will be shaped. He should know the present limitations of his environment and why it is limited."

The Negro child, Prof. Johnson asserted, must modify his impulses to conform with existing institutions, "as a practical means of surviving them. In the case of the Negro child such modification of behavior carries with it, essentially, the implication of inferior social status which must be accepted because it cannot be changed."

These conditions make it necessary for the Negro to live in two worlds or on two levels of culture, one, that to which he is racially restricted and the other, the larger world in which he is permitted to share only partially.

Paper Criticized.

Prof. Johnson failed, Dr. Wright pointed out in his caustic criticism, to even mention assimilation, integration or amalgamation as possible avenues for the Negro. Can we escape these?" the university head asked.

The real question, he continued, is "what we want the Negro to be. Is he to be educated to remain a Negro outside of full participation in American life—a group never to be integrated? Or are we to look forward to making him a part of a great society approximating a true democracy? The present trend seems to be to educate the Negro as a separate group, inferior to general society."

Frazier Speaks.

At the close of the session, Prof. Johnson's paper was further attacked by Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, former colleague of Prof. Johnson at Fisk University, now head of the sociology department of Howard University. In the lobby of the hotel, Dr. Frazier told his former associate that he had advocated that Negro students be taught to adapt themselves to present day institutions rather than fight the system which perpetuates these institutions.

The Negro child, Dr. Frazier contended, must be taught to challenge these institutions rather than accept them. Replying, Prof. Johnson accused Dr. Frazier of running away from South. Prof. Johnson was supported in his thesis by Edwin R. Embree, executive director of the Rosenwald Fund on the board of which Prof. Johnson serves, and under the direction of which he has conducted surveys of Negro life.

At the newly organized section of the press, Ralph N. Davis of the department of records and research, Tuskegee Institute, spoke on the role of the Negro press Sunday. Mr. Davis is writing a book on the Negro press.

The American Sociological Society closed its thirtieth annual meeting on Monday night.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

JAN 5 1936

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The additions to Randolph and George Mason schools will remedy the bad overcrowding in the elementary colored schools of the city. Armstrong High School, Richmond's only Negro high school, is badly crowded and is operating on a double shift, which is not a desirable situation. While conditions are similar in this respect to those which obtained at John Marshall before Thomas Jefferson High School was built, it would undoubtedly be better if there was another Negro high school here.

Such a school must be built in time. It will cost about $500,000, and owing to the depleted condition of the municipal treasury, that amount of money cannot be expended at present for the purpose. But we have no doubt that adequate high school facilities will be provided as soon as that is possible, and that Richmond's Negroes will be treated as generously as circumstances will permit.

We trust that those Virginia papers which have unintentionally given an inaccurate picture of the situation here, will make a correction. We do not mean to say that conditions are ideal with respect to the Negro schools, but we believe that the municipal school authorities are entitled to praise rather than condemnation for the efforts they are making to provide adequate facilities for the colored children of Richmond.

Caliver Heads U.S. Vocational Guidance Study

Journal and Guide
1-18-36
Norfolk, Va.

Availability of Vocational Training To Be Studied

WASHINGTON —What opportunities for vocational education and guidance are available to Negroes, and to what extent should they be modified and enlarged?

To find the answer to these questions, the Office of Education of the United States Department of the Interior is launching a survey of vocational education and guidance programs, and occupational opportunities and trends among Negroes. The study is one of five Office of Education projects approved by President Roosevelt.

Financed by a $234,934 relief fund allotment, the study will create work for about 450 "white collar" Negroes on relief. Information will be gathered in approximately 150 communities of 34 States, selected upon the advice of a special advisory committee.

United States Commissioner of Education, J. W. Studebaker, appointed Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in the Education of Negroes, as director of the study. H. L. Trigg, supervisor of colored high schools in North Carolina has been selected as associate director of the study. Mr. Trigg, who is a candidate for the doctor's degree in secondary education at Columbia University, has had a wide teaching and administrative experience. In order to assist in the study, Mr. Trigg was granted leave of absence from his present position.



Trigg



Caliver

Three outstanding Negro educators have been selected to act as regional directors. All have been granted leaves of absence for the period of the study. They are:

(1) Dr. Felton G. Clark, formerly professor at Howard University, and now dean of Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. After receiving his Ph. D. degree from Columbia University, Dr. Clark served as teacher, administrator and research expert in various parts of the country.

(2) Dr. James H. Robinson, professor of sociology and director of the division of social administration at Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio. Dr. Robinson, who received his Ph. D. degree in sociology from Yale, for many years was director of the Negro Welfare Center in Cincinnati, Ohio, and later director of the division of Negro Welfare in Tennessee. 1-14-36

(3) L. A. Potts, formerly itinerant teacher-trainer in agriculture for Texas and now head of the division of agriculture of Prairie View State College. He received his B.S. degree from Iowa State College in agriculture and his M.A. degree in agricultural economics from Cornell.

Dr. Caliver, director of the project, announced that an advisory committee composed of representatives of national educational and professional organizations among Negroes will be formed to advise on major policies and problems in connection with the survey.

It was also revealed that the project will be coordinated with one now being directed by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Department of the Interior which is designed to study the occupational opportunities for Negroes. The results of the two studies, Dr. Caliver said, should furnish a complete national picture of the vocational life of Negroes, and should be helpful in formulating educational policies and programs.

Separate Schools

Negroes are compelled to compete for work, buy in a common market, and share public responsibilities. In spite of these requirements, in states like Missouri their preparation for life is limited to their separate schools which are not the equal of the white.

Negro schools cannot be as good, because white school boards cannot help taking greater interest in white schools in the same way that parents have favorites among their children. However the chief reason for the disparity is that the Negro schools are given less money.

States with separate schools do not try to make them equal. Some, like Mississippi, give a dollar for white education and a dime for Negro. Even in those where the per capita cost is the same, all the courses and equipment found in the one are not in the other, the excuse being that there are not enough Negroes to justify the expenditure. It does cost more to educate students in small groups than large, but if separate schools are good public policy, they should be paid for, and not secured by the sacrifice of Negroes' school facilities.

Separate schools arose naturally out of the Negroes' historical background. But at that they should have the self same purpose as is ascribed to the much apostrophized little red public school: They too should turn out the Americans of tomorrow. That they cannot do unless they give equal education,

Ignorance among Negroes, whether through their own act or the inadequacy of their schools, hurts both races. All the people stand to gain by general intelligence. This country is no place for caste, racial, educational or industrial.

The suit of Lloyd L. Gaines to compel Missouri university, the only state school with a law course, to admit him to that department, brings the question of equal education up for decision. Let the state make the right decision. Progress is impossible so long as palliatives are substituted for remedy. Right and the public interest are the same in this case and should not be halted by custom.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 25, 1936

Justice to Negro Students

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch

Sir,—Standards for preaching teaching, medicine, law, other professions and the skilled trades are being raised higher today, and evidently will be raised still higher in the future. Therefore, graduate and professional education become vital necessities in a more abundant life. That properly qualified Negro students have the same right to apply for this higher training to make themselves proficient, the same as white students, must be admitted in all fairness.

The complete collapse of the University of Maryland Law School case in the Maryland Court of Appeals is what nearly every informed person must have predicted. The decision, in part, follows:

"The case as we find it is that the State has undertaken the function of education in law, but has omitted students of one race from the only adequate provision made for it, and omitted them solely because of their color."

"If those students are to be offered equal treatment in the performance of the function, they must, at present, be admitted to the one school provided."

Were not the above conclusions inevitable? Will this decision be challenged by the defeated officers and regents of the University of Maryland? Is not the University of Virginia standing on the same threshold? Can its officers and regents make formal reply that the same charges, or similar ones, in their case are untrue? Can the University of Virginia establish facts showing that Miss Jackson's case is without merit, or brought for ulterior purposes? Little hope is there that full justice to this young colored girl will be refused; or that she will be denied the finer things of life at the temple of justice.

The attitude of the N. A. A. C. P. seems to indicate that it will not accept any formula limiting Negro students to less than complete graduate and professional educational equality. Its stand must be commended by all lovers of equal justice.

THEODORE W. JONES.

Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
February 15, 1936

Justice for Negroes

WHAT, if anything, does the Virginia Legislature intend to do toward assisting qualified Negroes to obtain graduate and professional instruction outside the State?

As matters now stand, a Negro citizen and taxpayer must stand the entire expense of securing graduate and professional instruction in some other State, since no such instruction is offered in the Old Dominion. The white citizen and taxpayer, on the other hand, may attend any one of several State-supported institutions.

What possible justice can there be in such a situation? Virginia maintains a college for Negroes at Petersburg, but it affords no graduate or professional instruction as yet. It probably will afford such courses, in time, but in the meanwhile the Negroes of the Commonwealth, some 650,000 in number, are being grossly discriminated against.

We should like to see the Virginia Legislature take such action as has been taken in West Virginia, Missouri, Maryland and Oklahoma, and such action as was attempted in North Carolina last year, and is now being attempted in Kentucky. In other words, it should appropriate a sufficient sum to enable every Virginia Negro who is qualified for graduate or professional work to pursue his studies in his chosen field at a university to which Negroes are admitted. Howard University in Washington, operated entirely for members of the colored race and a first-class institution, seems the logical place.

Whether an appropriation of this nature would have any legal bearing upon the success or failure of the effort of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to force matriculates into the State's institutions of higher learning, we do not know. But justice requires it, irrespective of other considerations.

The lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature voted this week 88 to 0 to appropriate $5,000 for this purpose, and the bill now goes to the upper branch. The maximum amount to be paid any Negro student, under the bill, is $175 per academic year. This seems to us insufficient, but it is certainly better than nothing.

Cannot the Virginia Legislature find the money to provide the Negro citizens of the State with the type of education for which they are qualified and to which they are entitled? The Governor's budget, as presented to the Legislature, contains appropriations to white institutions of higher learning totaling $3,907,250 for the next biennium, whereas the single college for Negroes receives $180,610. Can any one argue seriously, in view of this, that it would be inequitable for the State to set aside $10,000 additional to enable the few Virginia Negroes who desire graduate and professional training, to obtain it?

Education—1936

Discussion.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
AMERICA

MAY 9 - 1936

Note and Comment

Research on The Negro

FOR the past three years the *Journal of Negro Education,* published at Howard University, Washington, D. C., has devoted a special study to the topic, "The Negro a Subject of University Research." The study includes, regardless of the academic department sponsoring them, all theses and dissertations reported. The following figures are reported in the fourth of this series, that for April, 1936.

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The totals for the four years 1932-1935, respectively, are 76, 122, 113, and 139. This represents work in forty-eight different universities. As to the authorship, the figures were Negroes: 87; whites, 41; unknown, 11. Sociology, social service, education, economics, literature, drama, psychology, history, are the main points of approach. Two of these are from Xavier University, in New Orleans, conducted by the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, on "Education of the Negro in New Orleans, 1860"; and "The Negro in Louisiana." That Xavier, the sole Catholic University for Negroes, is taking a front-line position is shown by the offer of $53,000 recently made to that institution for a library by the General Education Board of New York which the Sisters must match dollar for dollar. The Sisters' efforts to meet this amount have the cordial endorsement of Archbishop Rummel of New Orleans, as well as the enthusiastic cooperation of New Orleans' leading white citizens.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

MAY 13 1936

HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE NEGRO.

The case for the higher education of the negro from the standpoint of social elevation as well as usefulness in society is submitted by Tuskegee Institute.

The Birmingham News remarks:

"When, after more than half a century of life, a school can find only two of its former students who ever served time for a crime, that school has a record worthy of attention. When that school happens to be a negro school in the deep South, its record is all the more significant."

Tuskegee is now in the midst of a campaign for funds to erect an agricultural building as an expression of good will from the white South toward this great achieving institution and the record as outlined above is recited to prove the point that this college has written a history for racial improvement that challenges the pride and admiration of the entire nation.

"Through more than 50 years Tuskegee has been doing more than teach its students to earn, to learn and to live. It has been molding character. Its graduates have been above crime. That these graduates have not been found behind prison bars in fat years or lean is of more than passing significance."

This statement of Dr. MAHONEY, who is directing this new campaign, goes to the heart of the matter.

The instruction in school or college that aims not only at producing quick wits and sharper minds, but fundamental soul qualities usually turns out everywhere as it has turned out with the graduates of Tuskegee.

And we around here need not run afar off to find a record equally as convincing and thrilling.

Dr. H. L. MCCRORY, president of the Johnson C. Smith University of this city, formerly Biddle, could probably duplicate the story that has been told of Tuskegee, a like institution.

Graduates of the local University, subjected to the same kind of education, instructed in character-building as well as in mental fitness, have been going out all over the country and to various points of the compass to fill positions of honor, usefulness and responsibility and they, too, have written a history comparable with that of the graduates of Tuskegee in the way of good citizenship and freedom from lawlessness.

The people of Charlotte who are informed of the record and who are intimate with the work of the Johnson C. Smith University could gladly testify on this point—that the students of this institution have never given local policemen a call, that they have never become involved in crime-making, but, on the other hand, through all the long years, they have deported themselves with dignity and respect to the laws and the postulates of good citizenship.

Such records confirm the view that higher education for the negro race is not only valuable, if not indispensable, in the way of producing leaders for these people who are trained in the arts and the sciences, who become preachers and teachers and doctors and lawyers and artists and leaders in the various pursuits they undertake, but even more so from the standpoint of their influence for law and order and righteousness and civic virtue.

Pay Is Not First

One of the developments of recent years is the educational program for Negroes of which Atlanta university, Dillard and Xavier at New Orleans and Meharry Medical college at Nashville are outstanding units. Money by the millions of dollars is being spent to prepare leaders. But it will be spent in vain if the graduates of these schools come forth with an eye single to their individual success.

Two sayings seem to justify any and all effort at money making: "It takes money to live" and "The laborer is worthy of his hire." This philosophy fails to teach that before one gets pay he must serve. The laborer must first be worthy of his job! The profit seeker never stops to think about that. What a tragedy it becomes if out of these truly magnificent educational plants there comes a man or a woman who is centered only on personal success!

Race progress has been phenomenal but at that it is only part of what it would have been had there been that spirit animating educated Negroes which causes missionaries to take religion and medicine to the heathen in the bush. Theirs is love of mankind! Not "what does it profit me?" but "what can I do for you?"

Particular cases of dollar mindedness and indifference to service are all about us. What happened with a group of nurses illustrates this short-sighted selfishness. Philanthropy brought them out of the rural districts of the South for training, ex-blood of the Civil war came some of the best of New England, willing to be ostracized if only they could help the freedmen to be callous to that great love, for which they had been content to labor be-fore. But they did. Given training they-preacher, leader of any kind must learn on the ignorance and helplessness among-their own is incomprehensible and unfor-dreamed that they would turn their back-the freedmen's children to profession or craft, refused to go back. Naturally the bene-along with his special progress he makes factor was both disappointed and disgust-the great truth that any advancement of his fellowed—and stopped helping them. depends upon the advance as he climbs, or be

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Call 5-29-36

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BOSTON, MASS.
Christian Science Monitor

JUL 3 - 1936

The Negro's Need

A BIRMINGHAM (Ala.) judge recently stated, "No Negro has ever been brought into my court who had passed the sixth grade in school." Unfortunately too many never get the chance to make any grade adequately. In the summer quarterly number of the American Scholar, Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, characterizes the support given to Negro education in America as "grudging and unfair."

During the financial stress of recent years, several southern states felt compelled to cut educational appropriations to the bone. What this meant to schools for Negro children is indicated in this statement by Mr. Embree:

> The average for all the southern states for which figures are available is an annual expenditure of $12.57 per Negro pupil, as contrasted with $44.31 per white pupil.

The value of school plant and equipment he places in the ratio of $37 per Negro pupil to $157 per pupil in the white schools. "Poorly trained and abominably paid teachers" and shortened school terms complete a doleful picture.

Prejudice used to say that education makes the Negro more susceptible to criminal impulse. The Alabama judge's experience disproves that. Tuskegee and other southern institutions are eloquent testimony of what has been done for the Negro, and also of his desire and ability to absorb education. But even several swallows do not make a summer, and a new generation in the South protests that a few halls of higher learning for its colored population do not make an ideal scholastic system.

Macon, Miss. Beacon
March 20, 1936

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH

Two significant new trends of education in the South are pointed out by men who are leaders in the movements. Dr. Edwin Embree president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, states that the present central program of the fund is rural education, particularly in the South. Dean O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt university is quoted as saying that consolidation of institutions of higher learning so as to place more emphasis on quality and less on quantity has "real importance to the South."

Over a number of years the Rosenwald Fund has concerned itself not only with education but with racial relations, negro welfare, library extension and health. The emphasis on rural education, it is pointed out in the fund's last annual report, is recent, and, while it will apply to the entire country, it will be more intensive in the South because the directors of the foundation believe this section lends itself better to the experiment and because the South generally is poorer. Praising the entire project, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch comments: "It can be said in complete confidence that Julius Rosenwald would be pleased with the way in which his fortune is being returned to society."

Concerning the consolidation of college facilities, some commentators have seen therein agitation for less but better college education. Actually, it is said to look to as much or even more university training, made feasible through less scattering of effort. North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee all have been concerned with the movement. In Nashville an effort has been made to combine certain facilities of Vanderbilt and Peabody Normal; in Atlanta, to follow a similar course between Emory and Agnes Scott; in North Carolina, between Duke University and the University of North Carolina. For several years a measure has been coming before the Alabama Legislature, based on a report of the Brookings Institute, for liaison between the Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn) and the University of Alabama.

Commenting on a recent article in support of the movement by John Temple Graves, the Birmingham News finds that Alabama still has, in its system of higher education, "a complex arrangement that is very costly." Throughout the South, several leading educators report, they have found much duplication of effort not only in colleges but in normal schools, with consequent waste of public funds and impairment of efficiency. With the encouragement of such distinguished educators, the investigations now afoot promise far-reaching results.—Times-Picayune.

STAUNTON, VA.
NEWS LEADER

JUL 8 - 1936

Good Investment

Staunton undoubtedly made one of her best investments in years in deciding to erect the excellent new school for Negroes now nearing completion on Johnson street. A Birmingham judge recently stated, "No Negro has ever been brought into my court who had passed the sixth grade in school."

In providing better school facilities for Negro children, this city is certain to make them better citizens than they otherwise would be.

When the South as a whole begins to realize that public school facilities for Negroes should not be based on the proportion of taxes paid by that race, but that the burden of improving the economic status of the Negro must be borne by those to whom fortune has dealt more kindly, this burden will grow steadily less.

To improve his lot, to become a better taxpayer, and to lessen criminal costs, education is essential to the Negro if he is to meet the struggle of modern conditions successfully. The latest figures on appropriations for Negro schools in the Southern states for which reports are available, says Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, show "an annual per capita expenditure of $12.57 per Negro pupil, as contrasted with $44.31 per white pupil."

That the great preponderance of all school funds comes from the whites is no excuse for the woefully small amount spent for Negro education in the South. It is sheer folly to neglect the education of a large section of the population—a gamble with conditions that breed criminality, disease, race hatred. Above all, it is a human injustice. We hope that no Staunton taxpayer will begrudge the sum paid for the new school for Negroes.

HUDSON, N. Y.
REGISTER

JUL 7 - 1936

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Education – 1936
Discussion

URBAN LEAGUE

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

I have just had one of the most interesting and fascinating experiences that it has been my good fortune to enjoy. Dr. Francis M. Wood, director of colored schools of the city of Baltimore, took me on a sightseeing trip through the negro school district of Baltimore.

Of all the schools visited the one which stimulated the greatest concern of the writer was the one designated as the "Handicap school." It is one of the few schools maintained by public tax whose every faculty is devoted to the training and treatment of handicapped children. There may be others, but I am sure this one is the most adequately equipped and the newest.

The seats, desks, playground equipment, lighting, lunch service, lounging cots are all planned specifically for children who are victims of certain physical or mental incapacities. In addition to the above, every teacher is specially trained for the type of student she teaches and selected only after passing examination.

There are certain classes for students who are catalogued as mentally retarded. In this class there are students who are physically, 14-16 years of age, but who are mentally 6-7 years of age and are taxed to do the work normally given in the second and third grades.

Training Supplemented.

In view of the fact that persons so limited in mental capacity have no hope of becoming teachers or leaders in other professional vocations or professions, their limited academic training is supplemented by certain elementary vocational training. Girls are taught the simpler features of domestic art such as cooking, sewing, pressing, knowledge of how to operate electric irons, the gas or electric range, electric washing machines, vacuum cleaners, etc.

Boys are taught how to use tools and instructed in the making of different articles out of wood that may be of service in the home. There are also classes composed of students who are hard of hearing and still other classes of students who are totally deaf. The former are taught by a teacher who uses the microphone, the hard-of-hearing students having electrically attached ear phones. They are also taught lip reading.

Then there are students who have defects of eyesight. For these the books used are printed in very large type. The room in which they are taught has its lighting arrangement planned specifically for their benefit. The desks on which the books rest are adjustable so as to accommodate the position and the particular defect of the child.

Classes for Cripples.

There are other classes for children who are crippled. Wheel chairs are provided for the transfer of those who have such limited use of their limbs that they find it difficult moving from one part of the building to another.

The city pays the transportation of children who cannot walk to school. Teachers are also sent to the homes of children who are prevented by illness or other causes from attending school, so that they may keep abreast of students in the schoolrooms in the progress of their studies.

In addition to the educational features there are certain medical and physical treatments applied in order to improve the physical condition of those deformed or who have other physical defects. The same treatments for infantile paralysis, except upon a more limited scale, are used as those which form the basis of experiments at Warm Springs. One entire room is built around a violet ray lamp where students are placed on cots and exposed to the rays of the lamp.

Caps Are Supplied.

Classes are also provided for students suffering from malnutrition or who are undernourished and are predisposed to tuberculosis. In addition to the treatment provided for the latter group, Eskimo caps are supplied for all who are given open-air exposure. These are placed on cots arranged near open windows and they remain there several hours a day, according to the requirement of students of this type. Food is prepared for each group on the basis of its particular physical need.

In one of the music rooms they have planned a special floor that is suspended like a bridge so that the rhythm occasioned by the vibration from the tone power suggests whether the tempo is waltz or two-step. As the children become adjusted they learn to move their bodies in accordance with the rhythm suggested by the suspended floor.

I was impressed by the number of crippled, mentally retarded, undernourished, deaf, semi-deaf and otherwise handicapped children.

I came to the conclusion that the largeness of the number was the result of the fact that parents in Baltimore who have handicapped children know that there is a place provided by the board of education where these children might be given training and education in keeping with their capacity of consumption. My suspicion in this direction was confirmed when I checked on the rapid increase in the number of handicapped children known after the school had been built. I would not be surprised if such a school were established in other communities of the nation that many more handicapped children than are now known would suddenly appear on the scene.

School Is Duplicate.

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TEXT AND PRETEXT

BY M. ASHBY JONES

A Definition of "Negro" VII

Every individual has a right to be judged by his best, and not his worst. The reason is that to be at one's best, he must summon all of his faculties and forces into action and dragoon them into the service of some high purpose. Anything less than this is only a partial expression of the personality. This is true also of races and nations. When one would give a definition of his race, or tell the meaning of his nation to the world, he rightly calls the roll of honor of the prophets, poets and statesmen who have made worthwhile contributions to the weal of the world.



In 1865 the negro race in America emerged from slavery. Now the real significance and sin of slavery is not that one man legally owns another. It is the fact that a slave baby, the moment it is born, has the fetes and bounds of its life determined by another. The definition of its personality has already been made by others. He is never free to make his own definition of himself. So the definition of "negro" up to that time was "a slave kind" of man. The race was naturally thought of and described in terms of its accomplishments, as must all races. It had no history, art, literature, or institutions. Even friends spoke of them in negative words, marking their limitations.

Disciple.

That was the condition of his race when John Hope was born in the poverty of a negro cabin in Augusta, Ga., in 1868. Think of having to grow up in a world where everyone around you is saying, "You cannot." It is difficult enough to succeed in an atmosphere of inspiration of faith, urged and encouraged by sympathetic friends. But Lucy Laney, a heroic little negro woman, with the magic touch of faith and a genius for teaching, waked up his sleeping powers and started him on his brilliant career. He won his B. A. at Brown University and afterwards for distinguished service that great institution awarded him his master of arts. Later Bucknell University, McMasters, of Toronto, and other foremost educational institutions conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D.

The significance of this story is not to be found in the splendid record of one man. He and Booker T. Washington became torches of hope—the highest human development. Yes, signal lights to point the pathway of a race. They were saying to the world, "Here is what a negro can be." Of course, it did not mean that every negro could be a John Hope or a Booker Washington, but it did mean that being a negro did not make it impossible to attain such a personality. John Hope in his life helped to reverse the verdict of the world, that Negro is a kind of man incapable of education. He helped to change the world's estimate of the negro race. Let us learn what that means. The south, perhaps, will never forget its "reconstruction." That is well enough if we shall understand its significance. That was a period when a child race, with no Hope, Washington, Moton or Hampton, Tuskegee, Atlanta or Fiske Universities—could be exploited by conscienceless adventurers, to become a menace to our civilization. But for nearly 40 years John Hope has been developing good citizens, who in turn have gone throughout this southland, to carry to their peoples the spirit and ideals of this great institution. During all of these years, while Atlanta has been building her factories and office buildings, her homes and her churches, this great educator has been building a spiritual defence for this metropolis of the south.

After 40 years of patient, self-controlled, self-sacrificing service of the very highest order, he laid aside a body wearied and worn in the service of humanity, to make a report of his stewardship to the Master, who had so richly endowed him. I think he must have said: "Lord, thou gavest me five talents: lo, I have gained other five talents." Then he was sure to hear the: "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

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It has been said that every great institution is "the lengthened shadow of a great man." That is pre-eminently true of Morehouse College, which grew, together with other schools, into Atlanta University. It spells John Hope. Let us learn what that means. The south, perhaps, will never forget

Education – 1936
Discussion

URBAN LEAGUE

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

I have just had one of the most interesting and fascinating experiences that it has been my good fortune to enjoy. Dr. Francis M. Wood, director of colored schools of the city of Baltimore, took me on a sightseeing trip through the negro school district of Baltimore.

Of all the schools visited the one which stimulated the greatest concern of the writer was the one designated as the "Handicap school." It is one of the few schools maintained by public tax whose every faculty is devoted to the training and treatment of handicapped children. There may be others, but I am sure this one is the most adequately equipped and the newest.

The seats, desks, playground equipment, lighting, lunch service, lounging cots are all planned specifically for children who are victims of certain physical or mental incapacities. In addition to the above, every teacher is specially trained for the type of student she teaches and selected only after passing examination.

There are certain classes for students who are catalogued as mentally retarded. In this class there are students who are physically 14-16 years of age, but who are mentally 6-7 years of age and are taxed to do the work normally given in the second and third grades.

Training Supplemented.

In view of the fact that persons so limited in mental capacity have no hope of becoming teachers or leaders in other professional vocations or professions, their limited academic training is supplemented by certain elementary vocational training. Girls are taught the simpler features of domestic art such as cooking, sewing, pressing, knowledge of how to operate electric irons, the gas or electric range, electric washing machines, vacuum cleaners, etc.

Boys are taught how to use tools and instructed in the making of different articles out of wood that may be of service in the home. There are also classes composed of students who are hard of hearing and still other classes of students who are totally deaf. The former are taught by a teacher who uses the microphone, the hard-of-hearing students having electrically attached ear phones. They are also taught lip reading.

Then there are students who have defects of eyesight. For these the books used are printed in very large type. The room in which they are taught has its lighting arrangement planned specifically for their benefit. The desks on which the books rest are adjustable so as to accommodate the position and the particular defect of the child.

Classes for Cripples.

There are other classes for children who are crippled. Wheel chairs are provided for the transfer of those who have such limited use of their limbs that they find it difficult moving from one part of the building to another.

The city pays the transportation of children who cannot walk to school. Teachers are also sent to the homes of children who are prevented by illness or other causes from attending school, so that they may keep abreast of students in the schoolrooms in the progress of their studies.

In addition to the educational features there are certain medical and physical treatments applied in order to improve the physical condition of those deformed or who have other physical defects. The same treatments for infantile paralysis, except upon a more limited scale, are used as those which form the basis of experiments at Warm Springs. One entire room is built around a violet ray lamp where students are placed on cots and exposed to the rays of the lamp.

Caps Are Supplied.

Classes are also provided for students suffering from malnutrition or who are undernourished and are predisposed to tuberculosis. In addition to the treatment provided for the latter group, Eskimo caps are supplied for all who are given open-air exposure. These are placed on cots arranged near open windows and they remain there several hours a day, according to the requirement of students of this type. Food is prepared for each group on the basis of its particular physical need.

In one of the music rooms they have planned a special floor that is suspended like a bridge so that the rhythm occasioned by the vibration from the tone power suggests whether the tempo is waltz or two-step. As the children become adjusted they learn to move their bodies in accordance with the rhythm suggested by the suspended floor.

I was impressed by the number of crippled, mentally retarded, undernourished, deaf, semi-deaf and otherwise handicapped children.

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But the emphasis of the gratitude of southern people for the life of John Hope should be placed upon the fact that he was unwilling to remain in the north, where he was showered with honors, to pose as a racial freak, a sensational exception to his people. No. He had an unquenchable faith in the possibilities of his own people. This great gift which had come to him he held as a divine trust for his race. With the fervor of an apostle and the urge of an evangelist, he came back to the south to establish a school, and from that vantage point to shout his "whosoever will, let him come" to all his people.

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GULFPORT, MISS.
HERALD

JUN 17 1936

APPEAL TO COLORED PARENTS

Biloxi, Miss., June 15, 1936.
Editor Daily Herald:

We have just closed one of the best sessions in the history of the school. Many pupils were promoted to higher grades and classes. Some because of irregular attendance were not promoted to the grade classifications set as a goal at the beginning of the session. We invite and attempt to arouse your deepest interest in present-day education. We fear that many of us are grossly neglecting the following command: "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it." Teachers who are employed to teach in the public schools cannot do all the teaching of children they actually need. Parents must assist in the great responsibility of teaching more in the homes. Your children should be looked upon as God-sent blessings in your homes and they need daily our best care and attention. We regret that our schools close so early thus turning many boys and girls in the streets and other environments not conducive to sound character building. We are responsible for the conditions of our locality to a very great degree. We have a very good opportunity to help shape our young people into desirable citizens for Biloxi which is no mean city.

We need playground space and facilities. Our children need to play more under supervised directions. Our children need the same coaching, supervision, opportunities and equipments to shape and develop them as you well know have developed others to pleasing and desirable states of society. We fear that many of us ask for the wrong thing at the right time and the right thing at the wrong time. Let us ask for plans, means, opportunities, and facilities to better prepare our group for the enjoyment and full fruition of making dreams a reality. Our good white citizens here have never refused a request coming from us at any time for any thing right at the right time. We need better school improvements, better cooperation activities, better uses of leisure time, better school attendance, better and larger classes for each room, and a better manifestation of the right attitude toward everything and everybody leading to civic pride and industrial improvements. We again impress parents with the idea that our education cannot rise higher than the foundations laid in our homes Do not allow anything but the best literature to be read in your homes. Everyone should read our local papers. We stand ready at any time to consult and to be consulted about matters of interest and public concern pertaining to the advancement of our people. Please beware of these two arch enemies to all lasting improvement and perpetual progress namely, radicalism and rascality. These two enemies have done our group more harm than all other agencies combined. We trust that you will take this appeal as portraying our life principles and teachings; if you can accept them as worthwhile essentials then you will not be molested f(practicing the same; if you find that you cannot accept them and you judge them to be right, please hand them over to your next door neighbor of our group so that this leaven may leaven our entire community and truly express it is good for us to live here in Biloxi building three great centers: the home, the school, and the church.

Yours for work and co-operation,
M. F. NICHOLS,
Principal, Biloxi Colored High School.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise
July 7, 1936

THE NEGRO'S NEED

A Birmingham (Ala.) judge recently stated, "No negro has ever been brought into my court who had passed the sixth grade in school." Unfortunately too many never get the chance to make any grade adequately. In the summer quarterly number of the American Scholar, Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, characterizes the support given to negro education in America as "grudging and unfair."

During the financial stress of recent years, several southern states felt compelled to cut educational appropriations to the bone. What this mean to schols for negro children is indicated in this statement by Mr. Embree:

> The average for all the southern states for which figures are available is an annual expenditure of $12.57 per negro pupil, as contrasted with $44.32 per white pupil.

The value of school plant and equipment he places in the ratio of $37 per negro pupil to $157 per pupil in the white schools. "Poorly trained and abnominably paid teachers" and shortened school terms complete a doleful picture.

Prejudice used to say that education makes the negro more susceptible to criminal impulse. The Alabama judge's experience disproves that. Tuskegee and other southern institutions are eloquent testimony of what has been done for the negro, and also of his desire and ability to absorb education. But even several swallows do not make a summer, and a new generation in the south protests that a few halls of higher learning for its colored population do not make an ideal scholastic system.

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The above is from the Christian Science Monitor. It presents facts that cannot be controverted and does not indulge in extensive sectional and prejudicial discussion. The negro education in the south is improving both in quantity administered and in the quality of it. This is proven in the intensive effect that has been made to give the negro an elementary education, where that is possible and to encourage certain well defined forms of higher education, seeking to befit the colored race for lives of usefulness in the sphere, where they have chosen to live.

The observer in the Monitor does not mince words in declaring the cost differential in the education of white and negro in the south. He likewise fails to concern himself with the vast differential that exists in the property taxes which both races pay. The six to one ratio would hold practically everywhere and the approximate school expense account would likewise hold in a less degree than that as to actual cost. We are not claiming that we should spend only taxes that are paid by negroes for negro schools and what come from whites for white schools, but we do say that the ratio is fairly well determined and it is working out with more expediency and success that it is generally credited with far away observers, who judge by figures alone and cannot see the collateral good that is being done and the proportionate generosity that has been manifested in many communities toward the education of negro children in the public schools of the south.

Savannah, Ga., News
April 19, 1936

DEAN A. H. GORDON SPEAKS AT MILLEN

MILLEN, Ga., April 18.—The principal speaker at the county-wide field day exercises for all the colored schools of this county this week-end was Dean A. H. Gordon of the Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah. Dean Gordon was sent as representative of President Hubert who was indisposed with a cold. The speaker was introduced by the sister of President Hubert who is county supervisor of negro schools.

Following the welcome address by the mayor of Millen, Dean Gordon spoke on "What Education Should Accomplish for the Negroes and White People of Georgia." The main points of the address were that education should teach the people the meaning of labor and how to be more efficient and effective in work. He stated that it is a mistaken idea that education means freedom from work but rather it means that one does his work with more understanding and with greater effectiveness. The dean stated that other advantages of education would be increasing the happiness of the masses of people, aiding in the economic development of the state and a finer spirit of co-operation between the white and colored people.

Anniston, Ala. Star
August 2, 1936

Education And Racial Conflicts

Calhoun County has had more than its share of racial disturbances during the last few weeks and all thoughtful citizens of the county have been giving consideration as to how the incidents that have brought these conflicts about may be averted in the future.

According to the Southern Interracial Council, the nearest approach to a certain remedy for crimes by Negroes against white women and the lynching of Negroes by whites is education. It has been shown, for instance, that only one graduate of Tuskegee Institute has ever been jailed for any offense against the law and none ever accused of a social crime involving a white woman. Moreover, no graduate of the Birmingham Negro High School, which has an enrollment of more than a thousand students, has ever been convicted of a major offense against the law. Lynching and illiteracy also go hand in hand, according to investigations that have been made.

Hence, here is a problem that is posed for the consideration of both whites and blacks. Negro ministers and teachers should make it their business to caution their people against any attempt to establish relationships of familiarity with white persons and the responsible white persons of the South should make it their responsibility to see that a larger measure of educational opportunity is extended to whites and blacks alike. Otherwise the crime tax will be much greater than the educational tax and society as a whole will suffer.

Education-1936
Discussions.

Columbia, S. C. State
February 16, 1936

"An Undischarged Obligation."

So The Southern Christian Advocate, Columbia, heads its comment upon a letter, admirable in matter and manner, published recently in The State, from the executive committee of the Palmetto State Teachers' association, comprising four thousand registered teachers in South Carolina public schools for Negroes.

"Some striking and disconcerting facts are brought out," well and truly says The Advocate. "'Noblesse oblige' is a fine conception born of chivalry and embodying that great verse of Paul's, 'Ye which are strong ought to bear the infirmities of them that are weak.' Enlightened self-interest alone should dictate to us a more liberal attitude to the education of the Negro in South Carolina. We owe them educational and religious consideration and co-operation, and we are not faithful to ourselves until we discharge this obligation."

The Advocate reprints, from the letter in The State, this moderate and dignified, yet deeply felt and certainly appealing paragraph:

> "We would not have a single penny taken from any child in South Carolina; we would not see a single door of opportunity closed; but the Palmetto State Teachers' association, which represents four thousand registered Negro teachers, is pleading for more liberal support for the underprivileged, forgotten children of our group, upon whose shoulders, as men and women of tomorrow, must fall their share of the responsibility for developing the potential resources of this great state."

The State believes the corporate conscience of white South Carolina is ripening fast toward readiness for effective awakening regarding this "undischarged obligation." Further in such fashion as that of the letter of the Palmetto association committee, would rouse up, into the foreground of consciousness, much of goodwill and concern that subsists presently but in a latent or at most passive state. Interest along "enlightened self-interest," as The Advocate says, counsels white South Carolinians to "more liberal support" of public educational provision for Negroes.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
March 1, 1936

Raleigh's Negro School System Has High Efficiency Rating

More Than 3,314 Negro Boys and Girls in School Here

Raleigh Negro boys and girls love to go to school.

Watch closely next time you walk down Fayetteville Street early of a morning—say, about 8 o'clock. Maybe, you've seen him before. He's a dusky little lad with very white teeth. Every morning he walks briskly, books under arm, hurrying to school. There's no hesitation in his walk, because he's going to classes and he wants to and he likes to.

Just that way—briskly—he hurries all the way down Fayetteville Street, on past Memorial Auditorium, and turn in the driveway to Washington High School for a day of study, of conscientious study.

He's a typical school boy, this little fellow with the books and the brisk walk and the happy smile.

In Raleigh there are 3,314 Negro boys and girls just like him. Every day they sit through classes from nine in the morning until sometime in the afternoon. And very few of them, attendance records show, ever miss school unless they have to.

Raleigh's Negro public school system is one of the largest in North Carolina and one of the best.

The Schools.

The five Negro Public Schools here are:

Oberlin Grammar School, Oberlin.

Lucille Hunter Grammar School, E. Lenoir St.

Crosby Garfield Grammar School, E. Davie St.

Washington Grammar School, Fayetteville St.

Washington High School, Fayetteville St.

Both the last two schools are housed in one building.

Since the days soon after the Civil War when Negro education in the South started its progress, Raleigh's system has been growing. Progress was slow for many years; in the last ten, it has been phenomenal.

Most of the schools here are new and fireproof. Most have been erected since the World War. There is Washington High School. Named in honor of Booker T. Washington, patron saint of Negro education, it is in modern building. The rest are like it.

Crosby Garfield School is housed in the oldest Negro school building in Raleigh; next oldest building is Oberlin School.

Seventy-nine teachers and four principals are employed to teach Raleigh's Negro youth. In one of the schools the principal teaches; in the rest principals act as overseer and director, unencumbered, unhindered by teaching duties.

Following are the Negro school superintendents in Raleigh:

Rosabelle Many, Oberlin.

W. H. Fuller, Crosby Garfield.

Julia Williams, Lucille Hunter.

M. W. Akins, Washington School.

Most teachers in the Negro schools here, according to records in the office of P. S. Daniel, superintendent of all city schools, both white and Negro, have excellent certificates.

Few, said Mr. Daniel, have lower than A-rate certificates.

The teachers themselves—most of them—are products of the school system they now serve. A majority of them, said Mr. Daniel, were born and raised in Raleigh.

They went to Raleigh's schools, learned elementary 3-Rs in the graded schools, graduated to algebra and literature in the high schools. Then, after graduation a number of them took work and received degrees in Raleigh's two colleges—St. Augustine and Shaw. Some of them went away to school.

Of the 3,314 children, 2,650 are in elementary grades and 664 in high school.

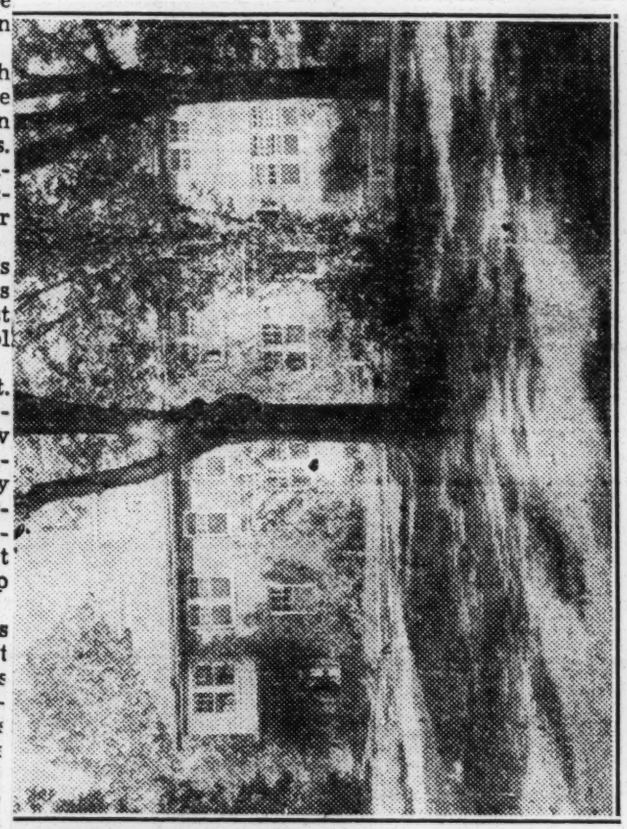
Life in the Washington High School proceeds along about the same lines school life would take in either of Raleigh's other two schools.

There are social activities, vocational training, extra-curricular activities the same as in any other school.

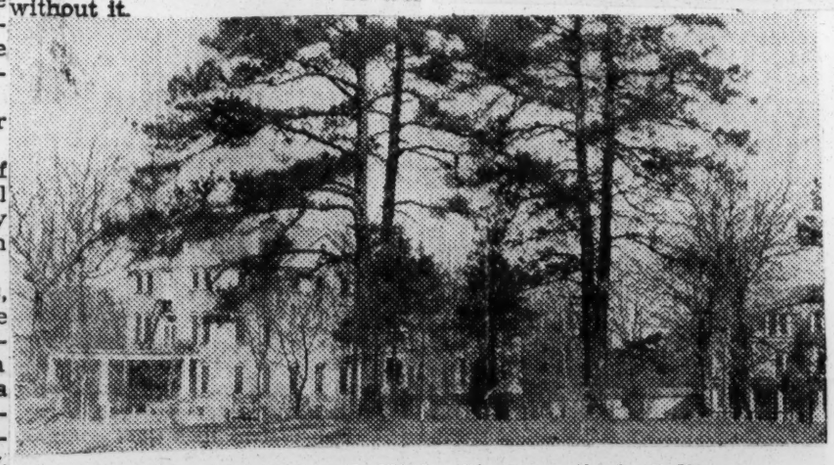
Athletics are the high school's pride. A husky eleven of local boys marched out on the gridiron last fall and won the State Negro School championship for Raleigh.

Basketball is another major sport. With no court of their own to practice on, the boys trekked to Shaw University every afternoon last season for practice. Sometimes they couldn't get the court in the afternoons. But they produced a winning quintet that was fast, smart and with a keen eye for the hoop that produces the score.

Football at Washington High has its handicaps, too. The field isn't very good. In wet weather the boys have to slough through mud in practice; in dry spells the ground is dusty and hard. Officials soon hope to allow the high school more adequate athletic equipment, in spite of the fact their teams seem to do well without it.



Bishop Tuttle School, for social work and religious education, St. Augustine's College.



St. Agnes Hospital and Clinic, St. Augustine's College.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
March 15, 1936

Education in the South

TWO significant new trends of education in the South are pointed out by men who are leaders in the movements. Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, states that the present central program of the fund is rural education, particularly in the South. Dean O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt university is quoted as saying that consolidation of institutions of higher learning so as to place more emphasis on quality and less on quantity has "real importance to the South."

Over a number of years the Rosenwald Fund has concerned itself not only with education but with racial relations, negro welfare, library extension and health. The emphasis on rural education, it is pointed out in the fund's last annual report, is recent, and, while it will apply to the entire country, it will be more intensive in the South because the directors of the foundation believe this section lends itself better to the experiment and because the South generally is poorer. Praising the entire project, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch comments: "It can be said in complete confidence that Julius Rosenwald would be pleased with the way in which his fortune is being returned to society."

Concerning the consolidation of college facilities, some commentators have seen therein agitation for less but better college education. Actually, it is said to look to as much or even more university training, made feasible through less scattering of effort. North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee all have been concerned with the movement. In Nashville an effort has been made to combine certain facilities of Vanderbilt and Peabody Normal; in Atlanta, to follow a similar course between Emory and Agnes Scott; in North Carolina, between Duke university and the University of North Carolina. For several years a measure has been coming before the Alabama Legislature, based on a report of the Brookings Institute, for liaison between the Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn) and the University of Alabama.

Commenting on a recent article in support of the movement by John Temple Graves, the Birmingham News finds that Alabama still has, in its system of higher education, "a complex arrangement that is very costly." Throughout the South, several leading educators report, they have found much duplication of effort not only in colleges but in normal schools, with consequent waste of public funds and impairment of efficiency. With the encouragement of such distinguished educators, the investigations now afoot promise far-reaching results.

Negro Education Article In American Year Book

HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

The American Year Book for 1936, published under the auspices of the New York Times, carries a long article on "The Education of Negroes," covering the year 1935, which was prepared by William Anthony Aery, director of education at Hampton Institute.

The five-and-a-half page article includes the following statement concerning the general situation:

"The American Negro group, variously estimated at 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 individuals, faces serious educational problems because of race prejudice, relatively low economic status, and unfavorable social legislation. This group, however, through the influence of its churches, schools, and newspapers, is steadily improving in status and in outlook on life.

Old Controversies Disappear

"The year 1935 brought to light many facts which must be carefully considered by those who seek to improve educational facilities and opportunities for American Negroes. Old controversies over higher and industrial education for Negroes, differentials in teachers' salaries, and leaders have given way to a new nationwide drive for adequate and diversified educational facilities and opportunities for all classes of Negroes not only in the North but also more especially in the 17 Southern states.

"Negro education, in the sense of referring to education that is or should be peculiar to the Negro group is really a misnomer, since there are many degrees of Negro intelligence and diverse interests which must be served by numerous educational techniques founded upon sound principles of psychology."

The summary of the article follows:

Urbanization Increases

"The year 1935 in the education of Negroes reduced the so-called 'psychial differences' between Negro and white groups which are due to ...rences in ideals, understand-...gs, and opportunites. It also ...arked increased Negro urbaniza-...on with its attendant factors of ...nemployment and industrial malad-...ustments.

"There was, however, in almost every phase of education for Negroes, distinct signs of country-wide progress in its struggle to equalize educational opportunities and to give the minority Negro group more economic and social justice."

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
May 13, 1936

HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE NEGRO.

The case for the higher education of the negro from the standpoint of social elevation as well as usefulness in society is submitted by Tuskegee Institute.

The Birmingham News remarks:

"When, after more than half a century of life, a school can find only two of its former students who ever served time for a crime, that school has a record worthy of attention. When that school happens to be a negro school in the deep South, its record is all the more significant."

Tuskegee is now in the midst of a campaign for funds to erect an agricultural building as an expression of good will from the white South toward this great achieving institution and the record as outlined above is recited to prove the point that this college has written a history for racial improvement that challenges the pride and admiration of the entire nation.

"Through more than 50 years Tuskegee has been doing more than teach its students to earn, to learn and to live. It has been molding character. Its graduates have been above crime. That these graduates have not been found behind prison bars in fat years or lean is of more than passing significance."

This statement of Dr. MAHONEY, who is directing this new campaign, goes to the heart of the matter.

The instruction in school or college that aims not only at producing quick wits and sharper minds, but fundamental soul qualities usually turns out everywhere as it has turned out with the graduates of Tuskegee.

And we around here need not run afar off to find a record equally as convincing and thrilling.

Dr. H. L. MCCROREY, president of the Johnson C. Smith University of this city, formerly Biddle, could probably duplicate the story that has been told of Tuskegee, a like institution.

Graduates of the local University, subjected to the same kind of education, instructed in character-building as well as in mental fitness, have been going out all over the country and to various points of the compass to fill positions of honor, usefulness and responsibility and they, too, have written a history comparable with that of the graduates of Tuskegee in the way of good citizenship and freedom from lawlessness.

The people of Charlotte who are informed of the record and who are intimate with the work of the Johnson C. Smith University could gladly testify on this point—that the students of this institution have never given local policemen a call, that they have never become involved in crime-making, but, on the other hand, through all the long years, they have deported themselves with dignity and respect to the laws and the postulates of good citizenship.

Such records confirm the view that higher education for the negro race is not only valuable, if not indispensable, in the way of producing leaders for these people who are trained in the arts and the sciences, who become preachers and teachers and doctors and lawyers and artists and leaders in the various pursuits they undertake, but even more so from the standpoint of their influence for law and order and righteousness and civic virtue.

Education – 1936

Discussion.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS

JUL 26 1936

A Basis For Compromise In An Intolerable Deadlock

Lately little has been said in unselfish calm, with authoritative knowledge and therefore with genuine conviction, about the grave school crisis in Alabama. The situation has, indeed, been so disturbing as to inflame the emotions and warp the judgment of quite objective thinkers.

In this day of progress—and when temporary depression is being overcome, with tax revenues mounting—for schools to be closed ahead of a decent time; for pupils thereby to be deprived of their minimum needs of instruction and for teachers to be deprived of their work, their means of livelihood—that is, in fact, an intolerable situation.

Conditions like that always arouse argument, debate and denunciation to the point where they often fly far from *the point* and swim nowhere in a sea of charge and counter-charge, omission and addition, bombast and abuse.

Such manifest extravagances have been unloosed as that those who sincerely were seeking a way to save the schools were only concerned with gouging more money from the taxpayers; and, on the other hand, that those who insisted on economy in the schools were enemies of school children, teachers and education and would sacrifice them gladly to escape essential levies.

In fact, about the only point upon which there has been general agreement has been that there should be an adequate school program.

* * *

So, then, it is a great service to present the state and the people of Alabama with a dispassionate study of the situation by a group of highminded citizens headed by Charles F. Zukoski, Jr.

This committee, whatever its honest conclusions, is entitled to the gratitude and admiration of all our citizenship. That a group of men, of unquestionable integrity and with the simple desire to serve the state, should lend their time and their talent, generously and sacrificially, in an attempt to throw light upon a much beclouded situation is profoundly reassuring in a time when democracy produces so many failures and is, at so many points, in such serious question.

That is the kind of alert, active citizenship for which the statesmen and the philosophers and plain men cry. Let us recognize it and acclaim it when fortunately it is ours.

* * *

The report does not pretend to let fire any bombshells of revelation concerning the school problem. The figures of the state departments, necessarily—unless there was to be an exhaustive, time-killing separate audit—were accepted. Whether or not they are in any degree misleading or juggled, it seems certain that they could not be so far from the actualities as to destroy the validity of general conclusions based upon them.

The report seems to assume that the realities of the school problem were readily available to honest and careful inquiry and that a simple and forthright summary of them, removed from the atmosphere of factional tug-of-warring, would help toward a solution. So, then, it finds:

First of all, that to which all unbiased and informed persons would readily give agreement: that, whatever the cause, the schools have not had, for several years, and particularly in 1935-36, sufficient money.

The violent argument, of course, has been as to where the required money was to be obtained; whether by taking the easy way—easy for the politicians—and soaking new and burdensome taxes on the people, or by striving first to obtain the money that could be raised by strict, though reasonable, economy, and a liquor tax.

Once that argument started, restraint and sense usually flew the coop.

* * *

The committee found that this shortage of money has had such specific results as that Negro elementary schools in 35 counties and white schools in 24 counties operated less than six months in 1935-36; Negro schools in 17 counties and white schools in 27 counties less than seven months.

It is disclosed that for 1933-34 (later figures were not available) the average number of days schools were in session, for the entire country, was 171.2, "as against 131 in Alabama before federal funds and 151.6 after federal funds."

A vast array of other data is assembled to make very vivid the tragic fact which all must know: that Alabama's elementary, high school and college educational systems are lamentably falling below a minimum standard for a civilized state.

* * *

What then? The answer, of course, is more money.

How much? The report says, in round numbers, a minimum amount of about $2,500,000 for the elementary and high schools; about $1,300,000 for the institutions of higher learning.

This total, it will be remembered, is that which the State Department of Education last Spring declared to be needed. That identity is easily explained because, as stated, the state's figures were accepted.

Where or how is this minimum amount to be obtained? Well, that's the question that makes mild men mad.

The report, in short, says the state should supply the money needed for the colleges; that the state or local government, or both, should supply the money needed for the elementary and high schools.

It is emphasized that state contributions to the schools are already practically back to their peak level; that the shortage is due to a falling-off in local revenues.

So it is recommended that "consideration be given by the Legislature toward authorizing counties and school districts (except in cities where larger taxes for school purposes are already being levied) to levy, if they see fit to vote it, an additional tax of 3 mills, and toward requiring the state department to charge each locality with this additional tax, whether levied or not, before allocating funds from the Minimum Program Fund."

* * *

Additional state funds, not only for the schools but for the health and other handicapped services of the state, could be provided, the report says, first of all (naturally, inescapably), from a liquor tax; then from certain specified economies, including the adoption of a state civil service; and, "as a last resort"—if necessary, but only after the economies have been put into effect — by "additional taxes of a limited character, preferably on luxury items or on items not now taxed."

* * *

It perhaps would be frank to admit that the reason *The News-Age-Herald* regards these recommendations with considerable enthusiasm is that they follow directly in line with its own general recommendations. But having admitted as much, may we not then with reason and force and great earnestness ask whether this report cannot be made the basis for a compromise to end this intolerable tragedy of the schools, of the students and of the teachers?

Now is the time for agreeing on a program that an early session of the Legislature must adopt if the impasse is to be broken. Then can't we have done now with all this heat and prejudice and accusation and counter-accusation?

Everybody wants the very best schools we can possibly afford. Nobody is for the wholly inadequate program that had to serve in the past year. The only question is where to get the money in a way that will be least burdensome to the already heavily burdened people of Alabama—people who, as a whole, have seldom had an extra dollar with which to be profligate.

There will, to be sure, be some objection still to taxing the now untaxed and very sinister liquor traffic. But that opposition must now be a distinct minority.

There can be no honest, well-meaning objection to economies that will cripple no essential service, but will hurl onto its own bottom a lot of very heavy excess baggage.

If, when these things are done and well done, some additional taxation still is found necessary, then the opposition to it will be found to have melted away. For there will be no great opposition to taxation for schools that is absolutely essential to their proper maintenance. The implacable opposition is to taxes that could be made quite unnecessary by a liquor levy and sound economies. That opposition might long and disastrously stand. . . . But that brings up the old rigidities. Let us get away from them.

Here is a chance and a text for honorable, self-respecting and sensible compromise. Let's seize that chance and cut out the futile hub-dub of prejudice and factionalism that has barred the solution of our common disgraceful failure!

EDUCATION AND RACIAL PREJUDICE

Manchester Guardian
8-14-36

An Investigation

Manchester, England

Eminent professors and psychologists of many countries who attended the international conference of the New Education Fellowship at Cheltenham have been appointed to report on the influences which make for international misunderstanding (including the propaganda of war) and to draw up a campaign of defence.

Among questions before the commission are these—

Is there actual evidence of bias against particular nationals, racial, linguistic, or cultural groups in the children of our schools? If so, what is this evidence?

Is there evidence of the susceptibility of school children to propaganda to lead them to "hate" or "love" other peoples or intended to make them demand war or approve of war?

Do we know anything of the force of

propaganda to which children are particularly susceptible?

Are the ways in which we present the cultures of other people to our children likely to develop respect for and sympathy with modes of life different from their own or to make them hostile towards or suspicious of other ways of life?

Dr. George H. Green, secretary of the commission, who has already carried out research along these lines, said: "In a series of tests which cover a large number of school children and was extended to undergraduates I and my collaborators found that there was a body of prejudice, sometimes favourable and sometimes unfavourable, about whole groups of people.

"We are now going to urge the carrying out of experiments in a number of countries so that we may learn as much as possible of the influences which operate to create a prejudiced outlook and to discover, if possible, ways in which this outlook may be changed.

"We have been discussing the influences of the school, of teachers, newspapers, films, religious organisations, and contacts with foreign peoples. Films of very good quality which show the lives of people of other lands are now available and county libraries of such films would no doubt be valuable."

Prophetic Words

THE Tenth Man, a term often applied to the colored people of the United States, because they sustain that ratio to the whole population, may take fresh courage in the light of words spoken during the dedication of a new high school building in that city last week, and from editorial comment on the dedication by *The Danville Register*. We are rapidly moving away from the time when it was necessary to apologize for establishing a new school facility for Negro children, or to conceal in ambiguity the real intent and purpose of education for the race.

Men connected officially with the State and city education systems made some significant remarks, which would have been regarded as being out of line with public policy a decade ago. Mr. FRED M. ALEXANDER, State Supervisor of Negro Education, told the audience, made up of both races, that "Danville, Virginia, and the nation are beginning to realize that it is no longer safe for one group of people to be kept in ignorance and that economic independence, education, and the enjoyment of cultural advantages must be made available to all."

Superintendent G. L. H. JOHNSON, of the city schools, voiced the opinion that "we have come to a new and very distinct era in American life. We have reached the time when *unless we have more democracy to sustain us the nation cannot survive as a democratic country.*" Then, what is more significant, he said: "Although I am the son of a confederate soldier, I can shake off passion and prejudice and say that the philosophy of education I hold for my group I also hold for your group." That is a heartening declaration of emancipation from southern dogma that has not only held the Negro down, but has held the southern white people down.

Commenting editorially upon the utterances of Messrs. ALEXANDER and JOHNSON *The Register* said that "to a number of Danville residents, we fear, these statements may come as a shock and may even call for protests." But, "subscribing as we do to their views, we can only point out to those who do not like what the two speakers said that they themselves have lived past their time, that they are destined to see a great many things in this world of ours that they will not like." Substantiating its position, *The Register* continued:

"For the sense of social responsibility which is the most distinguishing characteristic of our generation is destined to spread rather than wane, and as it increases the lot of the average man will be made easier and the hope of oppressed peoples will be fulfilled. Already the new way of life has manifested itself in the erection of a modern, up-to-date high school for the Negro children of Danville. And we shall live to see the time when the boys and girls who are educated at this school enjoy such opportunities as would have made their parents believe that the Kingdom of Heaven had come down to earth.

"So much can be said without disclosing any preference in the matter. Such changes are taking place and are going to take place whether we want them to or not. But we hold the view that the extension of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to all people —rich and poor, black and white—will do more to promote the general welfare than any other program that could be devised. And we believe that the general welfare is more improtant than the views of any class of our citizens, no matter how much those views may be steeped in tradition.

"To those who believe that the world is coming to an end or might as well come to an end if the Negro is to be given an education and with it the right to economic independence and cultural advantages, we can only say that they should have attended the dedicatory exercises at the Langston High School last night and seen with their own eyes with what decorum, with what intelligence, with what propriety an educated group of Negroes can manage their affairs and consider their problems which are likewise the problems of all of us.

"If after witnessing such a scene they had gone away unconvinced that such citizens are not to be preferred to those who are found in our jails and slums, we would have quoted that Scriptural condemnation, 'There are none so blind as those who will not see'."

After reading the foregoing our people can take hope. It represents the voice of persons in strategic places, who are by no means unmindful of the trends of public opinion. What is significant is the general acceptance of the idea that a new era has dawned. There is no attempt to set up new and more difficult hurdles for the underprivileged classes to surmount in the new era, but acquiescence in the obvious fact that all are going to move forward together or all are going to retreat together, and there is no intention to retreat. The occasion for the dedication of Danville's new high school was the occasion for the speaking of prophetic words.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
December 28, 1936

Where Is "Academic Freedom"

Harvard, Columbia, Chicago, Yale are of the richest institutions in the United States. Columbia's endowment is about $85,000,000. Wealthy men gave it the money. The New Deal's "brains trust" was recruited largely from Columbia—Tugwell and Moley were of the Columbia faculty. Professor Frankfurter, reputed inspirer of "liberal" measures, is of the Harvard faculty. Nine out of ten of the so-called "liberal" thinkers in the United States come from the institutions that owe their being to the gifts of "economic tyrants" and "royalists."

The state colleges of South Carolina have no endowments. They are supported by the taxpayers. Would a member of the faculty of one of them dare to express publicly an unpopular opinion—one distasteful to the political leaders? To legislators?

If one of them should write a letter to The State or The Greenville News endorsing Secretary Ickes's address to the negro society in Baltimore last summer, what would happen to him? Mr. Ickes is a member of President Roosevelt's "official family" and doubtless expressed sentiments that the president approves—and in South Carolina is not a state college professor who could take exceptions to anything Mr. Roosevelt said without incurring danger of dismissal!

For academic freedom, you have got to go to the colleges created by "amassed wealth"—the wealth that so many of the supporters of the state colleges condemn as evil.

TO DISCUSS SCHOOL
PROBLEMS OF RACE

Crusader News Agency 11-9-36 New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Nov. --(CNA)- Major problems affecting the education of the Negro will be discussed in a program Nov. 13 under the auspices of the Office of Education of the Department of the Interior, it was announced last week by Dr. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education. The program will be part of the observance of American Education Week.

An address by Dr. Bruce R. Payne, president of the George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., and music by the Fisk Jubilee Singers are on the program.

Education - 1936

Discussions.

Conference on the Problems of Negro Students.

STUDENT CONFAB AT HOWARD FLOPS

Courier 5-30-36

Only Thirty Students Show Up—Feature Speech of John Davis Cut to 15 Minutes.

WASHINGTON, May 28—(ANP)—The conference on the problems of Negro students conducted at Howard University last week-end under the joint auspices of the University Student council and the Howard Committee of the National Negro Congress failed to attract more than 30 students.

Sessions were scheduled to be held in the main auditorium of Douglass hall, but were later transferred to class rooms in the building when the number of students in attendance failed to warrant use of the larger quarters. Aside from the District of Columbia, eight States as far west as Illinois was represented among the handful of delegates.

Scheduled to deliver the keynote address to the conference, John P. Davis, executive secretary of the National Negro congress, spoke for less than 15 minutes to a group of students in one of the class rooms at the closing session Saturday night.

Lyonel Florant, Howard student and chairman of the Howard Committee of the National Negro Congress, presided. Among those who led discussions were Attorney Thurgood Marshall, Jesse A. Adkins, Gardner Jackson, Dean Lucy D. Slowe, Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Lester B. Granger, Miss Louise Thompson, Joseph Lash, Dr. William L. Imes and Dr. Ralph Bunche.

The conference adopted resolutions favoring passage of the Costigan - Wagner Anti-Lynching bill, freedom of the Scottsboro Boys and Angelo Herndon, the Nye-Kyle Bill, and trade union committees in schools and colleges.

RACE STUDENTS ANSWER ATTACK MADE BY POET

15 Colleges Represented At Howard U. Meeting

By JOHN H. JOHNSON

"American Negroes in the futur had best look to themselves fo their leaders and expect only cow ards from the colleges."

Taking up this challenge made by Langston Hughes, some forty students from 15 different colleges attended the conference on the 'Problems of Negro Youth," held at Howard university, Washington, D. C. May 15 and 16.

The conference was called by the Howard university Student Council and the college committee of the National Negro Congress.

Speakers for the opposite session Friday night were James Minor president of the Howard university Student Council and Louis Burnham of City college of New York who spoke on the "Significance of the National Negro Congress."

Teaching Is Attacked

Saturday was devoted to round table discussions. Lester Granger national industrial secretary of the National Urban League, who led the discussion on the educational needs of the Negro, said among other things, that the Race students in schools were taught too much in detail about dates, names and famous generals in our military history and not enough about the economic rises and falls of our government.

Concluding, he said: "The teachers tell of how brave American soldiers were during the World War and how Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo, but they deliberately fail to aid students in analyzing the battle that workers nave made against capital and unfavorable environment."

Turgood Marshall, N. A. A. C. P. attorney, who won the case of Donald Murray for admittance to the University of Maryland, said that Race students were either extremely dumb or they lacked backbone. He gave as reasons for this statement the fact that although the University of Maryland is now open to all members of the Race, that no Race student aside from Murray has applied for entrance.

In the Virginia case he said it took them two months to find a Race student who met the requirements and who was willing to apply for admission to the University of Virginia.

The answer to this, he said, was that ambitious and courageous Race students were usually too poor to press their claims and that those with money and security were simply not willing to lay their heads on the "chopping block."

The final session was closed by John P. Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress.

In order to better consider and help alleviate these problems of Race youth the national continuation committee of the National Negro Congress will meet in Cleveland, Ohio, in June to make plans for a big southern conference of Race youth to be held in Richmond Va., this fall.

Student members of the National Negro Congress will travel all over the south this summer in an attempt to interest Race youth organizations in the deep South to send delegates to the Richmond conference.

John H. Johnson of Du Sable high school, represented Chicago students at the meeting.

Education – 1936

Discussion

Modern Education and Religious Bureau

BLUEFIELD, W. VA.
SUNSET NEWS

MAR 14 1936

NEGRO LEADER IN BLUEFIELD TO AID THOSE OF HIS RACE

Archbishop Joseph J. Higgs, president and founder of the Modern Education and Religious bureau of Washington, has established headquarters at the Travellers' hotel, Raleigh street ,for the pronounced purpose of warring against "Ignorance, mother of poverty," among the Negro race.

Upon his arrival here, Higgs deplored the foreign mission subscriptions of Negroes, when "half the Negro people in this country are starving."

With him are Walter J. Higgs and the Rev. Joseph B. Banner. The group will be here for the next thirty days, conducting regular lectures and otherwise endeavoring to enlighten local Negroes in the movement for their own welfare.

Huntsville, Ala., Times
July 10, 1936

NEGRO ANTI-COMMUNISM REPRESENTATIVE HERE

E. H. Holloway, Alabama and Tennessee representative of the Modern Educational and Religious Bureau, Inc., an organization aimed to keep down Communism among the negro race in the South, is in Huntsville.

Holloway will return to the city from time to time to carry on his work. During the two or three days he will remain here on this trip, he will give a number of lectures, both at firms employing negroes and at local negro churches.

Holloway has 12 principles which he teaches. Among these are the points that the South is the natural home of the negro, that the Southern white man is the negro's friend, and that understanding between the two races creates friendship and good feeling.

Negro Education Club of Teachers College, Columbia University.

Education-1936
Discussions.

Negro Education Club Of Teachers College Holds First Meeting

The Negro Education Club of Teachers College, Columbia University held its first yearly meeting last Tuesday afternoon in the Grace Dodge Room. At this meeting short talks were given by Dr. del Manzion provost of the College, and by Mrs. Elsie Groves, a member of the Social Science faculty. Prof. Mable Carney, the club sponsor, also addressed the group and reviewed the work of previous Negro Education Clubs and their programs, which have been a part of the College since 1927.

A special feature of this meeting was an exhibit showing the work done by the Service Bureau for Education in Human Relations. Robert L. Nelson, a member of the research staff of this organization, gave a talk on the work of the Service Bureau and its relation to the field of education.

Active membership in the club is open to all students of Teachers College or Columbia Univer-

Education—1936
Discussions.

Modern Educational and Religious Bureau, Inc.

Anti-Communist Group Organized

Negro Unit Has Headquarters On Richards Street

Local headquarters for the Modern Educational and Religious Bureau, Inc., a Negro anti-Communist organization, has been set up at 193 Richards street, it was announced yesterday.

Sunday, Rev. J. B. Bonner and Dr. T. M. Bizell, Negro representatives of the organization, spoke at the Baptist church on Pio Nono avenue, to begin a series of meetings at various schools and churches.

Besides stressing that "communism is against Christian religion," the organization advocates that "the southern white man is the Negro's friend, and that the South is the natural home of the Negro."

It advocates friendship and good feeling between Negroes and whites.

Education - 1936
Discussion

Survey of Vocational Education and Guidance of Negroes.

Survey Group Holds Meeting In Washington

Journal and Guide
2-8-36

Federal Project Supervisors Also Meet

Norfolk Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The technical advisory committee for the Survey of Vocational Education and Guidance of Negroes being sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education, Department of the Interior, met in Washington last week to offer advice concerning major policies and problems in connection with the Survey. Supervisors of the same survey in the several states held a meeting in the Office of Education on January 29.

Appointed by J. W. Studebaker, United States commissioner of education, the committee includes officers of national education, professional, business, labor, and religious organizations, as well as members of certain other organizations having a special interest in the education of Negroes throughout the country.

34 *STATES COVERED*

The Survey of Vocational Education and Guidance of Negroes, made possible by a grant of $235,000 to the Office of Education from federal emergency funds, will be conducted in approximately 150 communities of 34 States.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, office of Education specialist in the education of Negroes, and H. L. Trigg, supervisor of colored high schools in North Carolina, on leave, are directing the survey.

Members of the technical advisory committee who met in Washington to discuss survey policies and problems are:

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Dr. W. Harry Barnes, president, National Medical Association, 1315 N. 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dean J. T. Cater, president, National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools, Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.; Eugene Clark, president, Miner Teachers College; first vice president of the Federation of Colored Catholics of the U. S., Washington, D. C.; Dean Rufus E. Clement, president, National Association of Teachers of Colored Schools, Louisville Municipal College, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. V. J. Cook, president National Association of College Women, 2028 McCulloh Street, Baltimore, Md.; Attorney T. L. Dodson, president, Negro Bar Association, 615 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; J. F. Drake, president, Conference of Negro Land-grant Colleges, State A. & M. College, Normal, Ala.; T. Arnold Hill, acting executive secretary, National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Albion Holsey, secretary, National Business League, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Eugene K. Jones, adviser on Negro Affairs, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Franklin J. Keller, Jr., director, National Occupational Conference, 522 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.; Dr. H. O. Kitson, representative, National Vocational Guidance Association, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Miss Flemmie Kittrell, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; Fred McCuistion, executive agent, Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, 517 Cotton States Building, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Camille Nickerson, president, National Association of Negro Musicians, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Lawrence A. Oxley, chief, Division of Negro Labor, U. S. Labor Department, Washington, D. C.; H. O. Sargent, special agent for Negro schools, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, editor, Journal of Negro Educaion, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president, Jeanes-Slater Funds, 726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; W. A. Robinson, principal, Laboratory High School, president of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges for Negroes, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, 105 East 22d Street, New York City; and J. C. Dixon, supervisor of Negro schools, Atlanta, Ga., representing the state supervisors of Negro schools.

Education - 1936
High Schools.

Iowa.

5 Negro Students Are Employed in High School Day

Five Negro students, four from North and one from East High school will work on the annual high school day, Saturday in Des Moines business establishments. More than 200 young men and women who are seniors in the salesmenship, merchandising, and jouranlism, and home economics classes, will take part and do the regular work of managers and employees.

Younkers Brothers' department store is using all of the colored students. Ann Bell, Howard Lighon, Harold Robinson, and Jack Howard all of North and George Brown of East will work in the downtown store. The "high school day" which began in 1932 ... in charge of Clay D. Slinker, business education director of the public schools.

Education - 1936
High Schools.

High School Conferences by the Home Boards of Congre

Tillotson Dean Is Appointed To High Post on Home Board

AUSTIN.—T. S. Ledbetter, dean of men and professor of religion and philosophy of Tillotson College has been appointed a teacher and counselor of High school conferences by the Home Boards of Congregational and Christian churches. He will direct activities for boys, give two courses in World Friendship, and conduct vespers at the high school conferences meetings at Upland, Indiana; Defiance, Ohio; Blairstown, New Jersey and other places.

Mr. Ledbettrr, a graduate of Atlanta University and Oberlin College, is the first Negro to be appointed by the Home Board for this type of work

Education-1936

High Schools.

Missouri.

Call 3-6-36

NEW LINCOLN HIGH

Kansas City Mo.



The exterior of the new $700,000 Lincoln High school building at Twenty-first street and Woodland avenue is complete. Workmen now are working on the interior plaster. The building is scheduled to be finished by August 1 and will open for classes in September. —Kansas City Star Photo.

LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL NEARS COMPLETION

$600,000 Building to Be Ready for Occupancy In September

By Willie Harmon

A dream of advanced education for the Negro children of Kansas City is almost now a reality as the $600,000 Lincoln high school building at Twenty-second street and Woodland avenue nears completion. The new school, which has been under construction since May 9, 1935, will be completed by September of this year.

There are 27 class rooms in the building including the laboratories, and the study hall. This does not include the music room, the swimming pool or the gym.

A feature of the new school is that the two gym rooms can easily be converted into one large gym room. This can be done by removing the folding partition between the rooms.

Sound-Proof Rooms

Modern sound proofing devices have been placed in the swimming pool, typing room, expression room, music room and in the R. O. T. C. drill room. This device enables students in other rooms to concentrate without being disturbed.

There is an elevator that will go from the fourth floor to the basement. This elevator is one of the newest type. It will be used by the teachers and crippled children attending school.

Three offices will house the records of the principal, the vice-principal and the educational counselor. One may enter these offices through a general office.

The swimming pool which is trimmed in black and white tile is 7-2 feet deep at the deep point and 3-2 deep at the shallow point. There is a small gallery on which spectators may watch. This gallery also leads to a dressing room.

The extreme north entrance leads to the auditorium. A unique ticket office is located near the entrance to the main auditorium. The auditorium which will seat from one thousand to twelve hundred persons has a stage 100x50 feet. There are to be three sets of scenery on the stage.

On the fourth floor is a completely modernistic kitchen and a cafeteria. The cafeteria will seat five to six hundred persons. It is trimmed in three shades of cream.

The third floor has two main halls. These halls lead to the sewing room, the biology laboratory and to three other class rooms. From the sewing room there is a small fitting room in which to try on and fit clothing.

Behind the new building there is an half-mile track and athletic field. The track is 12 feet wide and surrounds a regulation football field.

There is also a completely paved playground for girls just cutside the rear entrance.

LEGAL ACTION THREATENED BY CITIZENS

Argus

School Board Arbitrarily Refused To Allow Matter To Come Before Its Meeting Tuesday

11-13-36

Insists On Building Elementary School There

Representatives of several organizations were in attendance at the school board meeting, Tuesday night at the Board of Education building. These organizations had petitioned the superintendent and the president of the board for a hearing protesting against the erection of a new elementary school of seventeen (17) rooms on a portion of the site of the Vashon High school, at Cardinal and Market. But a hearing was denied the Negroes. Dr. Francis Sullivan, the president, stating that he had canvassed the members and a majority of them opposed granting the Negro citizens a hearing on the subject.

In their petitions the Negro citizens pointed out some of injustices to their children, which would follow should the School Board insist on carrying out its purpose. But from all indications based upon the action and conduct of the board members it was evident that they were determined to carry out their purpose, regardless of the inconveniences wishes or protestations of the Negroes.

Those represented were the local branch N. A. A. C. P., Vashon Alumni, Youth Forum, Cooperative Civic Ass'n, St. Louis Call St. Louis Argus, the Educational Commttee, Sumner P. T. A. and several other individuals.

Following the announcement of Dr. Sullivan, the group gathered outside the assembly room, and decided to keep up the fight and bring legal action if the board insisted on locating the school on the Vashon High School yard.

Mass Meeting

A mass meeting has been called for Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22, at three o'clock Union Memorial Church for the purpose of hearing the report of the committees as to the future action to be taken in this school case. All citizens interested in the welfare of their children are invited to attend.

North Carolina

Education - 1936
High Schools.

Winston-Salem N. C. Sentinel
November 10, 1936

Board of Education Starts Work Toward Accredited Negro School

Plan looking toward a Grade A high school for Negroes at the Airport or Oak Grove School, for which the statet allowed high school teachers at the last meeting of the school commission, were launched at a meeting of Forsyth County Board of Education in the offices of T. H. Cash, superintendent, this morning.

A petition, signed by a large number of citizens, was placed before the board, asking for equipment of such nature as would place the school on the accredited list. These physical features include a library, science laboratories and the like.

The board agreed to pay for a piano for the school and arranged for the purchase of lighting system for the school building. It was indicated that the county would gradually develop the school to the status that would qualify it for admittance to the accredited list.

The board members considered the letter from Miss Grace Van Dyke Moore in which an invitation was extended to the county school orchestra, which is directed by George Dickieson, to play before the convention at Columbia in March of next year, illustrating "what can be done by county wide orchestras."

The board instructed Mr. Cash to investigate the situation and see how many members of the orchestra should go, what the cost would be and other details and report to the next meeting of the board.

The board received a petition from Negro citizens asking for transportation facilities for students attending the new Negro high school. No definite action was taken in this matter. Other miscellaneous business included approval of the current bills.

Attending were Chairman P. Frank Hanes, J. J. Griffith and Mr. Cash.

H. A. Pfohl was reported ill and unable to attend.

Rockingham, N. C. Post-Dispatch
December 24, 1936

CONCERNING GRADUATES

Rockingham Negro School

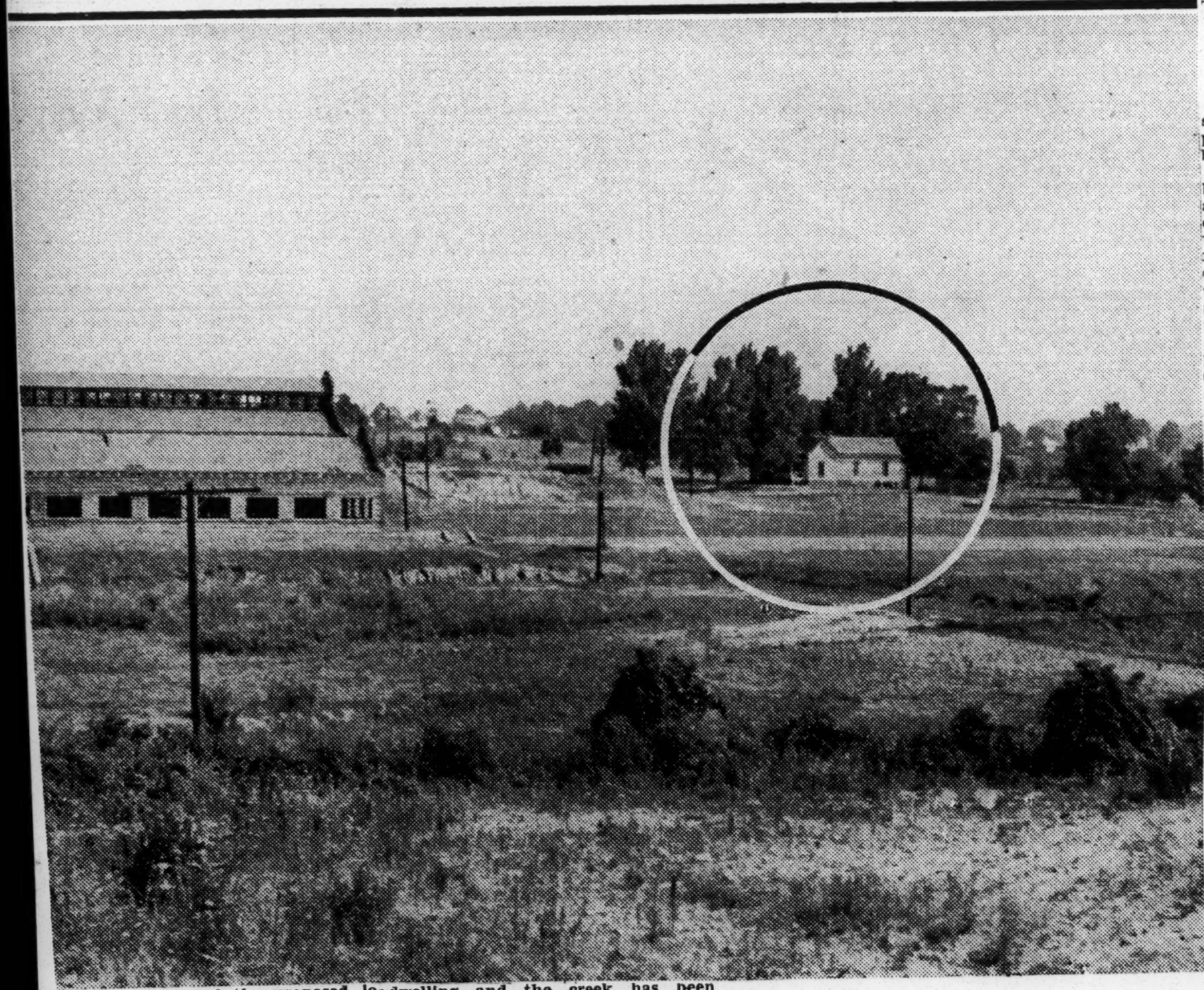
During the past ten year period 1927-'37, (not including the class of 1937) 160 students—34 male and 126 female—have been graduated fro mthe local Negro high school. Of this number 103 are now residing in North Carolina, while 57 are in other states. The present occupational distribution of these 160 students is as follows: In College 25; In Normla School 3; ;Teaching 39; Maids 27; Housekeeping 12; Waiters 4; Restaurant Helpers 7; Bell Boys 3; Textile factory laborers 7; Civil Service 1; Beauty Culturist 1; Trained Nurse 1; Seamstress 2; Cook 1; Waitress 2; Plaster 1; Presser 2; Mechanic 2; Taxi Operators 4; Barber 1; With parents 11; and there are 4 deceased.

North Carolina.

Education- 1936
High Schools.
6

Charlotte, N. C. News
June 29, 1936

Proposed Location Of Negro High School



General view of the proposed location of the negro high school is shown in the picture. The photograph was taken from a hillside on the east of Irwin's creek, which is indicated in the foreground by the row of small trees. To the left not seen in the picture, is the high embankment of he Seaboard Air Line railway. In the center background is a small dwelling, within the drawn circle, on a slight knoll, where the proposed school would be located. The ground between this dwelling and the creek has been leveled on two terraces, where tennis courts are located. The building on the left is the former filtration plant of the city waterworks, which the Park and Recreation commission is planning to turn into an auditorium and gymnasium. Directly behind this building, not seen in the picture, is the swimming pool, which the Park commission is planning to open in the negro recreation center next Saturday.

School Bond Proposal Is Delayed For Week

Two Negro Organizations Appear Before County Board Protesting Against Proposed Location Of School—Coming Up Again.

The Mecklenburg-Charlotte $1,000,000 school bond issue took a week's set-back again before the board of county commissioners this morning, pending settlement of where the new city negro high school building shall be located.

Two negro organizations appeared before the board and protested against the proposed location on the old city waterworks land and asked that nothing be done until the difficulty be overcome, and their requests were granted.

County Attorney J. Clyde Stancill brought a cheerful message to the board, saying that he had learned from the state PWA authorities that Mecklenburg could have about $124,000, a federal grant without strings attached, to aid in constructing the schools when and if the bond issue passed.

Superintendent H. P. Harding, of the city school system, was present as a spectator, taking no part in the discussion except to present the city school board's position that it was advocating no site more than another, and hoping that a satisfactory site could be secured quickly and that more delay might be avoided.

In the background, not present but in the minds of all, was Attorney Thomas W. Alexander and his group of taxpaying clients standing ready to institute action for a referendum as soon as the county commissioners go officialy on record for the bonds.

Present for the negroes wash E. A. Chisholm, representing the Negro Pioneers' League, and J. T. Sanders, for the Negro Citizens' association, each speaking from a different angle of the question.

Chisholm read a paper stating the objections of the Pioneers to the old waterworks site, insisting that it was inaccessible, dangerous to pupils by reason of proximity to the railroad, unfavorable for a school location by reason of train, machine shop and foundry noises, was located in an industrial section depressing to a high order of school work, and in conflict with the playground open to the public which is on a part of the same grounds. His request was that the board withhold action until the matter can be investigated.

Sanders, for the Citizens, took the question a step further, pointing out that a committee of negro citizens was at work in an effort to locate a satisfactory school site in the heart of the district to be secured by them and presented to the government either as a free gift or at a price so low that the officials would feel justified in paying it. Inasmuch as the money apparently available, he said, is $85,000, he suggested the idea that a part of that money be invested in a site and that the school patrons be content with the first unit of the school at this time, adding to it later. He, too, asked that action be deferred until the project could be worked out.

The whole school bond question, therefore, was deferred until the meeting next Monday morning.

Efforts were started today by a committee from the Charlotte Negro Citizens league to secure the donation of a parcel of land that will be used as the site of the proposed high school.

Want Donation

Decision to seek the donation of land for the school was reached at a meeting of the league yesterday when the special committee, appointed last week, was instructed to proceed.

Dr. Buford F. Gordon, literature editor of the A. M. E. Zion church, who is a member of the committee, said this afternion that the committee held its first session today but had not proceeded sufficiently to make any statement.

The committee hopes to finish its work and have a definite commitment regarding the donations of the property by the hour of the weekly session of the city council Wednesday afternoon. By that time it is hoped that the committee can report an offer to provide the property so that the council will not be required to make any decision on its permission to allow the use of the old waterworks site as the location of the school.

It was unofficially reported that consideration was being given to the possibility of securing a donation of a parcel of land in Biddleville from Dr. H. L.McCrorey, president of Johnston C. Smith university. It was intimated that the donor of the property would be honored by the school board which would name the school for the one who provided the land.

They voiced their protest before the city council last Wednesday when the councilmen heeded their request and postponed decision on whether to grant the use of the waterworks site until next Wednesday.

Charlotte. N. C. Observer
July 4, 1936

City Board Studies Negro School Issue

Three Members Discuss Ways of Holding Request For New High School to Minimum—Hope For Solution Monday.

Meeting in informal session last night the city school board discussed ways of holding its requested funds for a negro high school to the minimum.

Monday the Mecklenburg county board of commissioners will be asked to allocate $100,000 for the purpose of obtaining a site and constructing the building.

Those attending the meeting included Henry Benoit, Frank Kennedy, and S. A. Van Avery.

The school board originally asked $125,000 for the high school, but county officials balked at adding an extra $40,000 to the bond issue figure set when the plan of operating a school jointly for county and city was abandoned.

Various plans weer discussed for keeping the high school's allocation to the $85,000 level.

Since city property is not available for the school's location it probably will be necessary to purchase a site, and the city authorities are taking this into consideration when placing revised figures before the county board.

When the county commissioners refused to add the extra $40,000 to the bond issue, a proposal was made that the city school board ask the city council for permission to construct the school on the old water works property. The council refused the request after a delegation of negroes had made strong protest against use of this particular property.

The county board of education, it was understood, will decide the high school location, although the city board will probably make recommendations.

It is hoped that Monday all wrinkles in the school program can be ironed out.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
July 9, 1936

SEND REQUEST FOR $1,169,000 TO COMMISSION

County Government to Act on Resolutions Monday.

ACTION IS UNANIMOUS

Quick Agreement Reached on Plan Providing $85,000 For Negro High School.

The Mecklenburg county $1,169,000 school bond issue was passed unanimously yesterday by the city school board and the county school board sitting in separate sessions, and the whole program is now ready to go before the county commissioners who will meet to act on the matter next Monday.

The formal resolutions authorizing the bonds were prepared by J. Clyde Stancill, county attorney. Both boards passed the resolutions without a dissenting vote, as was expected, the whole proceeding being little more than a formality.

Mr. Stancill then appeared before the county commisisoners who had gathere at 10 o'clock to accept the resolutions, and that body, deciding to adjourn out of respect to Commissioner Arthur H. Wearn, whose brother-in-law, R. P. Connelly, had been stricken with a fatal heart attack, set Monday as the date on which they will accept the resolutions authorizing the bonds.

ALMOST EQUAL DIVISION.

The resolutions provide for the city schools to receive approximately $580,000 and the county schools approximately $590,000. The city section of the resolutions provides that the proposed negro high school which is included is to ~~be alloted~~ $85,000. Some disagreement had developed over this item when the city school authorities requested that $125,000 be allowed. The county commissioners declined to allow the higher amount and the city authorities agreed to the $85,000 figure.

The county section of the resolutions provided for approximately $90,000 for teacherages. These items were incorporated in a separate resolution when bond attorneys ruled they probably are not "necessities," according to strict interpretation of the law. At least, it was felt that the teacherage resolution should be passed separately from the remainder of the county bond program so that these items might not bob up later to complicate things unnecessarily.

QUICK ACTION EXPECTED.

Apparently everything is set for the county commissioners to accept the resolutions Monday just as they were passed by the school boards. Members of the commissioners all have expressed themselves as in favor of accepting the program as it now stands.

Monday, the resolutions will be introduced and accepted by the commissioners after which date they will "lie on the table" for 30 days pending any developments toward calling a referendum.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
April 8, 1936

NEW BUILDINGS ARE PROPOSED IN RURAL AREAS

Superintendent Best Submits Needs for Next Fiscal Year, Including Three Negro High Schools and Additions to Seven of 14 White Schools; City's Contemplated Constructions not Included in Estimates; Board Withholds Action.

A building program in the Mecklenburg county school system during the coming fiscal year requiring an outlay of $278,000 for the erection of three negro high schools and additions to seven of the 14 white high schools in the system was presented to the county school board in regular monthly session yesterday by E. L. Best, superintendent of the county schools.

City school officials have indicated that a similar program will be presented to the city school board at the meeting Thursday night with the estimated cost of the building program being approximately $300,000. The two programs will mean that local government officials will be called upon to finance a $578,000 school building program for the city and county schools.

The county board yesterday was not asked formally to adopt the $278,000 program, but it was submitted to the members for their study, and action will be taken at a later date. Unofficial sentiment of the county school board seemed to be that the buildings and additions provided for in the program are badly needed by the county school system.

Five negro schools are the only outright buildings called for by the program. These include two negro high schools in the county proper and another to be erected near the city limits and operated jointly by the city and the county school officials. The high schools will cost approximately $80,000. Two negro elementary schools are needed, one at Davidson and another at Pineville, it was shown. The cost will be about $10,000 for the two structures.

Additions to the white schools at Matthews, Bain, Paw Creek, Thomasboro, Berryhill, Sharon, and Cornelius to cost on an average of $14,000 each constitute the other main items in the program, Mr. Best said. In addition to the main projects, other work such a installing a plumbing system at Derita school and re-roofing several schools which will make up the total of $278,000 needed, the superintendent told the board members.

Other business to come before the board yesterday included the matter of establishment of agriculture departments at several of the county schools. It was decided that the board would undertake to furnish half the cost of establishing these departments if the individual community would furnish the other half.

An offer of the State school department to furnish additional buses for the county if the county will match the number furnished with buses purchased by the county was submitted to the board. The members voted to accept the State department's offer if the local department can raise the money to buy three or four buses. It was pointed out that if Mecklenburg buys three buses at this time the State will give the county three buses, and the proposal was regarded as too good to miss.

The board yesterday also decided to employ a combination steamfitter, plumber and electrician to keep the schools' heating, plumbing and lighting facilities in proper repair. The superintendent was authorized to employ the man and also to obtain caretakers for the schools during vacation periods.

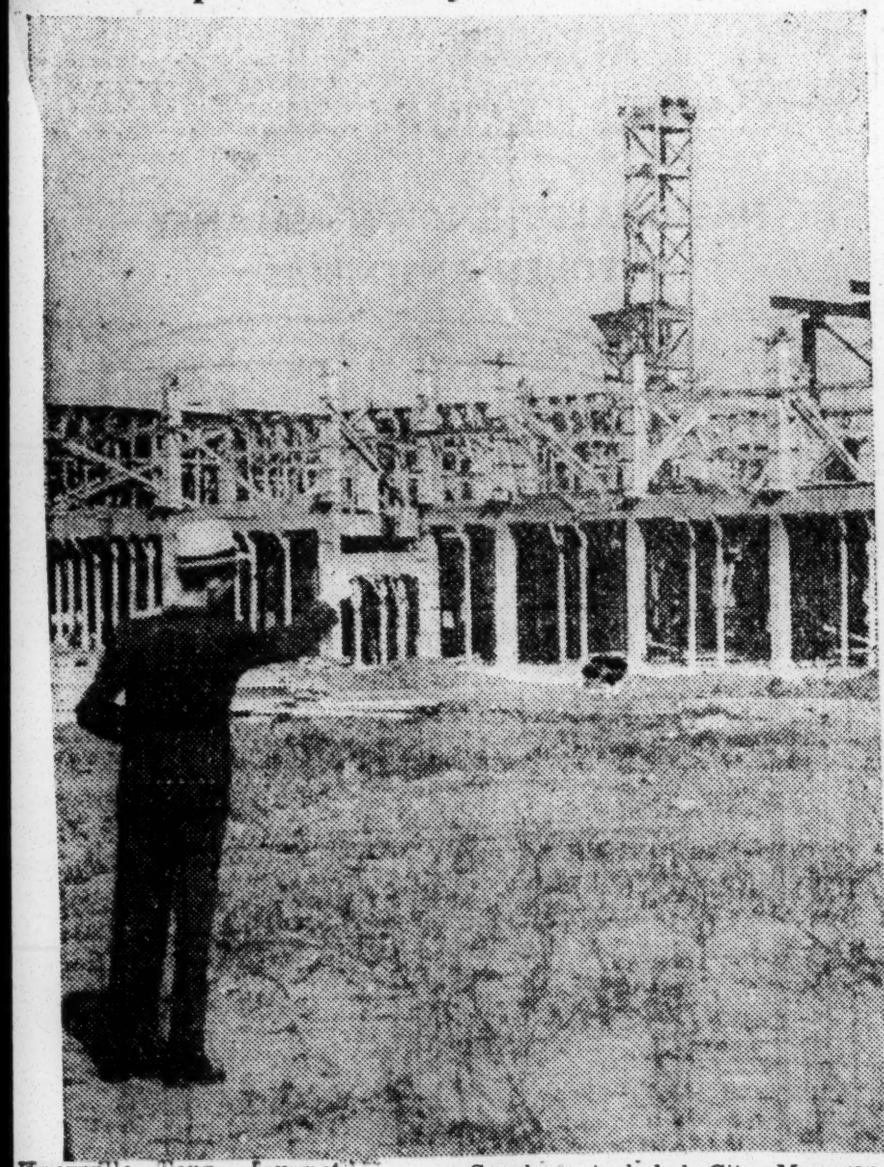
Education - 1936

High Schools.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
May 17, 1936

Must Replace Faulty Work, Says PWA





Pictures showing the progress made on construction of the $270,000 high school for Negroes at Seventeenth and Jo Johnson Avenues, and a close-up of one of the crumbling concrete pillars of the school are given above. In a letter to Mayor Hilary E. Howse, State PWA Engineer Inspector Joe B. Mullens Saturday said the PWA would refuse to make any more grant payments on the building until the faulty concrete construction is remedied. The school is part of the City's $2,000,000 PWA school building program. Contractor is Coath and Goss of Chicago, which firm is also contractor for the $380,000 West End Section High School on which work is just starting.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
July 25, 1936

Cornerstone for New Negro School Is Laid

A large crowd of Knoxville Negroes yesterday afternoon attended ceremonies coincidental to the laying of the cornerstone of the new, PWA-financed Beardsley Junior High school for Negroes on the edge of the Knoxville college campus.

When completed next fall the new school, the first Negro junior high school in the city, will have cost approximately $150,000.

The Rev. T. A. Jenkins and the Rev. J. H. Gough were in charge of a religious service at the ceremonies yesterday afternoon.

Speakers included City Manager George R. Dempster, Mayor James W. Elmore, sr., School Board Chairman Fred Stair, Mrs. Gertrude Beardsley, school board member for whom the new school was named, and several leading Negro citizens. Copies of newspapers, P-TA rolls and other documents were sealed in the cornerstone.

Education - 1936

High Schools.

6

Virginia

6

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

MAR 25 1936

A New Negro High School

CITY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT BINFORD will recommend on Friday night to the City School Board that a new high school for Negroes be erected here. We trust his recommendation will be followed.

Armstrong High School, the only high school in Richmond for Negroes, is badly overcrowded. Conditions there are such that the best type of education cannot be furnished the pupils. The double shift imposes a genuine hardship on many boys and girls, for the facilities are inadequate to accommodate them.

It is important, too, that greater emphasis be given to vocational training for Negroes. At present there is equipment at Armstrong for 40 pupils in vocational training in each of the eight school periods, or 320 pupils in all. This is insufficient.

Just as John Marshall High School has inadequate facilities for vocational training, so Armstrong's facilities in the same sphere are inadequate. Plans are under consideration for expanding the equipment at John Marshall, on the theory that too many boys and girls who enter high school are unfitted to absorb cultural studies, and the same theory should bring about an emphasis on vocational training at the new Negro high school, when it is established. The idea appears to be prevalent that the vast majority of high school pupils of both races ought to concentrate on cultural subjects, to the virtual exclusion of everything else. This is a thoroughly fallacious notion, for the reason that many high school pupils are done more harm than good by their futile efforts to absorb training of an academic nature.

The proposed new high school for Negroes will cost about $400,000. While we inclined to the view some months ago that it would be unwise for the city to undertake so large an expenditure at this time, we have subsequently become convinced that the issuance of bonds for the purpose would be justified. Richmond's bonded debt was reduced by $3,200,000 during the depression, and an increase of $400,000 seems reasonable, in view of the great need for a Negro high school. Some $50,000 additional a year also will have to be made available by the city for carrying charges on the bond issue and the expense of operating the new school.

It is our hope that MAYOR BRIGHT and Council are sympathetic to this program, and that they will do their utmost to further it.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
May 12, 1936

WILL NOT COUNCILMEN AGREE?

The city school board did not come to a hasty conclusion on the difficult question of a new Negro high school. Members of the board know the size of Richmond's financial burden and know how essential to the city's progress in these complex times is the avoidance of any increase in the rate of taxation. Weeks were spent in the study of the whole problem presented by the overcrowding and double-shift at Armstrong High. They seemed long and exasperating weeks, but they were well employed, because they convinced every member of the board that fair play, civic prudence and educational necessity compel Richmond to provide another Negro high school, in which the major emphasis will be on vocational training.

We do not believe that councilmen who review the subject can come to any other conclusion. The Negro boys and girls are here. They want to be good citizens, and they realize that they cannot all become teachers, or ministers, or lawyers or doctors as sex and aptitude may incline. Their best hope and their largest value to the community lie in the various manual trades. All they ask is a chance to prove their worthiness of such vocational training as the city will provide at a new school.

This is an appeal that Richmond cannot afford to deny in a year when, as it happens, the debt of the city is to be reduced $700,000 by the maturity of obligations for which the sinking fund and direct budget appropriations will provide. We ought not as a city to increase our debt beyond the demands of absolute necessity. Our bonds must be kept in economical relation to the value of property in the town. There is, however, no method of increasing the wealth of the city comparable to that of enlarging by proper training the capacity of our citizens to earn a living. This is particularly true of those in the lowest bracket of life. The depressing figures of per capita wealth that often make us blush do not indicate that well-trained Richmonders are not "getting on." The better-advantaged elements in Richmond are as well off as those of most American cities. Our average is low because the earning-power of our humblest citizens is pathetically small. When that is raised, all Richmond benefits. The best means to that end is a vocational high school for our Negro boys and girls.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
June 25, 1936

THE CITY MUST CHOOSE.

Of the sincere interest of Superintendent BINFORD in the establishment of a new high school for Negroes there can be no doubt; neither can there be any just complaint because he points out the financial difficulties that lie ahead of the Richmond school system. On the contrary, he would not be discharging his trust if, at the same time that he discloses need, he did not make plain the financial problem.

However, those who are seeking educational justice for our Negro population must make sure that Mr. BINFORD'S statement is not misused by anyone—if there is anyone—who desires to stall on this issue. Conceding frankly that more money must be provided for the school system, ours is the task, as a city, to see where we can find it, not how we can dodge our obligation.

It is not simply a question of justice; it is equally one of expediency and of interracial good-will. Once again we must remind the council that if Richmond permits the matter to drag along indefinitely, she may expect the Negroes to go into court. They will demand before a federal judge that Negro children be admitted to John Marshall and to Thomas Jefferson, or else that the city provide equal facilities within the just meaning of the words.

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS-LEADER

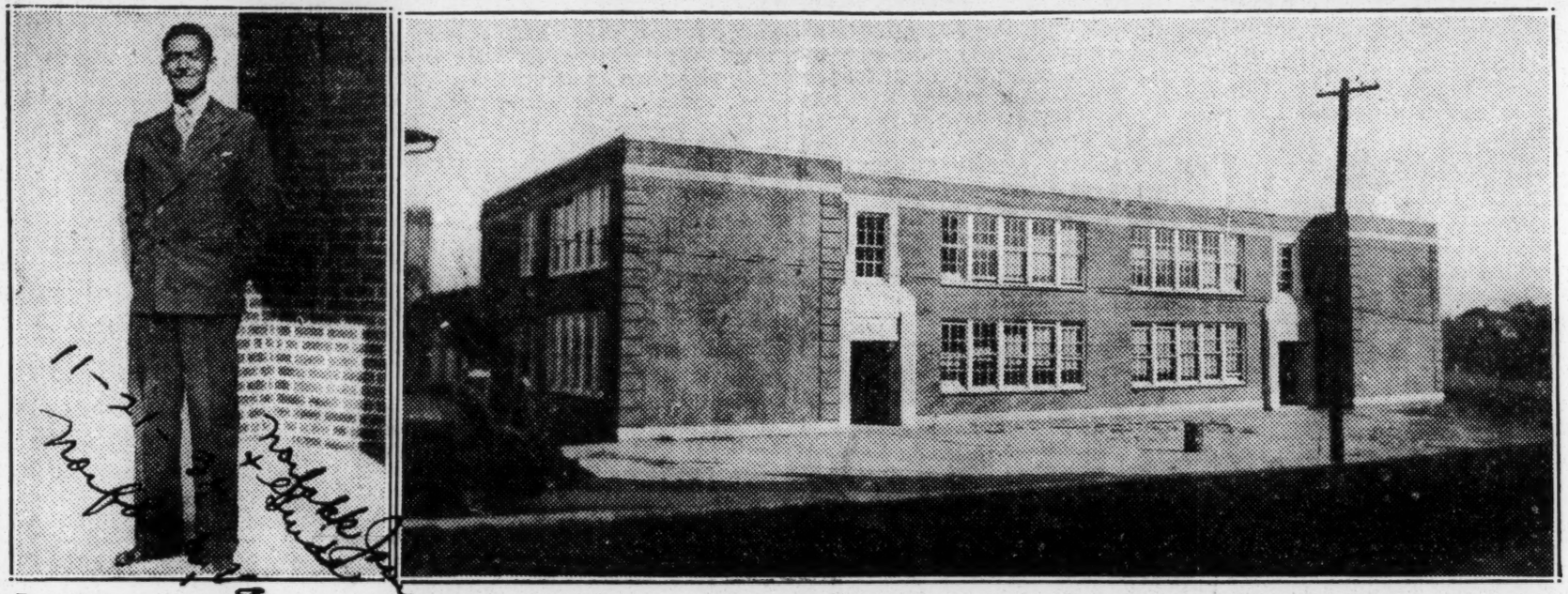
JUL 7 - 1936

ONE STEP NEARER.

Richmond's greatest educational need, a new Negro High School, was brought one step nearer realization last night by the favorable action of the Common Council. An appropriation for the necessary funds to construct this school and to enlarge George Wythe Junior High was passed readily, on condition that a PWA grant of 45 per cent. be forthcoming.

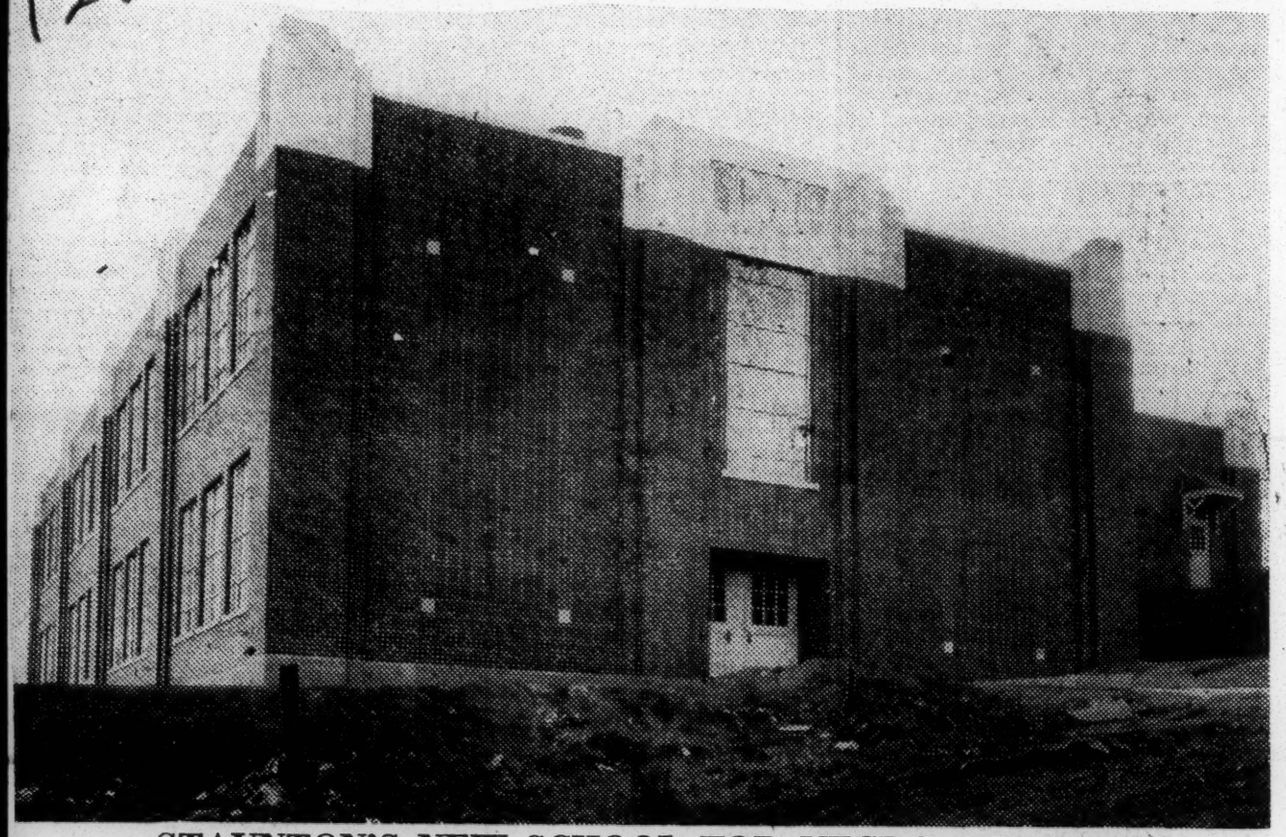
This is fine. The next step is for the Aldermen to approve, as we believe they will. Then we hope Mayor BRIGHT will be induced by the size of the councilmanic majority to withhold his threatened veto. By doing this, he can cooperate materially and can save the city time in procuring final action on its application. Only $300,000,000 are available in Washington. This will be distributed speedily. Early new applications have the best prospect of approval. Many of worth and importance, left over from previous PWA allotments, will consume a considerable part of the dedicated sum.

DANVILLE'S BEAUTIFUL NEW $100,000 HIGH SCHOOL AND PRINCIPAL



Boasting such modern equipment as air-conditioning, four laboratories, an auditorium seating 776 and a 30-foot stage, a gym and cafeteria, the new $100,000 John M. Langston high school was formally dedicated in Danville, Va., recently. The school employs two full-time librarians, has fourteen classrooms, two offices and two private phones. Principal E. A. Gibson is shown in the separate photo on the left.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
November 22, 1936



STAUNTON'S NEW SCHOOL FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

Staunton's new school for Negro children was thrown open to public inspection Friday. It has been designated the Booker T. Washington High School, and was constructed at a cost of approximately $75,000, of which $30,000 represents the city's share and $45,000 a Federal grant. Included in the modern facilities is a gymnasium, the first ever to be enjoyed here by Negroes. John L. Goodloe is chairman of the Staunton School Board and L. F. Shelburne is principal.

Education-1936
Illiteracy

Maryland

A Class of Grandmothers and Great-grandmothers



Above is a class of twelve grandmothers and great-grand mothers, ages ranging from 60 to 87. They attended the reading and writing class conducted at the Baptist Educational Center, 215 W. 129th Street, under the auspices of the Board of Education and the WPA.

Seated, left to right: Mesdames Florence Stevens, Mary Turner, Hattie Hite, Rosa Williams, Ella Bell, Humble Peters, Leona Frema, Agnes Williams, Pauline Edwards, Annie Hawes, Katie Seales, Letitia Greening. Standing, left to right: Miss Ethel McMichaels, senior teacher, Rev. Horatio S. Hill, director of adult education courses, and Miss Lorena Martin, instructor.

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — Ashland Place YWCA, Brooklyn, has five grandmothers enrolled in the common branches class of adult education taught by Miss Hattie Williams.

Mrs. Sarah Cooper, aged 79, has been attending school for three years. Unable to read or write when she enrolled, Mrs. Cooper is now a confirmed newspaper reader.

Mrs. Helen Croom, aged 71, has been a student for one year, and while she has mastered the intricacies of rea ding and writing, continues to attend classes until, she states, she has reached the higher higher planes of education.

Mrs. Mary McEvoy, aged 67 enrolled in the course to improve her spelling. A son holding an important position in Washington, and a recipient of her letters, commented on her spelling, so Mrs. McEvoy decided to enter clasess, and now she looks for spelling errors in her son's letters.

Graduated at 72

Mrs. Mary Granton, aged 72, became so adept at reading and writing, that she graduated with high honors. But graduation did not spell finis for Mrs. Granton. At intervals she attends classes to brush up on what she has learned.

Mrs. Katie Hardy, the youngest grandmother, is studying simple arithmetic, and claims that it is a useful subject for housewives whose daily innumerable purchases make shopping easier and less hazardous.

Education - 1936
Illiteracy.

New York.

Thousands Master 3 R's at 38 Adult Education Centers in N.Y.

Oldest Student, 79, Proud that She Can Sign Her Own Name to Relief Checks.

By LAWRENCE LEVEY

NEW YORK—Over thirty centers for adult education are open in Harlem, with enrollments from 200 to 2,000 each according to an announcement made by Mrs. Inez Wilson, co-ordinator of all education projects.

That Harlem residents are becoming culture conscious, is evidenced by the increasing enrollment at many centers where facilities have been taxed to capacity. This is especially true of the Abyssinian Church, 132 West 138th Street, where classes are held under the supervision of the Reverend A. Clayton Powell, Jr., in cooperation with the board of education and the Works Progress Administration.

In this center, as in others, vocational, avocational and cultural subjects are taught at varying hours to suit the time and needs of the students.

Test Applicants

Another center, which boasts of 2000 students, is the New York Urban League, 202 West 136th Street, where courses are given under the direction of Mrs. Phyllis Brazier, head counsellor. A highlight of this center is the manner in which the registrant for study is given a psychometric test to determine his fitness and aptitude for the courses.

Coming under the service of cousellor guidance, psychological testing enables the student to select the course for which he is adapted, eliminating whim on the part of the student, and basing selection upon innate desire and qualifications.

Counsellor service and guidance are available at most centers, and every effort is exerted to enable the student to continue his studies with increasing interest.

The Baptist Educational Center, 215 West 129th Street, is another well attended center of adult education, and is under the direction of Miss Ethel McMichael, head counsellor. This center has the distinction of being the only one in New York to give a complete course in Negro history, from African exodus, to economic and sociologic development of the colored race, through the centuries to contemporary times.

Student 79-Years of Age

Enrolled in the classes of the Baptist Education Center, is a student reputed to be one of the oldest attending classes in New York. She is aged 79. and it is only in the past few months that she has been able to read and write. A native of Virginia, she has lived in New York for more than fifty years, and during all that time had remained illiterate. The woman (whose name is being withheld because she is sensitive) was born in slavery, and carried throughout life the then prevalent idea that education was not for colored folks. It has taken her fifty-five years to change her mind, and then only at the insistence of the relief authorities, who were somewhat tired of the check "signing" of the endorsee, which led to confusion and the possibility of diversion.

Another educational center, which has recently been opened, is located at the Harlem Palace, 29 West 115th Street, under the supervision of Clarence Green. According to Mr. Green, in the short time that the center has been opened, attendance at classes has exceeded all expectations. New courses have been added to the curriculum, and more teachers employed.

The adult educational project has been instrumental in placing numerous formerly unemployed teachers to work. Increased interest on the part of Harlem adults in adult education will be the means of providing more work for teachers, as well as raising the cultural level of the community and enabling the population, to fit itself for life's struggles, through change of occupation, and furtherance of knowledge.

The following courses are being taught at most centers.

Bookeeping, typing, stenography (Pitman and Gregg), commercia table service, costume designing dramatics, dressmaking, English elementary and advanced; French Spanish, home-making, salesmanship, superintendence of buildings tailoring, wood carving, cabinetmaking, electricity, art, life and still courses; creative writing, literature, appreciaton, journalsm famly problems, sociology, naturalization aid, history.

A few of the centers conduct discussion groups, where subjects of economic, sociological and political import, are discussed. The audience is invited to participate in the ensuing discussion, which is usually led by authoritative speakers.

38 Centers

The following centers in Harlem

a day for two months.

Since his release from the county jail last week Spencer has been flashing plenty of sugar to the boys and girls in his neighborhood.

* * * *

One or the cheering features of the frigid days of February will be the opportunity to enjoy the hilarious entertainment brought forth at the annual Jabberwock of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

E'Dora Morton is authority for the information that this entertainment will come February 29.

* * * *

One of the coldest rides I've ever experienced was the trip down to Bellefontaine, Ohio, last Sunday to attend the funeral of John Charles Mills, Jr. The temperature was hovering around twelve below zero.

Freddie Guinyard drove the gas buggy down and back, at a rapid rate, but the heater on the car refused to toss off heat with the speed of the machine. In fact, it refused to throw out anything but cold air. And a biting wind was whipping across the snow covered highway.

* * * *

The Rev. George Wilbur Baber has not only made a remarkable record of achievements during his short tenure as pastor of Ebenezer A.M.E. church, but he has also ingratiated himself into the hearts of residents of the Motor City with his modesty and simplicity.

This was demonstrated Thursday evening when more than three hundred members and friends of Ebenezer, attended a banquet in honor of the diminutive minister's third anniversary as pastor of the church. The banquet was held in one of the class rooms of the spacious edifice recently purchased by the members.

Despite the fact that he is recognized as one of the outstanding men in the community, the Rev. Mr. Baber accepts his honors with a modesty and simplicity that is startling.

"I'm just a preacher of the gospel of Christ," the minister told the banqueters when Herbert L. Dudley, toastmaster, called on him to respond to the many speeches of congratulation. "I will leave the other fields of endeavor to my friends," he continued.

Time after time Mr. Dudley had difficulty in making himself heard above the noise of the throng; but the resonant voice of Harold E. Bledsoe was able to bridge the gap. His ringing remarks lulled the audience into a quietness that was profound.

The Rev. J. D. Howell, pastor of St. Stephen A.M.E. Church and close friend of the Rev. Mr. Baber, was another who was able to attract close attention. His well told stories accomplished the feat. Wilbur C. Woodson's was entirely too

According to "Negroes in the United States," a volumne recently issued by the Bureau of Census, the bulk of the Negro population of 120,00

Education - 1936
Illiteracy

North Carolina

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
May 14, 1936

Adult Education Program For Negroes Planned Here

A Negro adult education day program will be held at the East Fourteenth Street School on Friday, May 15. Work of the Negro classes of WPA districts 5 and 6 will be on display during the day. The 76 Negro teachers who work in these two districts will be present with some of their students. The project supervisors will make reports of work done under their supervision. The 76 teachers instruct 2,200 Negro students in classes of homemaking, literacy, and general adult education. The one Negro nursery in the two districts is at the Kimberly Park School.

From 10:15 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. demonstration lessons will be given for the benefit of the teachers. The public is cordially invited to attend the session beginning at 2 p.m. In the afternoon session, the welcome address will be made by Superintendend J. S. Moore. G. A. Fisher, rector of St. Ambrose Episcopal Church, Raleigh will deliver the principal afternoon address. Some of the outstanding persons who will be present will be, W. H. Jones, assistant director, education division of WPA; Mary G. Scarborough, state supervisor of nursery schools and parent education; May E. Campbell, state supervisor of women's work and professional projects; N. C. Newbold, director, division of Negro education; Miss Euzalia Smart, director of women's activities, WPA district 6 and Conrad Pearson, WPA consultant on Negro affairs.

The night session which begins at 7:30 o'clock will have as principal speaker, Dr. James A. Atkins, assistant specialist in the education of Negroes, office of education, Washington, D. C. Dr. Atkins will speak on, "Why Free Public Education for Adults?" The public is invited. The entire program for the day is under the supervsion of Mrs. E. W. Grant, supervisior of WPA district 5 and 6, Greensboro.

Education-1936
Illiteracy

South Carolina.

ILLITERACY HIGH IN SO. CAROLINA

N.Y. World-Telegram
12-30-35

Effects of "Jim Crowism" in Schools Shown in Survey by Prof. Coleman.

Illiteracy among Negroes is a result of their poverty and is a challenge to the leadership and initiative in the race, as well as to government, according to a study by Professor James K. Coleman, of The Citadel, South Carolina military college.

The effect of "Jim Crowism" in education in South Carolina was depicted by Professor Coleman, whose survey of illiteracy in that State was published by Columbia University.

South Carolina was pictured by Professor Coleman as a laggard among the States in public education. With more children in proportion to population than any other State it has the highest illiteracy rate—14.9 per cent—he said. Illiteracy among white persons is 5.2 per cent, exceeded by only six States, and among Negroes, who constitute 45 per cent of the State's people, it is the highest in the union—26.9 per cent.

No Compulsory Attendance.

"Public education is comparatively young in South Carolina, and the idea of education for all the children has not yet entered the minds of some of the people," Professor Coleman said. "This is clearly evidenced in the absence of an effective compulsory attendance law."

Of the white population of school age 73 per cent are enrolled, and of the Negroes 64 per cent.

"The figures reveal that the colored child is yet far from receiving an equal opportunity with the white child," Professor Coleman said. "This relative position will continue to exist as long as the Negro's relative economic condition continues to be what it is. His standard of living and his low wage scale are a challenge to his own initiative and to the development of the proper kind of leadership among his race. He also stands as a challenge to those who formulate the policy of the State."

Training Schools Lacking.

Negroes are the best teachers for Negro schools, according to general belief in South Carolina, Professor Coleman said, but the lack of teacher training schools for them is "perhaps the most fundamental weakness in the education of the Negro."

Division of the State into 1,800 school districts, with about 6,000 persons having a hand in spending school funds, makes economy practically impossible, he added.

"Petty politics abounds as in no other field of public activity," Professor Coleman said. "A fundamental reorganization and redirection is needed."

The district system is "extremely backward and far behind administrative reform in other States," he said, with lines so drawn that property values vary vastly in different districts.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
December 23, 1936

ILLITERACY GAINS IN LOCAL NEGROES

Campaign Mapped to Improve Records of Charleston and Other Counties

Plans to reduce further illiteracy in Charleston county were being drafted yesterday following a statewide meeting in Columbia Monday of 1,200 officials, school trustees and others interested in educational problems.

Charles W. Jenkins, county supervisor of adult education, Representative J. Wilfred D. Zerbst, of the Charleston county delegation to the general assembly, and Miss Washington Green Pringle, district member of the state board of education, attended the meeting from Charleston. They heard speeches by Bishop Kirkman G. Finlay, of Columbia, and by Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, himself a native South Carolinian.

Charleston county white literacy and agricultural teachers will meet at the Summerville library from 10 o'clock until 5 o'clock next Tuesday, along with those from Berkeley and Dorchester counties. Mrs. Elizabeth D. Hutto, state literacy supervisor, will be in charge.

The negro teachers and workers will meet Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, at the home of Arthur J. Howard, 52 Ashe street. Howard will teach an English class in word study. White instructors will be: C. W. Sims, in South Carolina history, arithmetic and spelling; Mr. Jenkins, in demonstration teaching and civil government, and Mrs. I. C. Weekley, a graduate pharmacist, in health education. Mrs. Julius Seabrook, teaching geographical work, will take the place of Howard on the staff in event a similar meeting is held for white teachers.

Charleston county has one of the best records in the state in its small percentage of white illiteracy and a poor one in negro illiteracy, Mr. Jenkins said. School trustees are in the key positions in the campaign to improve the county's showing, he said.

In 1920, 26.6 per cent of Charleston negroes were illiterate. In 1930 the percentage had grown to 30.4, while that for white persons remained stationary at 1.5 per cent. The total percentages for all Charlestonians increased from 16.4 per cent to 17 per cent.

Charleston was one of ten counties in which negro illiteracy gained and negro population declined from 1920 to 1930. The others were Allendale, Beaufort, Clarendon, Darlington, Fairfield, Hampton, Kershaw, Sumter and Bamberg.

For the state as a whole, white illiteracy of white persons over ten years of age declined from 13.6 per cent in 1900 to 5.1 per cent in 1930. For negroes the decline was from 52.8 per cent to 26.9 per cent.

Rock Hill, S. C. Herald
December 24, 1936

ILLITERACY AND THE REMEDY

Spartanburg Herald.

It is to be hoped that the Conference for Common Good which met in Columbia Monday may result in a campaign in South Carolina that will remove the stigma of illiteracy which the state has borne for many years.

Secretary Roper, of the department of commerce, told the conference: "The solution of problems of illiteracy needs the promptings of a renaissance in parenthood responsibilities to restore and safeguard the intellectual and moral virtues. We must have teachers whose personality and character can and will inspire the highest values in life—teachers who teach from their hearts as well as from their minds and who will be able to instruct in the manner of living as well as how to make a living."

No one will take issue with the secretary. But can South Carolina and other states continue to find teachers with the character and ability to which he refers if they are to be paid less for their services than skilled or partly skilled laborers earn. Next to parents the teachers bear the heaviest responsibility imposed by society. If the laborer is worthy of his hire what shall we say of the teachers in our public schools?

Bishop Kirkman G. Finlay, who also was one of the speakers, emphasized the educational handicap of the negroes in South Carolina. The large majority of illiterates are negroes and it is time for the white people of the state to take stock of negro schools. There are hundreds of negro schools in the state that disgrace our society.

Little, crowded, leaky, poorly equipped buildings are used as school houses. Many of them lack seats for much more than half of the pupils. They lack heat in winter and are sultry and oppressive in summer. Little attention is paid to sanitation. Most of them haven't even a semblance of libraries. Worst of all, the negro teachers in the state are paid pitifully small salaries. As a matter of self defense, of protection against disease and crime and inefficiency, South Carolina must do better by its negro population in the way of educational facilities.

Education - 1936
Industrial Schools.

Georgia

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
April 10, 1936

Haines Golden Jubilee

The Chronicle has always advocated and commended the fine spirit existing among the races here in Augusta and has never hesitated to bestow commendation where it was deserved regardless of race or color. We believe that the well-known fact that Augusta has produced some of the ablest leaders of the American Negro is one of which we should be justly proud.

One of the most unique characters of the Colored race has lived and worked here among the people of Augusta. Perhaps no character in any community has ever wielded any greater influence than did Lucy Laney, that progressive Negro woman who established a school here in Augusta which is now located on Gwinnett street. Born a slave she received her education at Atlanta University and after coming to Augusta she devoted her life to the training of colored boys and girls in this community. Lucy Laney was a very unassuming, quiet woman who sought to bury herself in her service to others. She was beloved and respected by both races, not only in this community but all over the country. She sleeps now beneath the sod of the grounds she loved so well, a stone monument marking her resting place. It was placed there by the children she had served and the towering buildings on the campus serve as a reminder of the things she has done.

But Lucy Laney did more than build buildings. She built character and established a school where character could be taught even after she had passed from the scene. Fifty years have passed since Haines Institute, the child of her sacrifice, became a chartered institution under the laws of Georgia. Beginning on Sunday, April 12th, Haines will begin the celebration of her Golden Jubilee. The celebration will begin with a special "Lucy Laney Day" set aside in her honor.

Augustans should all join in the celebration and feel proud of an institution which has meant so much to the life of the people of Augusta and be glad of the opportunity to pay homage to such a character.

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE TO DEDICATE BUILDING

New Unit, Named in Honor of S. H. Morgan, To Be Opened Next Wednesday

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 30.—Members of the State Board of Regents and many citizens of Savannah are expected to attend the exercises at the Georgia State Industrial College, near here, next Wednesday, June 3, when the industrial arts building will be dedicated. The building is named "Morgan hall," in honor of Honorable Samuel Hill Morgan, of Guyton, member of the board of regents from the first district, and who has been untiring in his efforts to aid the building program of the institution for negroes.

The building is a handsome one-story structure and has been in course of erection since 1932. The first half of the construction work was done by students of the college and was completed this year by the Federal Works Progress Administration. Funds were made available through the board of regents of the University System and the generosity of friends of the college.

The dedication exercises Wednesday will be held at 11 o'clock. The invocation will be by Rev. J. A. Wilson, and the dedicatory address will be delivered by Miller F. Whittaker, president of South Carolina State Agricultural & Mechanical College; J. G. Lemon will speak on "Georgia State Industrial College," followed by an address by Dr. S. V. Sanford, chancellor of the university system; presentation of keys to regents and chairman will be by Donald G. Nichols, district director, Works Progress Administration; acceptance of keys by Professor Sandy Beaver, chairman of the board of regents; acceptance for the college by Professor Benjamin Hunt, president of the industrial college.

Miss Gay Shepperson, state administrator, WPA for Georgia, will speak, after which a mixed chorus, led by Rosamund Johnson, will sing "O Southland," after which Mr. Morgan will address the assemblage.

The program will be interspersed with music and songs.

HAINES INSTITUTE HONORS ITS FOUNDER

Augusta, Ga., April—(ANP) Haines Institute, nationally known school, founded by the late Miss Lucy Craft Laney, last week celebrated its 50th anniversary, the services being dedicated to the life and service of its beloved founder and having as its theme, "Women Builders." The opening program Sunday was broadcast over station WRDW. Among those taking an active part during the week's celebration were Rev. A. C. Griggs, Princpal of the school; Mrs. Mary Wallace Brown, President of the Haines Alumni Association; Dr. R. L. Lockett, Frank Hutchins, Dr. A. S. Clarke, Dr. S. S. Johnson, Dr. J. M. Gaston, Mrs. Mary Jackson, McCrorey, for 25 years the Associate Principal at Haines, and many other prominent citizens.

Savannah, Ga., News
June 3, 1936

College Honored by Regents

Fraught with significance and a distinctly auspicious event in the history of the Georgia State Industrial College is the visit here today of the board of regents of the University System of Georgia. It is the first time, we believe, that the negro college at Thunderbolt has been honored by a visit of the full board, indicating that those who guide the destinies of the state's educational institutions recognize the fact that the Georgia State Industrial College has discarded its swaddling clothes and has blossomed into a full-fledged establishment which merits the whole-hearted support of the entire state. Dedicated back in the early "Nineties" to the theory that education of negro youths is a sound policy for leaders of both the white and colored races to adopt, the Georgia State Industrial College has more than fulfilled its mission in this section of the South and has attracted attention both at home and abroad.

It is safe to anticipate that the board of regents will be favorably impressed with the progress which the industrial college has made in the training of the negro youth along lines that make for intelligent and useful citizenship. The prominence which it has attained in the field of education and industrial training is attested by the statement that during the past nine years the college has received more favorable editorial mention by the daily papers of Georgia than all the other private institutions combined. It has received recognition by the leading authorities in education, including the United States bu-

Industrial College at Savannah To Dedicate Building



Morgan Hall, the new arts building, shown above, will be dedicated next Wednesday at the Georgia State Industrial College, near Savannah. Begun in 1932, the building was completed this year by WPA. A large crowd is expected to be present at the exercises.



Honorable S. H. Morgan, of Guyton, member of the state board of regents, for whom the building is named

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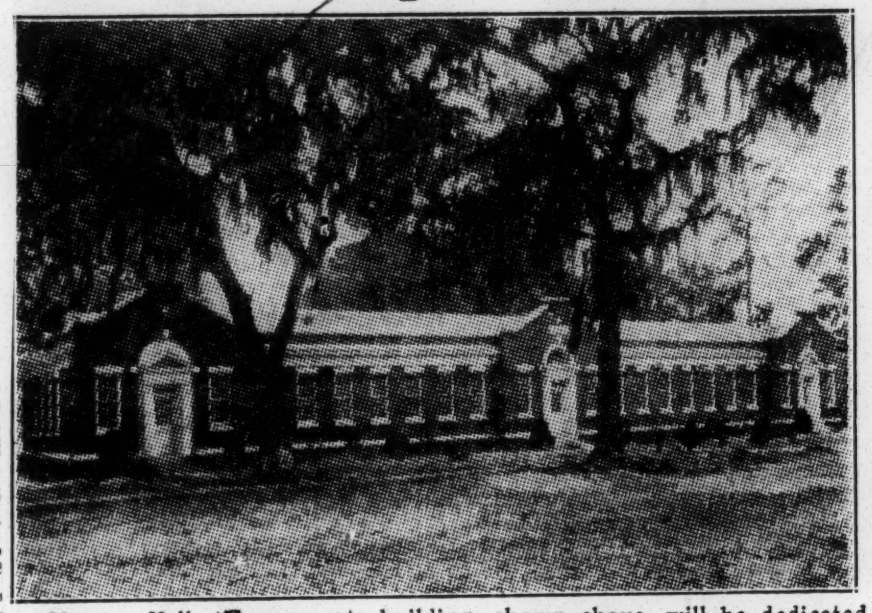
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and corresponding progress has been made in the acquisition of buildings and equipment. Back in 1927 interest among the students in agriculture, trades and industries was lacking. Now every student takes a trade or industry course in addition to his regular college assignments.

College extension activity has gripped the attention of the whole South. This is particularly in evidence through the community center work being done in Hancock county, Georgia, and the live stock improvement work being done in Liberty county. We believe the visit of the state board of regents today will be an inspiration to them to continue their liberal inclinations toward an institution which is doing such beneficial work in molding negro youths into useful citizens.

EDUCATION'S EFFECT ON NEGROES

A Fort Valley official was discussing his community's experience with the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School (for Negroes), under the present management of H. A. Hunt, Principal; F. S. Hunt, acting principal; H. A. Hunt, Jr., business manager; and L. H. Bywaters, treasurer.

"The school has 883 regular students and 303 Summer students" he said, "and our municipal records show that not one from the institution has ever been docketed for any offense. They stand for the same things that our best white people stand for, and they help us to maintain law and order. They spend around a hundred thousand dollars a year, including building, etc., and they have proved to be a great asset to us. They have shown us that Negroes are not all to be classed alike. There are the higher types just as we have among the white people."

NEGRO FARM SCHOOL OPTION IS OBTAINED

Several Hundred Acres in Tract Near Atlanta; White Aid Requested.

Option on a fertile, well-watered farm of several hundred acres near Atlanta has been obtained as prospective site for the Negro Occupational and Trades schools to train negro boys and girls for a new efficiency and trustworthiness in those occupations which all along have been open to them as their undisputed field of services, the Rev. W. Q. Rogers, Atlanta Episcopal minister, and one of the main leaders in the movement, announced yesterday.

"No anxiety is felt about the difficulty of obtaining the necessary boys and girls, for eager faces are ready and waiting on all sides, some with folks and friends who will provide their tuition and board while others are hoping to work all or most of their way through on the farm," the Rev. Rogers explained.

Judge Hugh Dorsey, Judge Garland Watkins, R. M. Dillard, Atlanta attorney, who has handled gratis all legal matters in connection with obtaining the charter of incorporation, and Robert B. McCord, child welfare executive in Atlanta for a number of years, are among the number of white leaders backing the plan. Negro leaders have requested co-operation of southern white folk.

NEW NEGRO SCHOOL TO BE ESTABLISHED

Occupational and Trade Institution Planned for Youth of Race

An institution for negro boys and girls, to be listed as the Negro Occupational and Trade Schools, is being planned by the Rev. W. Q. Rogers, Atlanta Episcopal minister, and an interested group of white leaders.

Option on farm land near Atlanta as a site for the school has been obtained, and the present plan is to get possession of the tract in ample time to plan for next year's crops, the promoters said.

The purpose of the school, the Rev. Rogers explained, is to train negro boys and girls for a new efficiency and trustworthiness in those occupations which all along have been open to them as their undisputed field of services, such as general farming, dairying, poultry and egg production, gardening, caretakers of lawns and shrubbery, cooking, housekeeping, caretakers of sick and aged, caretakers of children, janitor, hotel service and kindred occupations.

"Suitable boys and girls who want this training will be selected from time to time," the Episcopal minister stated, "and first of all will be subjected to a thorough physical examination. The school will be maintained as other private institutions of education are maintained, by tuition and board of students and by gifts from interested individuals, in addition to sale of produce grown on the farm."

Judge Hugh Dorsey, Judge Garland Watkins, R. M. Dillard, attorney, who has handled all legal matters in connection with obtaining the charter of incorporation, and Robert B. McCord, child welfare executive in Atlanta, are among those indorsing Rogers and his plan, and pledging co-operation to the project.

Building Finished For Negro School

SPARTA, Ga., Dec. 8.—A three-room brick building has been completed at the Sparta Agricultural and Industrial Institute for Negroes near here and will be used for primary grades, according to Anna S. Ingraham, principal of the school. An office has also been built and two rooms added to the boys' dormitory, which is also of brick construction.

This school was established over a quarter of a century ago by Linton Stephens Ingraham, an ex-slave of the late Judge Linton Stephens and also a servant in the home of Alexander H. Stephens, of Crawfordville. He died about a year ago, but the work is being carried on by his wife, Anna, who assisted him during his life of teaching Negro children.

Education - 1936
Industrial Schools.

Georgia.

Father Rogers' School Idea To Be Studied By Committee

40 Colored And 4 Whites Hear Discussion

Yesterday afternoon a selected number of colored and white citizens met at the call of Father W. Q. Rogers to discuss the possibility of the establishment of an Occupational and Trade School, an ideal given birth sometime ago by Father Rogers. A committee, including J. W. Dobbs, J. B. Blayton, S. S. Adams and A. Graves, was appointed to investigate the practibility of establishing such a school. A report is to be made by the committee at a future meeting.

The most unique thing about Father Rogers' meeting was the fact that the meeting was held at the Luckie St. Y. M. C. A. (white) and there were about forty colored men among whom were a college president, doctors, preachers, business men and laymen, while there were only four white men in attendance.

Interviewed after the meeting one of the colored persons present stated that he did not know what the meeting was "all about".

In talking about his idea, Father Rogers said, "I plan to have a chain of schools over Georgia to take care of boys, girls, men and women who are not able to go to school elsewhere." He made the opening remarks by asking for $5.000. The speaker cautioned all

continued in 1930.

There is a school already operating for boys and girls namely, Holmes Institute, located at 376 Bedford Place. The Holmes school has operated since 1915; it was founded by Rev. B. R. Holmes, a Methodist preacher who is "sole owner" of his name, in that he is managing director of the entire system. This school is financed by contributions gathered from the states of Illinois, Ohio, New York Pennsylvania and Georgia as well as donations from the City of Atlanta and Fulton County. However, the Holmes Institute does not give occupational training as is proposed by Father Rogers' idea.

Also there is already here a "Boys Club" which has been in operation in Atlanta for sometime. Mr. S. J. Thompson is head of the Boys Club effort. He is also a Juvenile officer. His organization like the rest of them, gives the underprivileged youth a new start, or a start in life. These above named organizations, and not yet named organizations do not by any means exhaust the list of proposed and imposed school activities in Atlanta.

present not say anything which would put a damper on the plans When asked by Dr. M. Ashby Jones, white, for detailed information as to plans, Father Rogers turned the chair over to a white man, a Mr. Robert McCord, who read the purpose of the proposed schools. The only thing Mr. McCord did admit was that the farm on which "we have an option is 16 miles from town."

Dr. Jones said, "Such a school as is offered here is needed. I am not willing to permit my presence here to mean that I am endorsing the idea. Just merely saying that we have an option on a farm some where in Ga., is too vague A school for occupational training is a most costly outlay. You should first appoint a committee to work out something, and then I'll help."

Mr. J. W. Dobbs said, "I believe we need a school, I do not know what name it should be. I think Father Rogers should consult somebody who knows something about schools."

Father Rogers, an Episcopal minister. was for several years priest-principal of a parochial school in Atlanta which was dis-

Education–1936
Industrial Schools.

Mississippi.

BOSTON, MASS.
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NOV 21 1936

Mississippi School Begins 30th Year Of Aid to Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRENTISS, Miss., Nov. 21—Opening its doors for the thirtieth consecutive season, the Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute again offers religious, industrial and literary opportunities for hundreds of underprivileged Negro youth of this State.

This institution was established by the present principal, J. E. Johnson, assisted by his wife, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute under Booker T. Washington. Situated in a section of Mississippi where little high school training is offered for Negro students, this school is an important factor in Negro life.

This year the school has an enrollment of 370 with 18 teachers and officers. Most of the students come from adjoining communities and counties.

The plant of the Prentiss Institute consists of 12 buildings and trade shops, with over 600 acres of farm and woodland. The boarding pupils are allowed to work on the farm and in the various shops to aid them in financing their school work. It takes annually from $20,000 to $30,000 to operate the school. Ninety per cent of this amount is secured from white friends of Negro education throughout the North, East and West.

ary opportunities for hundreds of underprivileged Negro youth.

The enrollment for this session is 370 with eighteen teachers and officers. Most of the students come from adjoining communities and counties. Scores of them are transported daily in busses at their own expense. Due to our dual system of education, that is, separate schools for whites and Negroes, very little money is left for Negro schools. A majority of the Negroes are denied free high school facilities.

The physical plant of the Prentiss Institute consists of twelve buildings and trade shops, with over six hundred acres of farm and woodland. The boarding pupils are allowed to work on the farm and in the various shops to help them with their expenses. In so doing, they learn to do with their hands as well as to earn a part of their room and board money.

It takes annually from $20,000 to $30,000 to operate the school. Ninety per cent of this amount is secured from white friends of Negro education throughout the North, East and West.

Our most pressing needs at this time are $3750 for teachers' salaries, $1600 for farm equipment, and $1400 to provide scholarships for fourteen poor but worthy students. $100 will enable a student to complete one year of training, together with the credit that he receives for work done by him on the school farm and in the shops.

Thousands of Negro boys and girls are begging for a chance to become worthwhile citizens. They do not ask for charity, but merely for an opportunity to better their conditions through educational advantages. This privilege is denied them in the greater part of Mississippi. Will you read this appeal in the light of the words of the great Teacher? "Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as you have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Checks should be made payable to the Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute, Prentiss, Miss.

J. E. JOHNSON, Principal
Prentiss, Miss., Nov. 18.

BOSTON, MASS. TRANSCRIPT
NOV 23 1936

A SCHOOL IN WHICH BOSTONIANS ARE INTERESTED

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute has just begun its thirtieth school session. This institution was established some thirty years ago by the present principal, J. E. Johnson, assisted by his wife, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute under the late Booker T. Washington. Situated in a section of Mississippi where little high school training is offered for Negro students, this school has long been a factor in providing religion, industrial, and liter-

Education – 1936
Industrial Schools.

New York.
(International Workers Order Training School.)

NEGRO STUDENTS AMONG
GRADUATES OF
I.W. O. TRAINING SCHOOL

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with mat.

PROPOSED CAPTION: HONOR STUDENTS

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Rajah Chardieno, Alice Reese and Frederick Jefferson were among the twenty students of the International Workers Order Training School to receive Honor Certificates in the recent graduation exercisesof the class. Sherley Nemans, who was also accorded an Honor Certificate, was prevented by illness from attending the exercises.

Crusader News Agency
11-9-36 New York, N.Y.

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NEW YORK, Nov. -- (CNA)- An audience of more than 300 persons of both races witnessed the impressive graduation exercises of the students of the International Workers Order training school held in Steinway Hall, this city, and applauded as the students were presented their diplomas by Max Bedacht, General Secretary of the order.

Twenty of the class of 110 students received Honor Certificates, inaddition, for distinguished scholarship. Among these twenty were four colored students: Rajah Chardieno, Alice Reese, Frederick Jefferson and Shorley Nemans.

The International Workers Order is a mutual sick and death benefit society with more than 100,000 members, a large number Negroes, throughout the country. It's national offices are located at 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City, where an increasing number of colored technical workers and executives are finding employment.

In his address to the graduating class, Bedacht declared that "the school, unlike many other institutions, trains its young men and women in the spirit of one of the basic principles of our organization. That is the need for unity among Negro and white and the breaking down of all race barriers as a prelude to solving the social problems for both."

The purpose of the school, Bedacht continued, "is to equip the students to assume positions of leadership in the Order which has grown from a membership of 5,000 in 1930 to its present membership of 110,000. The graduates will immediately start the job of building it into the largest institution of its kind in the country.

The school is run on a self-government plan with the students in control of the management. It is located at Wingdale. N. Y. Frederick Jefferson, one of the four Negro Honor Students, was elected president of the school administration by the entire student body at the beginning of the term.

On the school curriculum was a special course in the problems of the Negro people, conducted by Louise Thompson, well known Harlem figure who is on the National Executive Committee of the I. W. O. Three other Negroes are also members of the directing body.

New York.
(International Workers Order Training School.)

Education – 1936
Industrial Schools.

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Education—1936

Industrial Schools.

Tennessee

CHANGE NAME OF SCHOOL

Negro Institution At Mason Honors Late Bishop Gailor

NASHVILLE, Jan. 9.—(AP)—In honor of the late Bishop Thomas F. Gailor of the Proestant Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee, the name of Hoffman-St. Mark's Industrial School for Negroes at Mason, Tenn., was changed today to Gailor Industrial School, Inc.

The change was made effiical in a charter of incorporation obtained by the directors.

Bishop Gailor took much interest in the school, which has been maintained for a number of years by the Episcopal Church.

Education—1936

Industrial Schools.

North Carolina.

Greensboro, N. C., News
February 26, 1936

Lack of Finances Disheartens Founder Of Negro 'School of Manners' In Lenoir

Hickory, Feb. 25.—(AP)—John F. Smyre was folorn today, sad and downhearted, because funds needed to continue his "school of good manners" for negro children are a bit short.

"All I need," he said, "is $50. If I can raise $50 of the $100 I owe Lottie Barber, the teacher, we can go on with the school this summer."

Smyre started his school to "keep young folks off the street and out of harm's way and because I figured some young folks of my race needed a school where they could learn better manners."

Each child pays 10 cents for a summer and the teacher gets $50 a week—when funds are available. The school has been running for 15 years.

Smyre has obtained permission to sell, license free, old clothes, dishes and other things he has stored here and he figures the proceeds will help on the salary of the teacher, who says she cannot go on without being paid.

"I thought everybody would show interest in a school of this kind," Smyre said, shaking his head, "but folks don't seem to be taking much interest."

And on top of this trouble, Smyre said that the roof of the building where the books are kept during the winter leaks and he's afraid the books are being ruined.

Today, he didn't know just what he was going to do to keep running Smyre's Institutional Charitable school.

Education-1936

Industrial Schools.

Virginia.

New Trend In Education

Following close upon the announcement by President Arthur Howe last week that Hampton Institute would in future place more emphasis upon training students for industry, comes the news that after a series of conferences between President Patterson of Tuskegee Institute with southern and eastern hotel excutives, Tuskegee will offer courses of study for hotel, restaurant, and dining car chefs, stewards, and caterers.

3-7-36

As was true in the days of Booker Washington, there will be no bewailing of the determination of these two colleges to retrace their steps a little and adapt education to the requirements of a rapidly changing order. This does not mean that they are restricting their courses but that they are broadening them. It does not mean that there will be less emphasis upon the higher arts and sciences.

There will be no dissent, because it is generally recognized that industry, business, and the personal service occupations have advanced faster than Negroes have advanced in the mastery of them. We have been out-moded. Displacements in all of the fields named have not occurred wholly on account of the color of the worker's skin, or because of his racial identification.

Norfolk, Va.

The vast changes wrought in recent years in the processes of industry, business and personal service occupations have reduced the ranks of those formerly engaged in gainful occupations, for the reason that a majority of them have been unable to measure up to the new standards of efficiency required to render satisfactory service.

This has been especially true in the vocations selected for emphasis by Tuskegee. The new idea could be extended with great benefit to the training of persons in the household arts. The old methods of cooking and serving meals, of planning and carrying through a dietary regimen, of managing a household in general do not satisfy the requirements of people who have kept pace with the refinements of living. There is food for thought in this for our high schools.

Both Hampton and Tuskegee are to be congratulated for their "change of pace." We are sure many other institutions will follow their lead. It would be a great thing if they could so impress southern industrialists, Chambers of Commerce, Civic Clubs, Business men's groups and housewives, with their emphasis upon education for efficient service in the several neglected fields they are preparing to explore anew, that their graduates would find ready employment. If that happens, thousands of our unemployed are on their way back to work.

Education – 1936

Alabama

Libraries.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
February 4, 1936

LIBRARY SERVICE HAS NEGRO BRANCH HERE

The Decatur negro branch of the Morgan County Library Service is located at 317 Bank street. This branch is open each week day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. All negroes of Decatur and vicinity have been invited to fill out county library application cards and make use of the service. There is no charge for borrowing these books, except for overdues.

This branch library contains good bocks of fiction, travel, biography, and books for children, and is equipped with reading table, chairs, stove, lights, etc. Several good magazines and daily newspapers will also be received regularly at the library. Eulastine Moseley, the library attendant in charge of this branch, will be glad to assist in selecting the kind of book desired officials said.

It also serves as a community recreation center for negroes of Decatur and surrounding community A book club has been organized and holds regular meetings in the library, where books are reviewed and discussed. Dominoes, checkers, ping pong, and other indoor games are played there certain nights during the week.

Among the recent additions to this branch are:

Fiction

Author: Beach, "Flowing Gold;" Curwood, "The Alaskan;" Dickens, "David Copperfield;" Grey, "Lone Star Ranger."

Non-Fiction

Author: Roosevelt, "On Our Way;" Foster, "Romance of Chemistry;" Forbush, "Book of Games;" Borden, "Public Speaking;" Byrd, "Little America;" Washington, "Up From Slavery."

Education – 1936
Libraries.

American Library Association.

LIBRARIANS ATTEND RICHMOND CONFERENCE



Attending the national convention of the American Library Association which met in Richmond last week were front row, left to right: Miss Ida Belle Boyd, Richmond; Miss Virginia Lacy, Hampton Institute; Mrs. Julia W. Talley, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. Susan P. Butler, Charleston, S. C.; Misses E Bulkley, Annie Wesley, Laura Tucker, A. Pierce, Hampton Institute; Miss Martin, assistant director, Hampton Institute Library School; Wallace Van Jackson Richmond. Second row, Miss A D. Smith, Hampton Institute, Mrs Louise Graves, Jackson, Tenn. Miss Lulu M. Cropper, St. Augustine, Fla.; Miss Flocelia Boswell, Danville, Va.; Miss M. Osborne Hampton Institute; Miss Gwendolyn Jordan, Hampton, Va.; Miss E. James, Hampton Institute; Mrs. Virginia Young-Lee, Roanoke, Va. Third row, J. P. Robertson, Richmond; Misses H. Powers, C. Proctor, M. Gillespie, Alois Francis, H. Sawyer, Hampton Institute; Miss Harriet M. Miles, Hampton, Va. Fourth row, Misses G. Eppes, Iona Wood, Mrs. Alma West, Hampton Institute; Miss Jane Jason, Newport News, Va.; Miles M. Jefferson, Institute, W. Va.; James W. Sloane, Albany, Ga.; and James A. Hubert, Atlanta, Ga. Those not on the picture are Mrs. J. E. Moon, Blyden, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Alpha S. Rogers, Miss Alice Jackson, Petersburg, Va.; Miss Annie H. Ramsey, Richmond; Miss P. Watson, Durham, N. C.; Miss Beulah Cooper Greensboro, N. C.

Race Delegates Plan Protest Of Treatment

Denied Admission To Luncheon Meetings; Va. Law Quoted

Journal and Guide Bureau

RICHMOND — The twenty-five Negro Librarians who attended the American Library Association held here the week of May 11 left the city somewhat disappointed at the treatment accorded them by the association but had some assurance that action would be taken to prevent further discrimination as was forced upon them while here.

It was the fifty-eighth annual conference of the association. The colored librarians attending represented North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, West Virginia and Virginia. Segregation was practiced throughout the convention and in some meetings Negro delegates were provoked to the point that they walked out of the meeting.

Several months ago a circular letter was sent to over 200 Negro librarians. In this letter conditions under which race members were invited to attend the conference were clearly stated. They were as follows: "The American Library Association has the promise of the John Marshall and Jefferson Hotels that Negro delegates to the conference may use the same entrance as the white delegates and will be received and housed in the same manner during the conference meetings. This does not mean that Negro delegates may obtain rooms and meals at these hotels, as this is forbidden by Virginia laws. All delegates will use the main entrance to the Mosque auditorium where the general session will be held. Those meetings which are a part of breakfasts, lunch, or dinners are not open to Negroes, who may, however, attend sessions which are followed by meals providing they do not participate in the meals."

NEGRO DELEGATES SEGREGATED

Another provision of the invitation was contained in the following statement outlining the policy of segregation of the committee: "Provisions will be made to seat Negroes in the front right hand section of the main floor of the auditorium during the general session. This same section is reserved for them at the large group meeting and round tables at the hotel." It was reliably reported to the Guide that the persons in charge of the conference circulated the information quoted above and enforced the regulations.

It was stated that the colored delegation were governed fairly well by the rules, but in a few cases when some of the delegates were trying to decide where to sit, they were shown copies of the rules of segregation and asked to govern themselves accordingly.

Wallace Van Jackson, librarian at Virginia Union University, who was host to the Negro librarians, had sent two letters to the colored librarians reminding them of the segregation policy. The second letter sent read in part: "I do not intend to encourage those to come to Richmond who do not wish to do so under the conditions outlined in the previous letter. I am against segregation and will attend only those meetnigs which accept me as other members of the A. L. A. are accepted. Virginia Union is not encouraging any Negroes to be segregated."

WHITES FILE PROTEST

The attitude of the committee making arrangements for the conference was known before the delegates came to Richmond, and many delegates both white and colored, came determined to protest for equal privileges for all librarians who are members of the association. The pre-conference number of the Wilson Bulletin published in May contained a long article under the title, "The Spectre At Richmond."

The writer of the article took the American Library Association to task for convening in a city where Negro Librarians would be segregated throughout the conference. The writer did not excuse the segregation because the officials said they were "merely conforming with the laws in Virginia." He reminded them that "there is a higher law and that there are forty-eight states in the Union."

In a signed article in the Library Journal for May, the writer called attention of librarians to the fact that there have been meetings in the south where the two races met on equal basis and ate together. He also pointed out that "to exclude Negroes from participating in the conference, is to deny them an opportunity to which they are entitled and it will deprive us of acquaintances we too should have, to say nothing of the principle of fairness we all value."

Throughout the week of the conference white librarians expressed their dissatisfaction at the provisions for Negroes. It was reported that, in many cases, white librarians visited friends in the city and registered protests. The delegations from two large nothern cities voiced their protests through their representative who has an important position in the library association.

This protest has been sent to the headquarters of the association. In addition to the objections raised by white librarians, Negro librarians are sending letters of protest to the incoming president of the association. In several cases, northern white librarians made copies of the letters that were sent to colored librarians informing them of the segregation policy of the conference. These letters, it was reported, were sent only to colored librarians.

Education - 1936
Libraries.

D.C.

New Library At Howard Is Assured

$800,000 Available Now For Its Erection

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The full amount appropriated for the construction of a $800,000 library building at Howard University, is now available to the institution, it was learned this week.

E. K. Burlew, administrative assistant and budget officer of the Department of the Interior, has just forwarded to President Mordecai Johnson the official Treasury Department warrant making the last appropriated sum available.

In his letter accompanying the warrant, Mr. Burlew stated that the $241,077 warrant enclosed transferred that sum recently allotted to Howard by the PWA for the library building. This amount, he explained, together with impounded funds released by the President on December 7, last, provides a total of $741,077, which is now available to complete the library project.

The $741,077 referred to in Mr. Burlew's letter is an addition to $58,923 of contracts outstanding, including the remainder of the amount for the architect's fee which is not yet fully spent.

WHY FUNDS IMPOUNDED

The original appropriation to Howard was impounded along with millions of other unspent allotments for PWA and similar projects, when it was uncertain that Congress would pass legislation making money available to complete the projects. The impounded funds were used to carry on relief activities in the meantime. The President released the Howard item along with others, after necessary funds became available.

The now released impounded amount was $500,000. The just received warrant makes the gross sum in the appropriation $558,923.01, including outstanding contracts of $48,581.90 on which $29,411 in actual payments have been made. The $241,077 warrant thus restores the original $800,000 appropriation.

TO SEEK BIDS

Howard plans to ask for bids within a few days. Plans were originally drawn for the building by Albert I. Cassell, and accepted by the trustees and the government in October, 1934. They represent a building to cost $926,000. He believes the building can now be erected for about 15 per cent less.

If this proves to be the case the university will probably avail itself of the present plans, in order to expedite construction. Preparation of new plans would require additional expense and loss of time.

The trustees, particularly those on the board's building committee, and President Johnson are conferring on these phases of the matter at present. It is understood that the plans can be ready to be out to bid within thirty days. If the bids are such that the present plans can be used under the sum available, new architect's plans would not be ordered, it is understood.

Howard University Gets $300,000 More For New Library

Journal and Guide Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Work on the new Howard University library is expected to be pushed rapidly to completion, with the announcement this week that President Roosevelt had affixed his signature to the order awaiting an additional $300,000 sum to the $800,000 PWA grant.

The additional money was sought by President Mordecai Johnson, after the lowest bid submitted on the building as designed by Architect Albert I. Cassell was slightly more than $1,000,000. The original federal grant was $800,000.

Rather than go to the expense of having a complete new set of plans drawn, President Johnson decided to request an additional grant from the government. President Roosevelt's action this week put an approval to this request.

Education–1936
Libraries.

Mississippi.

RACE LIBRARIANS OF MISSISSIPPI TO HOLD BIG CONFAB

Negroes

4-18-36

JACKSON, Miss., April 17.—The Mississippi Conference of Negro Librarians will hold its second annual meeting at the Lanier high school here Friday, April 24. The sessions are open to principals, other citizens who are interested in supervisors, teacher-librarians, and the development of library service for the Race.

A. M. Strange will deliver the principal address, "Library Service From the Principal's Viewpoint." Important features of the program are an address by P. H. Easom state supervisor of Negro schools, and a demonstration, "The Routine Processes Involved in the Organization of a School Library." The latter will be conducted by several librarians.

The conference had its birth last April at the suggestion of R. Stutts-Lyells, librarian of Alcorn A. and M. College, who is president of the organization. Other officers are Z. Coleman, Tougaloo college, vice president; C. White, Okolona, treasurer; G. Brown, Laurel, secretary, and M. Harris, Clarksdale, acting vice preisdent.

Education—1936

North Carolina

Libraries.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
April 4, 1936

Negroes Open Meeting Here

State Librarians Hear Address by Arthur Schomburg of N. Y.

With approximately 50 in attendance, the third annual conference of Negro state librarians opened yesterday at Winston-Salem Teachers College with a series of conferences and heard an address last night by Arthur A. Schomburg, superintendent of the 135th street branch of the Public Library, New York city.

Mollie Houston Lee, librarian at the Richard B. Harrison Library at Raleigh, is president of the conference and presided over the roundtable discussion held yesterday afternoon. She will preside again this morning at the 9 o'clock session and at the business meeting to be held at 2:30 o'clock when officers will be elected. The two-day session will end tonight at 7 o'clock with a banquet at the Winston-Salem Teachers College.

Schomburg was guest speaker at a banquet last night held at the Teachers College and discussed "Cradle Books of Negro Literature." His message was confined chiefly to the lives and works of four Negro writers; Juan Latino, a Negro Spaniard, who received the title Latino because of his proficiency in mastering the Latin language; J. Capitain, W. Anthony Amo and Francis Williams, the latter a native of Jamaica, who was educated at Cambridge University.

A widely-known collector of Negro literature, Schomburg said in conclusion, "We are expecting these institutions of learning today to bring to the surface some Negro poets whose brows God will stroke so that they may answer the problems confronting their race today."

Schomburg will speak at noon today on the subject, "The Great Negro Painters of Europe."

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Dr. Ro
tus of Tuskegee Institute and succe
ton, will lecture at A. and T. Co
o'clock and Monday evening at 8:1
Prof. Warner Lawson directed
the ensemble singing, and Mrs.
Julia Young Sessoms and Jasper
Bridges were at the piano.
Dr. Newbold spoke of the pro-
city, the library is managed by
Mrs. Mollie Houston Lee of Col-
umbus, Ohio.

New Bern, N. C. Sun Journal
July 6, 1936

COLORED LIBRARY TO GET AID OF KIWANIS

For the benefit of the local colored library, which has been recently started at West street school, the Kiwanis club will on July 16 sponsor at the Masonic theater the feature film, "Harmony Lane," which is a dramatized rendition of the life and songs of Stephen Foster. Plantation music by colored singers, under direction of Rev. R. I. Johnson, negro Episcopal minister, will supplement the program.

Announcement was made Monday by Kiwanis officials that they wish volunteers to offer to aid them in selling tickets for this performance. A ticket will be given free to anyone selling ten. No advance in regular theater admission price will be made. The picture is described as one of the best ever shown on the movie screen.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
November 11, 1936

HARRISON LIBRARY TO HAVE BIRTHDAY

Negro Institution Celebrates One-Year Mark With Record of Growth

Richard B. Harrison Public Library, devoted to Wake County's Negro citizens, will celebrate its first anniversary tomorrow with a tripled daily circulation and number of books as compared with the first month of its existence.

"Birthday" presents will be given out to visitors Thursday, said Mollie H. Lee, librarian, who hopes also the library may get some in return. "Almost any kind" of books will be a welcome gift to the young library, she said.

Known as a model library for neatness and management, the Richard B. Harrison Public Library was founded through the efforts of Raleigh Negro citizens and interest of Mayor George A. Iseley and other white citizens.

Mayor Iseley is chairman of the library board, which acts as its trustee. The library is maintained by city and county funds.

Growth of Library.

When visitors enter the library on its anniversary, they will see a chart on the wall explaining:

That the number of books in the library has increased during the year from 900 to 2,641;

That the number of borrowers has risen from 150 to 2,500;

That the average daily circulation has risen from 30 to 100 books.

The library, named after the late Negro actor who played for thousands of audiences as "De Lawd" in "The Green Pastures," is free to any Negro citizen of Raleigh or Wake County. The librarian is a graduate of Howard University, and received her degree as bachelor of library science from Columbia University. She is past president of the Negro Library Association of North Carolina.

The library is conducting numerous projects for the education of Wake County Negroes. Boys' and girls' book clubs, an adult book club, story-telling for children, and vacation reading clubs are among its activities.

Puppet Show Planned.

One of the most ambitious projects yet planned will be undertaken in January when puppets, constructed with WPA aid, will be taken on tour of the county to illustrate little dramas for children. Puppets are being made to represent Mother Goose characters and other figures familiar to children.

Neat in appearance, the library, which is situated at 135 E. Hargett Street, was furnished a year ago with pieces made by Eugene Logan, former manual training instructor at Shaw University, and by Wilson Inborden, manual training instructor at Washington High School.

Members of the library board, in addition to Mayor Iseley, are Julia Delaney, Dr. L. E. McCauley, and the Rev. O. S. Bullock, pastor of the First (Negro) Baptist Church.

RALEIGH BRANCH LIBRARY IS ONE YEAR OLD

Journal and Guide 11-14-36 Norfolk, Va.



Greensboro, N. C., News
December 11, 1936

NEGRO LIBRARY OPENS IN REIDSVILLE SUNDAY

M. O. Sebastian, of Greensboro, Will Be Chief Speaker At Dedication.

Greensboro Daily News Bureau
120½ Scales St. Telephone 714

Reidsville, Dec. 10.—Reidsville's first public library for negroes, a national youth administration project which has attracted great attention in this section, will have its formal opening and dedication next Sunday afternoon, Lollie Archer, supervisor of the negro division of NYA in the fifth district, announced today.

The library is called simply "the community library" at present, but it has been suggested that the name might be changed to serve as a memorial to some personage, not yet announced.

M. O. Sebastian, Greensboro librarian and specialist in the field, will appear as chief speaker at the dedication ceremonies here Sunday.

Singers from the Brown Summit negro school and the Lucky Strike Glee club, local group of negro choralers, will provide music for the occasion.

The library is located in the basement of St. Paul's Methodist church, on Williams street.

NEGRO LIBRARY HERE HAS FIRST BIRTHDAY



Here is the interior of the Richard B. Harrison Public Library, one of the neatest and most modern Negro free libraries in North Carolina. Opened just a year ago tomorrow, it has grown progressively to meet the needs of Raleigh Negroes. "But we could still use gifts of books from any Raleigh people who'd be so good as to give us some as birthday presents," declared Mollie H. Lee, librarian, who is sitting at her desk to the left in the picture.

Greensboro, N. C., News
November 19, 1936

NEGRO LIBRARY HERE HAS HEALTHY GROWTH

Adult Readers Are Being Urged By the Librarian to Make Use of It.

OVER 7,000 VOLUMES

"This is national book week, and I should like to take this opportunity to urge the negro adult readers to use the library even more than they have in the past," declared M. O. Sebastian, librarian, of Carnegie negro library.

"We have books to satisfy all ages and all needs," she said in announcing a list of recent additions to the library.

Since October, 1924, when the library was founded over 7,000 volumes have been acquired through careful selection to give the library an outstanding place, and its tendency to grow marks it one of the chief contributions to the cultural life of the Greensboro negroes, according to local authorities.

Recently a children's hour has been inaugurated Saturday mornings for story-telling. Well known leaders of the state have participated in the leadership of this program which has an average attendance of 75, a capacity crowd.

Books which have just been added to the shelves at the Carnegie negro library are as follows:

Fiction—"Gone With the Wind" by Mitchell; "The Big Money" by Passos; "Heaven's My Destination" by Wilder; "Youth Can't Be Served" by Hoult; "Blackberry Winter" by Ash; "Here Today and Gone Tomorrow" by Broomfield; "Three Bags Full" by Brulingane; "Beauty and the Beast" by Rinehart; "The Girl in Golden Rags" by Chambers; "Ever the Wind Blows" by Merrick; "I'll Mourn You Later" by Whitcomb; "Summer Will Show" by Warner; "The Chinaberry Tree" by Fauset; "Olive Field" by Bates; and "The Autobiography of an Ex-Coloured Man" by Johnson.

Non-fiction—"Anthology of American Negro Literature" by Calverton; "Negro Americans—What Now?" by Johnson; "Who's Who in Colored America"; "Who's Who in America (1936-37)"; "How To Interview" by Bingham and Moore; "Surveying Your Community" by des Brunner; "Propaganda" by Bernay; "English Literature" by Garnett and Goss; "American Literature" by Shafer; "Leisure: A Suburban Study" by Lundberg; "How to Teach English" by Scott and others; "Research Methods and Teaching Problems" by Waples and Tyler; "The Return to Responsibility" by Sears; "Historical Introduction to Modern Psychology" by Murphy; "Reading Interests and Habits of Adults" by Gray and Monroe; "The Voice of England" by Osgood; "Plays of Negro Life" edited by Locke; "The Correct Thing" by Stevens; "Textbook of Psychiatry" by Henderson and Gillespie; "Races of Africa" by Seligman; "Biology of the Vertebrates" by Walter; "You Can Master Life" by Gilkey; "Books—Their Place In a Democracy" by Duffus; Keeping Mentally Fit" by Jastrow; "History of Science" by Dampier; "Prospecting for Heaven" by Embree; "The Meaning of a Liberal Education" by Martin.

North Carolina

Education – 1936
Libraries.

Lillington, N. C., News
November 19, 1936

Library With Actor's Name Serves Negroes Of Raleigh

A Canadian-born Negro, who went from a North Carolina Negro college where he was a teacher of dramatics to the leading role of a distinguished play, has been honored by having a Negro library in Raleigh established to his memory. The Negro, Richard B. Harrison, played the part of "de Lawd" in "The Green Pastures," one of the most famous plays ever produced. Harrison died of a heart attack about 18 months ago, after he had appeared in his usual stage role.

The library, made possible by contributions of the city of Raleigh, Wake county and the Negroes of the county, is a monument designed to render increasing service, as the years go by, to the people of Harrison's race.

The Richard B. Harrison Public Library has taken its place among the city's institutions. It was established Nov. 12, 1935, and during the 12 months it has been in operation its circulation has reached 8000. The number of books has grown to more than 2200, and 18 magazines and eight newspapers are available.

The cash nucleus with which this new public library, exclusively for Negroes, started amounted to $3,716.86, of which Raleigh appropriated $2,500. Wake county added $750, and local Negroes provided $466.86. They raised the money partly by giving a play and partly through private subscriptions solicited by them.

In charge of the library is Mrs. Mollie Huston Lee, who was graduated from Columbia University in 1934. Her husband is professor of biology at Shaw University, a Negro institution located here, and she was identified with that school before taking up her present work.

"There is more than the material side to look upon," she said. "Work of this nature has spiritual values which must be appraised in terms of lasting service."

"Just what led your people to adopt the name—the Richard B. Harrison Public Library?" she was asked.

Her reply was: "We gave careful consideration to many names before making the choice. We concluded that no better name could be chosen. The Negroes of North Carolina are proud of Richard B. Harrison; we are proud that he worked among us before achieving fame, and, above all, we appreciate the fact that he loved North Carolina devotedly."

It was recalled in this connection that when the negro actor visited North Carolina, not so long before he passed on, he was given an ovation in Greensboro, where he worked as a college professor and to which he said he intended returning some day. His friends and admirers there included many prominent white persons. One of the white civic clubs tendered him a public reception, where he made an address, excerpts from which were published in The Christian Science Monitor and in other prominent newspapers throughout the country.

The Raleigh library that is to perpetuate the memory of this distinguished Negro and interpret it in terms of service to the race whose religious virtues he sought to dramatize and bring before the world in such vivid fashion, has been accorded praise by Miss MarJorie Beal, director of the North Carolina State Library Commission. This new institution, she said, is measuring up to what a public library should be, in no uncertain terms. "The undertaking," she added, "is one that should commend itself to those who are interested in the cultural side of life, regardless of race."

Mrs. Lee, the librarian, said that she was particularly impressed by the manner in which the young Negroes of Raleigh are manifesting their interest in the library. "We are making a special effort to reach young children," she said, "through the formation of reading clubs, which have already proved quite successful. We also have the story hour. This feature is proving well worthwhile."

She said that the library patrons were interested in all classes of reading matter, especially fiction and literature by and about the Negro. "Do you think those who work in homes as maids and cooks are influenced by what their employers read?" she was asked. "Not at all," she replied; "I think they choose their own reading matter, following the same instincts that other people follow. The craving for wholesome and interesting reading is not a matter of race. But the relations between the races could be much improved if people—members of both—would fill their minds with good literature. Good reading always helps. The brain that is concerned with the best in life has little room for controversial matters."

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
December 1, 1936

NEGRO NEWS

—BY MAUDE M. JEFFERS—

Negro Library Is Established At High School

Recently there has been organized a library at the Highland high school for the negroes of Gastonia. For a number of years there has been much comment on the fact that there was no library for the negroes and no place for them to spend their leisure time. It is hoped that the library will act as a stimulus to better reading habits. Reading is educational as well as entertaining and should become a daily habit to everyone.

The books which are found in the library have been carefully selected though they are few in number. Some of the novels are Montgomery's "Anne of Green Gables," Porter's "A Girl of the Limberlost," Tooley's "Life of Florence Nightingale," Alcott's "Eight Cousins," "Ben Hur," by Wallace, "North of 36," by Hough, and "Kidnaped," by Stevenson. Then there is a group of reference books and stories for children. Any individual who is desirous of donating or lending any books please see Miss Nettie Jones who is in charge of the library.

The First Baptist church was honored by having as its guest speaker Rev. Bolivar Davis at the worship service Sunday night. Rev. Mr. Davis is from Atlanta, Ga., and is widely known as a great evangelist. He beautifully illustrated the text, "My yoke is easy and my burden is light." He brought out the fact that individuals feel that it is hard to live a Christian life, but that is not true. Those who are real Christians live a beautiful life because God mades the burden lighter.

Rev. Mr. Davis is a skilled orthopedist and is the only negro south of the Mason and Dixon line who is a graduate from a school of orthopedics. His main work consists of correcting deformities of the feet. Anyone who is desirous of relief from foot worry is asked to see Mr. Davis at the home of Rev. J. D. Battle on Page avenue. Examinations will be free.

Prayer Meeting

Prayer meeting will be held Thursday night at the First Baptist church at 8 o'clock. Board meeting will be held Tuesday night at the First Baptist church at 8 o'clock. All members are asked to be present.

Church meeting will be held Friday night at the First Baptist church at 8 o'clock. The Rev. J. F. Walker is pastor.

Youth Council

For the past three years, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been a dominating force in the community. This organization has inspired the negro youth of Gastonia to organize a Youth Council under its direction. A fine group of young people responded to the call and have organized themselves for the purpose of carrying out the objectives of the council.

The officers who were elected are Miss Nettie M. Jones president, Mr. Lloyd H. Jones vice-president, Miss Thelma Hope secretary, Miss Frances L. Blumfield assistant secretary, and Mr. W. Max Wells treasurer. A request comes from the council which asks all who have begun work to make this council what it should be. Anyone desirous of joining must be between the ages of 16 and 25. The meeting place will be at Elder's Funeral Home on North Marietta street. The meetings will be held twice a month on the first and last Monday in each month, and will promptly at 7 p. m.

Reidsville, N. C. Review
November 20, 1936

NEGRO LIBRARY TO OPEN HERE

Formal opening of the "Community Library," an NYA project for the negro population of Reidsville, will be held Monday night, Nov. 23 at 7:30 o'clock. The library is located in St. Paul M. E. church on the corner of William and Scales street.

The negro library, under the supervision of the NYA, is sponsored by the Home Beautiful club and a library committee. A number of donations have been made here and in Greensboro by churches, libraries and individuals. Competent library workers will be in charge of the project.

At a meeting this week of persons interested in the project, William S. Mason, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, made an inspiring talk on the value of a library to a community. Miss Frances Brisendine, district supervisor of the NYA, was also present at the meeting and endorsed the library movement, expressing her appreciation of the interest shown and the support given the local supervisors, Miss Miriam Tatem, and Lollie Archer, in their work. Plans are also underway for similar work in other sections of the county.

Members of the Home Beautiful club were also present and J. A. McRae, principal of Washington high school, as well as Dr. Clark, president of the local Civic club, expressed their approval of the library project and promised their support.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
December 15, 1936

Negro Library Is Formally Opened

Greensboro Record News Bureau
120½ Scales St., Room 18, Telephone 714

REIDSVILLE, Dec. 15.—Mrs. M. O. Sebastian, of Greensboro, in charge of the Carnegie library of that city and widely known as a library authority, appeared as chief speaker at the formal opening Sunday afternoon of Reidsville's first public library for negroes.

The library, now operating under the title, "community library" is a national youth administration project, and is located in basement quarters of St. Paul's Methodist church, on Williams and South Scales street here. Opening ceremonies were held in the main auditorium of the church with 300 or more persons, including a number of prominent white citizens, present. E. M. Townes, Jr., local negro civic leader, presided.

Greensboro, N. C., News
December 15, 1936

NEGRO LIBRARY OPENS DOORS IN REIDSVILLE

Appropriate Ceremonies Held At Dedication of Institution Sunday Afternoon.

Greensboro Daily News Bureau
120½ Scales St. Telephone 714

Reidsville, Dec. 14.—Reidsville public library for negroes was formally opened yesterday afternoon at ceremonies conducted in the auditorium of St. Paul's Methodist church, in the basement of which the library is located.

Martha O. Sebastian, of Greensboro, was principal speaker of the occasion. She was introduced by Prof. J. A. McRae, city negro school head. E. M. Townes, Jr., secretary of the Citizens Community club, was in charge of the ceremonies.

Lollie Archer, supervisor of the negro division of the fifth district, national youth administration, told how the library came to be. The NYA originated and sponsored the library, now only a few weeks old, as a local project.

Special music included William Hobson, negro soloist and director of the Lucky Strike Glee club here, and Portia Jenkins, pianist.

Representatives of the district office in Greensboro were in attendance.

Education - 1936

South Carolina

Libraries.

Columbia, S. C. State
May 31, 1936

BEAUFORT HOST TO LIBRARIANS

Columbians Take Part in Two-Day Program of State Association.

Beaufort, May 30.—The 15th annual convention of the South Carolina Library association closed a two-day session with a book luncheon at the home of Mrs. Henry Chase today.

The meeting opened Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Community club with an address of welcome by E. E. Lengnick, secretary of the board of trustees of the Beaufort Township library. Miss Anny T. Taber of the Greenville Public library responded. This was followed by reports on the WPA library project and a survey of Negro library work in South Carolina by Miss Agnes Crawford of the Richland Public library. School libraries in South Carolina were discussed by John G. Kelly, state high school supervisor. A visit to Penn school on St. Helena island was made later in the afternoon. The principal speaker of the evening was Dr. George Sherrill of Clemson college, whose subject was "County government." An interesting feature of the evening's program was an illustrated lecture on "South Carolina Gardens" by Mrs. Bayard Wootten. This was followed by an informal reception.

The junior librarians section met in the morning with Miss Edna Louise Lent of the University of South Carolina library in charge. This was followed by the final session of the Library association. Mrs. Lucy Hampton Bostick of the Richland County Public library gave an analysis of "County Library Service in the South."

Willard C. Jones of Presbyterian college was elected president of the association for the coming year; Miss Azile Wofford of Greenville, vice president; Miss Elizabeth L. Porcher of Charleston, secretary, and Thomas Reed of Sumter, treasurer. Miss Annie Porter of Greenville, retiring vice president of the association, presided at the luncheon.

BRANCH LIBRARY SECURED

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 19—(By ANP)—Colored citizens of Columbia will soon have available an adequate branch library, it became known last week when the Richdand County Public library board of directors announced they had taken possession of the old Waverly Methodist Church and would renovate it immediately.

This new library, to be known as "Waverly Branch," will replace the cramped Negro branch now occupying a room of the Negro Y. W. C. A. The institution has outgrown the available space and larger quarters are essential to carry on the work. The 3,000 volumes now available will be added to when the new branch is opened.

Education — 1936

Libraries.

Texas.

CITIZENS PLAN PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR TEXARKANA

Informer

Harriet Tubman Club Presents Project To Business League

2-20-36

TEXARKANA. — The Harriett Tubman Club met with the Business Men's League on its last meeting and placed before it the matter of securing a colored public library. The matter was brought by a committee composed of Mesdames B. F. Hudson, chairman and spokesman, G. F. Flournoy, Frank Deloney, B. B. Simpson, Claude Simpson, Leon Ross, Louis Russell, Misses Willie Moore, Mabel Moore, and Cleopatra Connor.

A committee from the League composed of G. R. Flournoy, Prof. Flewellen, and S. H. Hennington was appointed to work with the club.

Alabama

Education—1936

Money for.

Normal Schools Receive Funds

M. H. Killingsworth, chief clerk and auditor of the State Department of Education, announced yesterday the forwarding by the department to the Teachers Colleges, Normal Schools, the Alabama School of Trades and Industries, and Tuskegee Institute—of their respective maintenance allotments for the second quarter of the present fiscal year, based on the proration of appropriations provided for in the State budget for 1935-1936.

The Teachers Colleges, at Troy, Livingston, Jacksonville, Florence, and Montgomery, received $4,460.06 each. The $67,500 annual appropriation for each of these colleges is reduced in the budget to $17,840.25 each, it was stated. The Daphne State Normal School received $660.75; its maintenance appropriation of $10,000 was cut to $2,643. Amount of the maintenance allotment of the Negro A. and M. Institute, at Normal, Ala., was $1,156.31; its appropriation of $17,500 was reduced to $4,625.25.

Allotment of the Alabama School of Trades and Industries, at Gadsden, was $2,312.06; its appropriation of $35,000 has been reduced through proration to $9,250.50. The allotment of Tuskegee Institute was $329.77; its appropriation of $5,000 has been reduced to the available amount under the budget of $1,321.50.

Education—1936
Money for.

Dc.

Negroes Get A Third Of Public School Budget

Journal and Guide

Estimates For D. C. Schools Submitted To U. S. Congress

1-14-36

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Colored schools of the District of Columbia are allotted 32.5 per cent of the total estimates for buildings and grounds for public schools in the budget for the District of Columbia submitted to Congress, Monday, January 6.

Norfolk,

Estimates for a construction and land purchase program for the program for the schools total $1,049,500, of which a total of 341,000 is allotted to the colored division.

The 1937 program consists of the following: Grimke School addition, 8 rooms and an asembly-gymnasium, $175,000; Young School addition, 8 rooms and a gymnasium, $140,000; and John F. Cooke School, purchase of additional land, $26,000.

The estimates also carry items for furnishing and equipping buildings and additions as follows: Armstrong High School gymnasium, $3,000; Randall Junior High School addition, $10,000 and an 8-room building on the old John F. Cook site, $9,000.

The estimates also provide $1,000 for the purchase of a grand piano for the Armstrong High School auditorium; $18,000 for completing the purchase of furniture and equipment for the Cardozo High School; and -20,000 for the necessary reequipping, including repair and refinishing of suitable existing equipment, of the Shaw Junior High School.

For maintenance and instruction of colored deafmutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia, in Maryland, under a contract to be entered into by the Commissioners, the estimates provide $5,000.

With respect to the estimates for the Board of Public Welfare, the Budget Bureau reported that an increase of $40,000 for the National Training School for Boys was due to the large increase in the number of commitments by the Juvenile Court to that institution instead of the Industrial Home School for Colored Children.

The Industrial Home School for Colored Children has an increase of $2,750 for repairs and improvements and the procurement of a station wagon.

The estimates carry a total of $67,220 for the Industrial Home School for Colored Children. Of that sum a total of $36,470 is for salaries, $25,500 is for maintenance, $4,500 for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, and $750 for the purchase of a station wagon.

District of Columbia estimates also carry a total of $229,680 for the office of the Recorder of Deeds, the same amount as the appropriation for the current year. Of that sum, $104,580 is for salaries, $12,500 for miscellaneous expenses, and $12,600 for rent.

$234,000 Alloted For Project On Education

Under Dr. A. J. Caliver

Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Five projects for the advancement of education in the United States, financed through emergency relief funds, to give employment to more than 3,400 unemployed "white collar" workers were announced Monday by the office of Education of the Department of the Interior which has been designated to carry out the emergency education projects.

Commissioner of Education J. W. Studebaker will direct the work practically all of which will be carried forward under the management of state and local education officials, the Office of Education coordinating the enterprises.

One of the projects will be for the study of opportunities for vocational education and guidance for Negroes which will be undertaken in 34 states in approximately 150 communities. It is expected that this study will yield important facts which may be used as a basis for improvements in standards of education for Negroes. $234,000 has been authorized for the project which will be under the immediate direction of Dr. Ambrose Caliver specialist in the education of Negroes in the U. S. Office of Education.

Assistant Commissioner of Education Bess Goody Koontz will give general supervision to the Negro survey project among the others.

Howard Gets $675,000 Fund From Congress

Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The House last Friday passed the Interior Department appropriation bill carrying $290,000 for the temporary government of the Virgin Islands, $575,000 for Howard University, and $313,000 for Freedmen's Hospital.

Interior Dept. Raises Howard Appropriation

Journal and Guide

Budget Bureau Bans Adjustment Of Faculty Rank

2-8-36

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The current Interior Department appropriation bill carries an appropriation of $675,000 for Howard University.

Norfolk, Va.

This sum is $10,000 more than the 1936 appropriation. The increase is provided for the operation and maintenance of new buildings. The bill was reported to the House January 27.

Of the amount recommended $450,000 is for the payment of salaries and $225,000 for general expenses.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the university, disclosed to the subcommittee of the House appropriations committee in charge of the Interior Department supply bill, that the university had received $2,110,000 from the Public Works Administration for the construction of four new buildings and had increased its land resources from private funds by $1,130,282.

The buildings for which WPA grants were made were: A new educational classroom building, $461,000, which has been completed; a new chemistry building, which is to be ready for occupancy in February, $626,300; the new heat, light and power plant, which is completed, $528,077, and the Library building, $400,000, with an authorization for an additional $40,000.

Dr. Johnson also revealed that the Budget Bureau had refused his request for $37,000 to correct a deficiency in the professorial rank.

"We wanted to replace some of the men in the lower rank with matured men in the professorial rank," he said.

FACULTY MATTERS

"We have been trying not only to employ a faculty but to make a faculty, with the help of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the General Education Board," he explained.

"We have made allowances of sabbatical leave and secured scholarships to give training to about ninety-odd teachers, in order to build up their efficiency, so that when we get this institution to a state of maturity we shall have not only a good faculty but we shall have a community of Negro scholars of high caliber that cannot be duplicated anywhere in the world.

"What we would say here is that we are trying to build it up from below. We have solved most of our problems in the lower ranks and we are now ready to tackle the problem which is most important, the problem of the professorial rank."

LOW SALARY SCALE

Dr. Johnson also disclosed that the university will lose a member of its faculty to a school in the South because of low salary. He said the university had given two years' leave of absence to this man to further prepare himself.

He did not divulge his name because he did not want to "embarrass him by putting his name on the record." He described him, however, as "a very able man, who has been in our service a long time."

Rockefeller Gives $100,000 to Howard

Afro-American 3-28-36

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— The Rockefeller Foundation has announced a grant of $100,000 to Howard University to be used in the departments of medicine and surgery over the next five-year period.

CONTRIBUTION OF $100,000 TO HOWARD U.

Call

Rockefeller Gift to Be Used For Development of Medical School

3-20-36

WASHINGTON. — Howard university has received a gift of $100,000 from the Rockefeller foundation of New York for the development of the departments of medicine and surgery of the school of medicine over a period of five years.

Kansas City

The announcement of the gift was made at the close of the twelfth annual Charter Day dinner in Sojourner Truth hall Monday, March 2.

The dinner was sponsored by the Howard university alumni association of Washington.

Sojourner Truth hall was filled to capacity, nearly 300 guests being present. Mrs. Edna W. Payton was mistress of ceremonies. Miss Annie Duncan spoke for the alumni of the university and William H. Hastie for the faculties.

Dr. W. S. Nelson Guest Speaker

The guest speaker was Dr. W. Stuart Nelson, president of Shaw university at Raleigh, N. C. Remarks were also made by President Mordecai W. Johnson and Dr. Walter G. Crump, New York, trustee.

Music was furnished by the Howard university symphony orchestra under the direction of Louia Vaughn Jones, conductor.

The guests of honor were Dr. George H. Richardson, normal, 1871; law, 1876; medicine, 1890; and Dr. Garnett C. Wilkinson, law, 1909.

Urges Cooperation

Dr. Nelson emphasized the necessity of fraternal cooperation among the alumni of the university. He spoke of the splendid work that has been performed by the Negro church and of its potentiality for good economically,

morally and even politically. He cited many instances of great advances made by churchmen in helping individual persons and in helping to raise the cultural and economic life of the race as a whole. He declared that in an intensively competitive society such as our great preparation and training are necessary.

He contended that a college education is a practical essential that every young man and woman should undertake to secure. He closed his address with an appeal for cooperation among members of the Alumni and the race as a group. He emphasized the fact that the true application of Christianity would go a long way toward solving the perplexing problems which face the Negro people.

$31,000 More For Howard U.

PWA Grants Sum for Two Important Projects

WASHINGTON.— Howard University has just received permission from the Public Works Administration to use $31,000 out of a balance of $51,232 held in reserve from reconditioning and repairs account for two urgent important projects. No new grant of funds is involved as the permission merely sanctions a program previously approved.

The sum of $15,000 will be used for alternations and improvements of the Dentistry and Pharmacy building on the campus. The remaining $16,000 is for constructing two transformer valuts and the installation of high-tension cables connecting them with the university's new power house.

The university has received a total of $3,060,888 under PWA allotments—this amount being allotted for a class room building now in use. the total cost of which was $461,200; a chemistry building which has been completed, and which will probably be dedicated before the end of the present school year, costing $626,300; a heat, light and power plant now nearing completion, to cost $549,077; a library building to cost for construction and equipment, $2800,000; two boys dormitories to cost, fully equipped, $525,000, and an allotment for reconditioning and repairs amounting to $98,811.

These allotments proved opportunity for the university to put underway one of the largest building programs in its history and make various repairs to old structures greatly needing reconditioning.

FDR And Ickes To Dedicate New Structure

Chemistry Building At Howard Built At Cost of $626,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes will take part in ceremonies October 26 dedicating the new $626,000 chemistry building erected by the Public Works Administration for Howard University.

With the university's student body of 2,000 in attendance, the President and Secretary Ickes will speak in a program commencing at 4:30 p. m. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the university, and Jesse E. Moorland, chairman of the executive committee of the school's board of trustees, will also speak.

One of three campus structures for which PWA has made allotments, the new chemistry building was planned six years ago. However, the handsome Georgian structure was not started until plans had been revised three times following study of the leading university laboratories in this country and approved by many of the country's leading chemsits.

Necessary to the continued expansion of the university, the new building will accomodate 600 undergraduates and 50 graduate student. Five stories in height, it offers 34,000 square feet of floor area. The equipment represents the finest obtainable, and Dr. Johnson and his aides believe it is excelled by that of no other university in the country.

R. O. T. C. GUARD OF HONOR

The President and his party will be met by the university's R. O. T. C. corps—270 strong—who will serve as a guard of honor and as ushers. The university's famous glee club will open and conclude the broadcast. After the ceremonies, which will be held on the campus, the new building will be open for inspection.

Secretary Ickes has a dual interest in the new laboratory. Howard University which is the recipient of Federal aid, is administered by the Department of the Interior, and some of the most important advances in its history have occurred during Secretary Ickes" term.

As Administrator of Public Works, he approved allotments for new structures to permit Howard to handle its increasing number of enrollees. In addition to the new chemistry building, PWA has granted $525,000 for the construction of new dormitories for male students, and $550,000 for a new power and heating plant.

From an enrollment of 94 students in the first term after its foundation in 1867, Howard University has become the world's most important educational center for Negroes. Its student body drawn from 41 states and 13 foreign countries, the university at its last commencement sent forth 245 graduates from its colleges and professional schools.

In all parts of the world nearly 10,000 Howard graduates work for the improvement of their fellows. They may be found as teachers in the schools, as physicians in the hospitals, as lawyers in the courts. The alumni includes in addition to these professional men and women, thousands of others who received their academic degrees at Howard and who today are in positions of leadership.

GRADUUATE SCHOOL GROWS

More than a fifth of Howard's present enrollment hold college degrees, and its graduate school is enjoying a steady growth. Nearly half of the university students—or 868 during the past academic year—are women. In addition to the graduate school, the colleges of liberal arts, medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, and the schools of law, engineering and architecture, music and religion, offer opportunities unsurpassed in other universities.

High scholarship standards are maintained at the university. Its schools of law and medicine are both rated as "Class A" schools. Of 426 applicants for admission to the professional schools, only 120 were accepted last year. Students who fail to make the academic grade are dismissed.

Maintained by Federal funds, students tuition fees, gifts and an endowment fund, Howard University is expanding under a long-term program worked out in collaboration with the Interior Department's office of education.

PRESIDENT TALKS AT NEGRO SCHOOL

New Buildings Put Up By PWA Funds Are Dedicated at Howard University

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt late today stood on the campus of Howard University, a Negro institution, and asserted the government had followed the policy "that among American citizens there should be no forgotten men and no forgotten races."

"It is a wise and truly American policy," he said. "We shall continue faithfully to observe it."

The president spoke in dedicating a new $626,000 chemistry building constructed with the aid of public works funds.

He traced the growth of the university, which is maintained with the help of federal appropriations, from its frist term in 1867 when it had 94 students down to the present time with its enrollment of almost 2,000.

He referred to the institution as a "real center of Negro culture in America."

Purpose of PWA Explained

He termed three new structures built for it by the federal government as part of a nation-wide program to "reduce unemployment" and to "ensure the normal maintenance and necessary expansion of educational facilities for youth even in a time of depression."

"Our purpose," he said, "was not only to provide work in all sections for all parts of the population, but to enable them all to share in the benefits to be obtained from these works so long as bricks and mortar shall endure.

"As far as it was humanly possible, the government has followed the policy that among American citizens there should be no forgotten men and no forgotten races."

Today, he said, "we dedicate this new chemistry building, this temple of science, to industrious and ambitious youth. May they come here and learn the lessons of science and carry the benefits of science to their fellow-men."

Only One Engagement

Mr. Roosevelt arranged only one engagement today—with three New York brokers. They were E. H. Simmons, former head of the New York Stock Exchange, E. A. Pierce and Duke Wellington.

While presidential aides said they thought the conference was another in a series of talks Mr. Roosevelt has been holding with business men, none of the three was willing to discuss the nature of the parley. Simmons dismissed it with a smiling assertion that it was a "social" meeting.

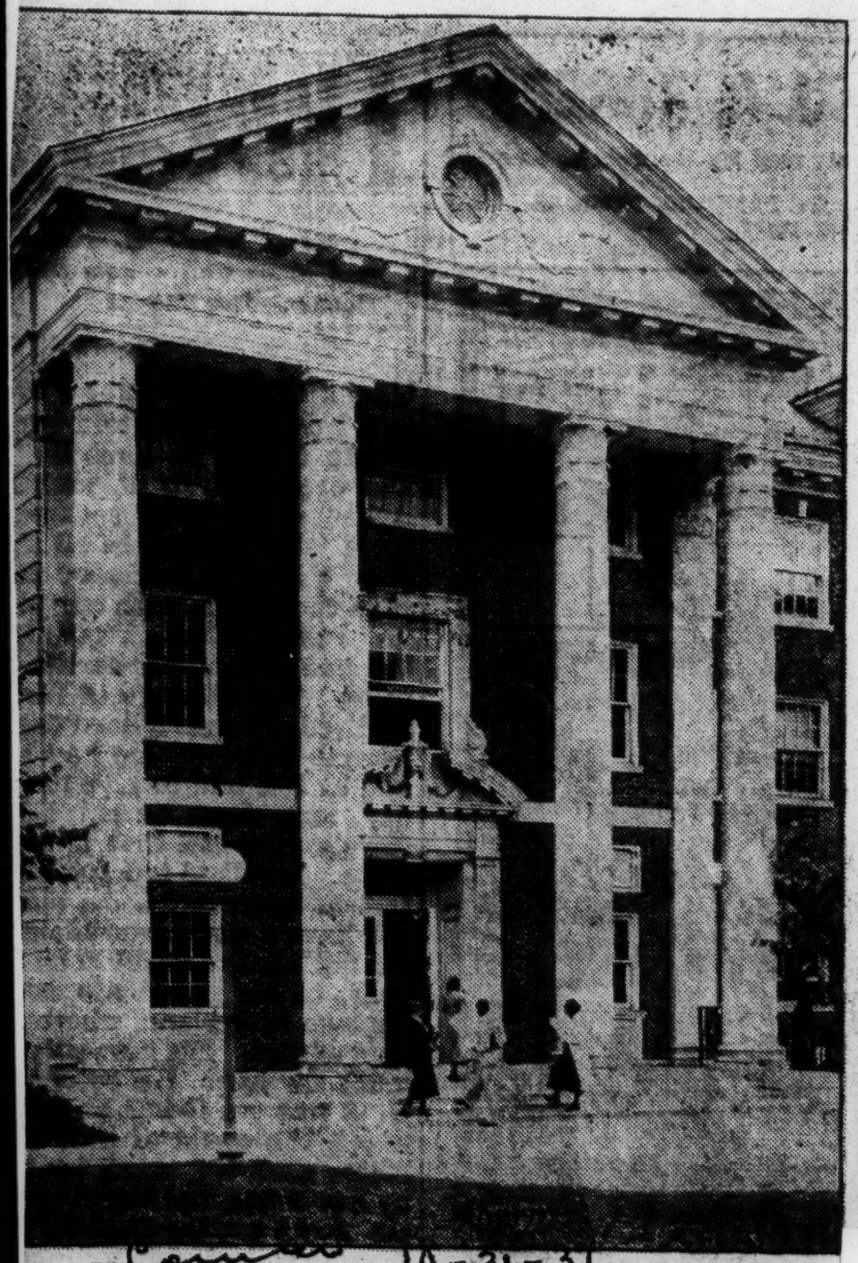
During the day the White House disclosed that on Sept. 17 the president had offered to the late Senator James Couzens, of Michigan, the chairmanship of the new federal maritime commission and that Couzens had replied he would discuss the matter with Mr. Roosevelt after the November balloting.

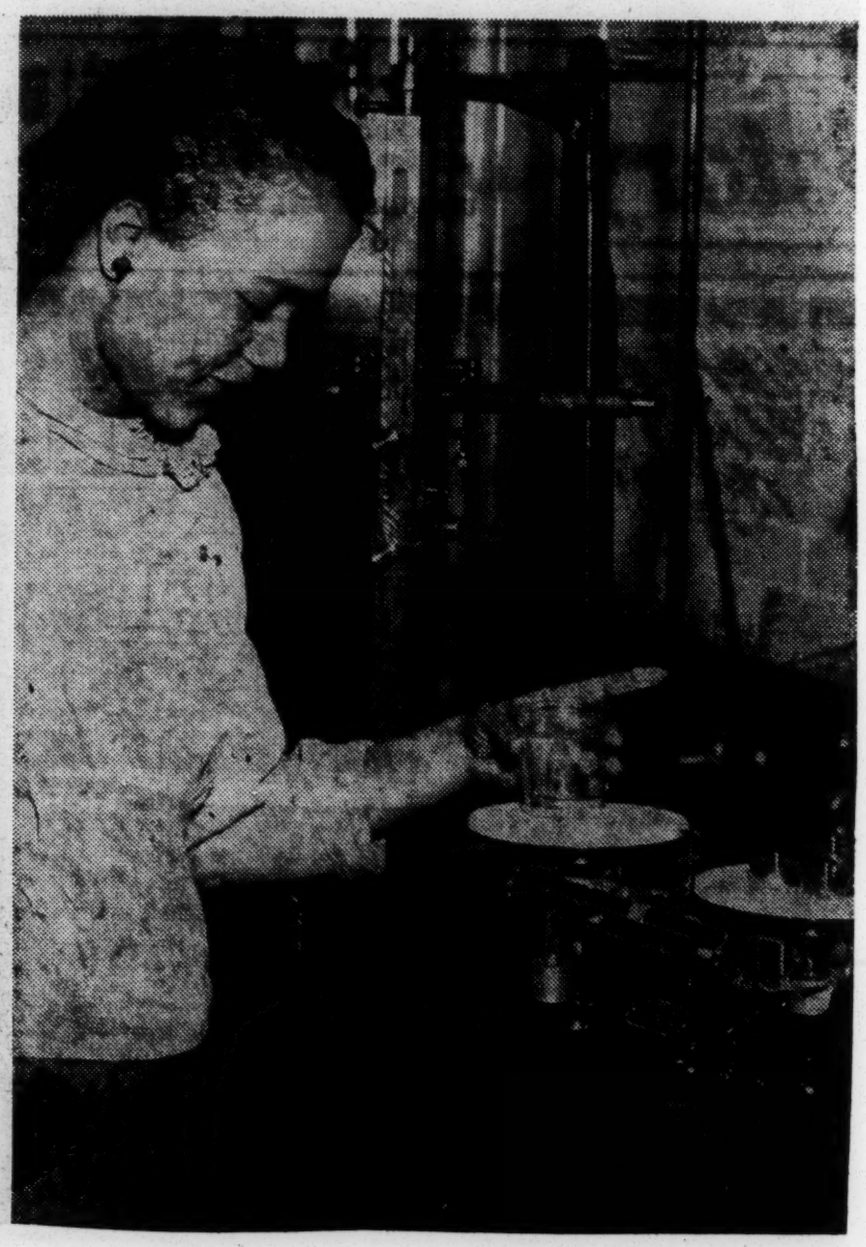
Couzens, who died last Thursday, was defeated in the Republican primary after announcing his support of the president.

D.C.

Education-1936
Money for.

$626,000 BUILDING DEDICATED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT





Howard University's new Chemistry Building, erected by the Public Works Administration, which was dedicated Monday by President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. Right, a co-ed at Howard tests the equipment in the new building.

Education – 1936

Money for.

Georgia.

University System Gets $175,000 In Equipment, Acreage and Cash

Chancellor Sanford, in Report to Board of Regents, Lists Many Gifts Made During Year to Georgia Educational Units.

Gifts to the University System of Georgia totaling approximately $175,000 in equipment, land and cash were announced yesterday by Chancellor S. V. Sanford in his report delivered to the board of regents at the August meeting.

The gifts run the gamut from a magnificent collection of books valued at $100,000, a large tract of land valued at $[illegible],000, on through technical equipment and varying sums of money.

Among the important cash donations was a gift of $5,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Eugene O. Batson, of Mississippi, establishing a memorial fund to be known as the Eugene O. Batson Jr. scholarship in honor of young Batson, who was a student at Georgia Tech when he was killed in an airplane accident early this year.

Thelargest gift, that of the books, is for the library at the State Teachers and Agricultural College at Forsyth and is from Miss Stella Centers, New York city public school official and former resident of Forsyth. Miss Centers expressed the hope she will be able to erect a library building as a memorial to her father on the school campus in the near future.

Gift for Equipment.

The Forsyth school also was the recipient of a gift of $3,300 in cash from the General Education Board of New York city. The money it was stipulated, is to be used for the purchase of equipment for the vocational, agricultural and home economics building.

An additional $1,000 in cash was presented the same school by the Julius Rosenwald fund for the purchase of books.

The addition of the needed X-ray equipment at the University of Georgia school of medicine will be made possible, the chancellor announced, by a gift of $1,500 from Mrs. J. William Clarke, a winter visitor to Augusta. The gift is one of many which have been made to the college and the hospital by Mrs. Clarke, the chancellor said. Last year she presented the institution with $18,000.

A gift of $1,385 was announced as having been presented by Mrs. Sara Hodge for the spiritual and social betterment of the negroes attending the Georgia State College at Savannah. The money will be used, it is believed, in conjunction with aid from the WPA for the erection of a community center in which will be housed the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

An additional gift to that institution of $200 was reported donated by Mrs. B. F. Bullard, of Savannah, for the improvement of facilities for the teaching of agriculture.

Contributions to Tech.

Equipment designed to advance the study of textile engineering has been presented to Georgia Tech by various manufacturing concerns throughout the nation during the summer, Chancellor Sanford announced. The value of the instruments was reported as $6,500.

One of the most important gifts presented the University of Georgia was a badly needed 1,980-acre tract of land donated by the Georgia Rural Rehabilitation Corporation of Fulton county.

Acquisition of the tract will make possible, the chancellor said, a broad and extensive agricultural program of a practical nature at the university. The property, which was acquired from the Whitehall Mills in Chatham county, lies on both sides of the main highway leading into Athens from Whitehall and Watkinsville. It adjoins the present agricultural farm.

Scholarships Established.

Twenty-five $100 farm scholarships in the University of Georgia School of Agriculture have been made possible, the chancellor announced, by a gift of $2,500 from a farmers' market in Atlanta. Seelction of students for the awards will be based, as requested by the donors, on need and accomplishments.

Another gift from the Julius Rosenwald Fund was for $10,000 to be used at the South Georgia State Teachers' College at Statesboro.

Officials of the fund declared, in making the presentation, that while the organization's emphasis would continue to be placed on education and improvement of the negro, they realize this cannot be done except under white leadership and as white schools set the pace.

"We are anxious, therefore," said the statement accompanying the gift, "that one or more white normal schools lead the way in the most effective type of education for rural education."

Education-1936

Money for

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ITEM

MAY 1 - 1936

For Xavier's Library

XAVIER UNIVERSITY'S appeal for funds to match a Rockefeller gift for a library brings out some facts about this institution for Negroes which will probably be news to many Orleanians. More than a million dollars has been spent for the land and buildings occupied by the University and its prep school. Operation of the two costs about $130,000 a year. Toward this investment and operating outlay Orleanians have not contributed a penny. Nor have been asked to do so.

Under such circumstances, Xavier's first request for local assistance in the 15 years of its service to the community and to Negro youth calls for response. The amount asked is modest in consideration of the University's achievements. Although it is the only Catholic university in the United States conducted solely for Negroes, 40 percent of its students are non-Catholic. That is an eloquent testimonial to disinterested service to education in the broadest sense.

The Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament have borne the burden of financing the University from its founding. The school needs a library building, estimated to cost $138,000. The General Education Board of the Rockefeller Educational Foundation will appropriate $53,000, on condition that others match it.

Georgia

Education-1936

Money for.

Payne Univ. Gets $5,000.00 In Will

Mrs. Mary Perry Anderson, Tuskegee, Ala., donated $5,000.00 worth of real estate to Greater PaPyne University through Dr. H. N. Newsome, Dean of Theology, last Saturday, Sept. 26th. Mrs. Anderson had the deeds to a large lot and a two-story brick house made to Payne Univ. This property is clear of debt and the executive board of the school met this week and sent Mrs Anderson a letter expressing much gratitude and wishing others would do likewise.

Negro Institution Reports Balance

ATLANTA, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Georgia State college for colored students at Savannah spent $23,864 for three new buildings and finished the fiscal year with a balance of $22,616, State Auditor Tom Wisdom reported to Governor Talmadge today.

The $23,864 spent by the college was supplemented by $59,327 from the Works Progress Administration for the erection of an industrial arts building, a physical education building and a dormitory.

The college received $30,500 from the board of regents, $33,952 from the federal Morrill-Nelson fund, and $28,005 from student fees and other sources.

Expenditures, in addition to the new buildings, included $53,410 for personal services, $15,689 for supplies and materials, and $3,489 for new equipment.

Education—1936
Money for.

North Carolina.

BENETT COLLEGE GETS $97000 FOR SCIENCE BUILDING

GREENSBORO, N. C. (ANP.)—Dr. David D. Jones, president of Bennett College, announced here Tuesday that through a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, of New York City, a science building will be erected on the college campus at a cost of $97,000. In addition to assuring the institution of an adequately and a modern equipped science building, the gift also rounds out the $500,000 which the college was seeking and will bring and additional $90,00 from the General Education Board that has already contributed a quarter millior dollars to that institution.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
March 18, 1936

WPA ALLOTS FUNDS TO NEGRO COLLEGE

Complete Athletic Field to Be Constructed for Durham Institution

Final allocation of $34,617 for the construction of an athletic field at the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham was announced yesterday by State WPA headquarters.

Work on this project has been under way for some time. When complete the field will have bleachers, track course, football gridiron and baseball diamond. The final appropriation provides work for 144 persons.

The women's athletic field at the Chapel Hill unit of the Greater University of North Carolina was allotted $1,928, with the sponsor contributing $1,120, for grading and surfacing. Fifteen persons will be employed.

Final allocation of $49.741.02 for improvement to the airport at Winston-Salem, work on which has already started, was also announced. The project employs 183 persons.

Other projects announced yesterday were:

Wrightsville Beach, oyster planting, $1,960 additional, eight persons.

Wilkes County, repair farm-to-market roads, $10,602, 76 persons (sponsor $125).

Ronda, Wilkes County, general road improvement, $419.30, 19 persons.

Beaufort, Carteret County, extending street front, $700, 24 persons.

Columbus County, malarial control, $2,500 additional, 13 persons.

Asheville, labor to produce stone for street repairing job, $8,226, 43 persons (sponsor $15,137).

Yancey County, community sanitation, $1,998.35, 21 persons (sponsor $3,750).

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
April 20, 1936

BEGIN CONSTRUCTION OF COLLEGE BUILDING

Greensboro, April 19.—(AP)—The initial excavation work for the construction of Henry Pfeiffer Science Hall, a modern new brick structure at Bennett College which will cost approximately $97,000, was performed with impressive exercises at the college here this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, of New York City, are making possible this new building by a gift which follows earlier benefactions of extensive character in the interest of the college. The first shovel of dirt on the site of the structure was removed today by Mrs. Pfeiffer.

Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, of New York City, noted author, widely known as the founder of Barnard College, was the principal speaker at the exercises. Mrs. W. H. C. Goode, of Sidney, Ohio, president of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church presided. Bennett is a college for Negro women.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
April 20, 1936

COLLEGE GIVEN NEW BUILDING

Impressive Exercises Inaugurate Work on $97,000 Hall at Bennett in Greensboro.

GREENSBORO, April 19.—(AP)—The initial excavation work for the construction of Henry Pfeiffer Science hall, a modern new brick structure at Bennett college which will cost $97,000, was performed with impressive exercises at the college here this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York City are making possible the new building by a gift which follows earlier benefactions of extensive character in the interest of the college. The first shovel of dirt on the site of the structure was removed today by Mrs. Pfeiffer.

Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer of New York City, noted author, widely known as the founder of Barnard college, was the principal speaker at the exercises. Mrs. W. H. C. Goode of Sidney, Ohio, president of the woman's missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, presided. Bennett is a college for negro women.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
April 18, 1936

LET CONTRACT FOR COLLEGE

Durham Firm to Lay Underground Heating Lines at Negro Institution.

Contract has been let to the Bagvell Plumbing and Heating Company, of Durham, for the underground piping in connection with the heating plant improvements at Winston-Salem Teacher's College. The bid of $21,831 was accepted by the trustees and approved by the PWA.

This completes the contracts for the improvements at the college. Sometime ago the contract was awarded for the new boilers and setting of the new and present boiler to J. L. Hamilton Company, of Charlotte, for $7,777, and for stokers amounting to $3,280 to Combustion Engineering Company, of Charlotte.

Work on the improvements are expected to start immediately, and will be pushed for completion, the majority of the work to be done after the present college term ends.

Education—1936

South Carolina

Money for.

Columbia, S. C. State
December 4, 1936

Budget Group Studies Requests of Next Year

Total of Applications $10,800,000 or About $2,380,000 Above Current Appropriations—Increases in Salaries Asked for State Employes.

Requests for appropriations totaling $10,813,199 for the support of state departments of government and educational, charitable and penal institutions during the fiscal year 1937-1938 were before the South Carolina budget commission yesterday.

The commission, closeted throughout the day, was going over the requests, in preparation for making recommendations to the general assembly, which meets in January.

Appropriations for the current year total $8,433,291, so that the requests for the next fiscal year top present appropriations by $2,379,908. The total of requests for the current year was $9,770,555.

The increases called for largely applied to salaries of employes, though there were items for permanent improvements and enlargement of various institutions.

Governor Johnston chairman of the commission, when asked if the commission had yet adopted any policy as to action on requests for increases in salaries for state employes, replied in the negative. The chairman said the commission was studying all requests submitted and was going over them carefully, keeping in mind always the anticipated revenue of the state. The governor has always insisted on a balanced budget and the other members of the commission are of like position on that score.

Study of Applications.

Preliminary study of the requests has so far engaged the commission. Before it actually begins the work of writing its recommendations for appropriations, all of which will be submitted to the general assembly, the commission will likely decide what to do with regard to requests for salary increases, in order to treat such requests in uniform manner.

Most of the departments asked for increases this year as compared with current appropriations. James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, requested that salaries of white teachers be raised from $75 per month, the current salary, to $85 with an increase of 10 per cent. for Negro teachers. Walter G. Query, chairman of the tax commission, also spoke a work in behalf of state employes, asking that salaries be raised. During the depression salaries were slashed considerably, and the plea has been to restore them in order that employes may meet the increased cost of living.

What disposition will be made of these requests was a matter of conjecture yesterday.

The commission recessed over the weekend yesterday and will resume its deliberations next week.

In addition to the governor, members are Senator S. Mortimer Ward of Georgetown, chairman of the finance committee, and Representative Neville Bennett of Marlboro, chairman of the ways and means committee. J. M. Smith is secretary.

Table Gives Figures.

The table below shows, in dollars, the requests for appropriations made in 1936-1937, the appropriations allowed for the same year and the requests for appropriations for the next fiscal year.

Department	1936-37 Request	1936-37 Approp.	Present Request
Legislative	$ 141,203	$ 131,688	$ 142,893
Judicial	243,259	237,169	235,089
Governor's office	96,127	84,127	85,000
Secretary of state	13,540	12,023	13,656
Comptroller general	647,595	590,581	560,329
Attorney general	23,242	19,764	23,242
State treasurer	207,975	201,873	201,913
Adjutant general	52,762	46,487	56,808
University of South Carolina	278,702	210,000	362,823
The Citadel	170,256	136,500	164,117
Clemson college	138,472	94,500	147,047
Winthrop college	403,793	225,750	311,573
Medical college	162,530	110,000	156,984
State Colored college	128,836	72,000	174,900
John de la Howe	103,104	66,000	90,167
School for Deaf and Blind	87,506	86,000	87,500
Superintendent of education	3,555,383	3,068,431	4,328,272
Historical commission	5,525	6,489	6,910
State library	4,154	4,979	4,279
Confederate relic room	1,614	1,364	1,614
State Hospital	911,131	910,000	1,003,511
State Training school	167,503	150,000	184,390
South Carolina sanatorium	173,982	145,000	296,700
Confederate infirmary	24,827	24,000	23,888
Children's bureau	24,545	17,985	25,132
State penitentiary	118,367	95,000	96,092
Industrial School for Boys	86,303	77,000	82,718
Industrial School for Girls	26,985	23,250	37,259
Negro reformatory	25,438	24,000	28,391
Board of health	176,250	152,385	177,985
Tax commission	252,465	230,509	267,151
Tax board of review	1,000	600	1,000
Insurance commission	23,351	21,737	27,736
State auditor	12,586	13,136	13,136
Board of fisheries	24,349	22,938	24,364
Committee on printing	70,356	51,356	68,836
Board of medical examiners	2,023	2,018	2,018
Board of pharmecutical examiners	1,441	1,416	1,440
Service bureau	9,055	9,779	9,055
Department of agriculture	131,040	113,520	127,264
Forestry commission	85,865	63,000	141,229
Clemson services	264,700	257,500	294,595
Highway department	116,296	121,572	135,040
Chief game warden	16,962	14,067	16,525
Board of bank control	42,122	35,000	44,115
Public service commission	206,783	155,437	186,559
Electrician	11,432	10,940	11,788
Sinking fund commission	81,935	78,749	84,559
Committee on State House	8,460	7,992	8,479
Contingent fund committee	30,000	30,000	30,000
Catawba Indians	9,450	9,450	9,450
Cripple children	20,000	20,000	25,000
Association for Blind	9,500	9,000	9,000
Confederate museum	100	100	100
Confederate veterans	1,500	1,000	1,500
State fair	5,000	1,000	10,000
Daughters of American Revolution tablet	500	500	.....
Spanish Veterans	1,500	1,000	1,500
Board of dental examiners	.....	400	400
South Carolina industrial commission	61,925	49,080	63,472
Palmetto camp veterans	250	250	250
Woodrow Wilson home	500	500	500
Miscellaneous	18,400	18,400	10,000
Labor department	19,000	19,000	32,947
Employment service	30,000	30,000	43,000
Totals	$9,770,555	$8,433,291	$10,813,199

Education-1936
Money for.

Tennessee

FISK UNIVERSITY TO GET $1,500,000

Gift of the General Education Board Is Conditioned on Raising of Like Sum.

STABILIZING FUND IS AIM

National Bequests Committee Named for Negro Institution, Headed by John W. Davis.

A conditional gift of $1,500,000 to Fisk University, Negro college in Nashville, Tenn., by the General Education Board, through which John D. Rockefeller Jr. has made many gifts to education, was announced last night by Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the Fisk University board of trustees, in a radio program broadcast over the N. B. C. network and station WEAF.

The conditions attached to the gift were that Fisk University raise a minimum of $150,000 by June 30, 1937. From then on the General Education Board will match dollar for dollar any contributions up to a total of $1,500,000 raised from other sources by the university.

In the course of the program Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk, announced the organization of a national bequests committee in the interests of the college, under the chairmanship of John W. Davis, former Democratic Presidential nominee.

On the committee also are Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, Joseph M. Proskauer and Martin Conboy of New York, Roland S. Morris of Philadelphia, John C. Buchanan of Pittsburgh, T. Nelson Perkins of Boston, Fred N. Butzel of Detroit, Charles Nagel of St. Louis, and William M Bullitt of Louisville.

To Raise $3,000,000 Fund.

In outlining the gift, Mr. Cravath explained that the purpose was to stimulate the raising of a $3,000,000 stabilization fund to continue the Fisk educational program now temporarily financed by annual grants from the General Education Board, the Rosenwald Fund, other foundations and individual givers.

"This program already has brought to Fisk faculty such educators as James Weldon Johnson in English literature, John Work in music, and Charles S. Johnson and Robert E. Park in sociology, and has obtained for Fisk the much coveted Class A rating among the colleges of the United States," said Mr Cravath. "At this time, when our Negro population is profoundly shaken by economic conditions in industry and on the farms, the education of Negro men and women for leadership—especially doctors, lawyers, clergymen, teachers and social workers—is of vital concern to our whole nation.

"The stimulating offer of the General Education Board is further evidence of the interest which that great organization has long taken in Negro education and especially in Fisk University as a factor in the progress of our colored citizens.

"More than ten years ago the General Education Board gave Fisk University $500,000 toward a million-dollar endowment. The other half million was furnished by grants from the Carnegie Corporation, Edward S. Harkness, Samuel Sachs and a large group of patriotic men and women. With the establishment of this endowment, Thomas E. Jones was installed as president of Fisk University in 1926. In more recent years the General Education Board has given further evidence of its interest in Fisk University by making possible the building of a new library housing 50,000 volumes and also a modern chemical laboratory and science building."

Standards to Be Raised.

Mr. Cravath expressed the belief that with the completion of the endowment assured by the generosity of the General Education Board Negro students would be offered opportunities for training for leadership by Fisk University comparable to those offered by universities and colleges of the North.

Mr. Jones, in announcing the personnel of the bequests committee, read a statement signed jointly by the members. It was in part as follows:

"European nations acquired their racial minorities by conquest or by the absorption of territory with its inhabitants. Our minority was acquired by capture and importation in bondage from foreign territory. The descendants of these captives have become rooted in the soil and traditions of America. They have come to know no other background and no other future. Their present fortunes are inextricably woven into the fabric of American life today.

"Due to a most extraordinary migration of population within the nation, hundreds of thousands of Negroes have come to our Northern cities, but the great mass of America's Negro population is in the South, and provision of first-class educational facilities within their reach is essential if they are to make their rightful contribution to our national being. It is the mission of Fisk University to train men and women who, as lawyers, doctors, clergymen, teachers, writers, social workers and business men, both in the North and South, as leaders will help in meeting the exacting demands which a democracy makes on its citizens.

"Here is a patriotic opportunity for nationally minded Americans to perpetuate our common faith in education."

NEW YORK SUN

JAN 18 1936

FISK UNIVERSITY GIFT

Offer of $1,500,000 Made Conditionally.

A conditional gift of $1,500,000 has been offered to Fisk University, the Negro college of Nashville, Tenn. Fisk must raise a minimum of $150,000 by June 30, 1937; from then on the General Education Board, through which John D. Rockefeller Jr. has made many gifts to education, will match dollar for dollar all contributions it can obtain up to $1,500,000.

Announcement of the offer was made last night by Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the Fisk University board of trustees. He explained that the purpose was to stimulate the raising of a $3,000,000 stabilization fund to train Negroes for leadership. More than ten years ago the board gave $500,000 to Fisk toward a $1,000,000 endowment.

A national bequests committee has been formed with John W. Davis, Democratic presidential nominee in 1924, as chairman, Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk, announced.

Nashville Tenn Banner
January 19, 1936

FISK'S EXPANSION PLANS

The gift of $1,500,000 from the General Educational Board to Fisk University, as announced by Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the Fisk Board of Directors, contemplates the matching of the donation dollar for dollar, an achievement which would be of inestimable value in expanding the sphere of activities of this noted institution.

The entire $3,000,000 would be used as a special endowment fund, bringing the endowment of the school to $4,600,000.

Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president, sees in this endowment the assurance that the income of the institution would be sufficient to maintain it upon the most progressive basis and to make certain an expansion program which would usher the school into a new and far wider sphere than it had ever been able to attain.

The announcement of this gift from the General Education Board is only the latest of several substantial and highly beneficial manifestations of the interest of the board in the university.

Fisk University, under the expansion plans that are rapidly developing, and which will be perfected when the resources of the large endowment now in sight are made available, will be the preeminent feature of an area for Negroes, under the federal low-cost housing project, with a new Negro high school now under construction as a part of the city's $2,000,000 school building program, Meharry College, new Fisk buildings, the athletic field, and park, that will be the most elaborate, impressive, and modern area for Negroes in the United States.

Nashville, Tenn.
Morning Tennessean

JAN 18 1936

The Greater Fisk.

The announcement of a conditional gift of $1,500,000 by the General Education Board to Fisk University, which the university authorities expect to supplement with funds to be acquired from other sources, making in all $3,000,000 to be raised for the school to enable it to move into what President Jones describes as a third phase of its mission, raises new hope for this great institution for the education of the American negro.

Under plans as announced by Paul D. Cravath of New Uork, chairman of the board of directors of the university, and Dr. Thomas Elas Jones, its president, Fisk University thus assured of a $4,600,000 endowment fund, which would be sufficient to provide for its operation, would use its other resources in a program of expansion, which would result in the erection of a number of new buildings and in a vastly wider social influence in the negro community of the South.

The larger endowment fund would provide a stabilizing influence on the operation of the school and would gain for it support in its plans for the future, Dr. Jones said.

Fisk University will now become the center of a great negro development. The federal housing project is adjacent to it. President Jones is now acquiring land for an athletic field adjacent to both the federal development and the present campus. A negro park nearby, a high school project and the erection of a number of new buildings are being planned. This expansion will provide an impressive memorial to the negro's achievement and to the white man's willingness to help him in his uphill climb. The enlarged school should be, as it has in the past, a strong factor working in behalf of a better understanding between the races which live side by side here in appreciation of the best qualities each posseses and in a friendly atmosphere.

$3,000 Gift To Knoxville College

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 20—A gift of $3,000 has just been received by Knoxville College according to an announcement made by President Laing, recently.

The money was given to the college by Dr. Jennie Prentiss and Miss Mary K. Prentiss of Stubenville Ohio.

The fund will be used to create scholarships at Knoxville college. The gift was made to perpetuate the memory of their mother.

Among the many improvements made at Knoxville college this year is the new lighting system, which has transformed the campus into a beautifully illuminated spot at night.

Visitors approaching the campus now will be greeted at the College street entrance by a new illuminated sign. Other lights have been placed along the various walks and driveways about the campus, and on either side of the entrance to the administration building.

MEHARRY AND FISK GIVEN LARGE SUMS

Tuskegee and Other Negro Schools Were Aided During 1934-35

NEW YORK.—(ANS)—A total of $983,065.27 was appropriated by the General Education board for the education of Negroes between June 20, 1934, and June 30, 1935, according to the body's annual report just made public.

Cognizance of recent specific trends and tendencies in the education of the Negro group are taken by the report.

"In higher education," it is stated, "the southern states have strengthened the state colleges and so have enlarged the opportunities for service to rural and urban groups through more adequate training in agriculture and in the mechanical arts.

New Programs

"Higher institutions are seeking fields of special function and striving to adapt their programs to regional needs."

Appropriations totaling $80,850 for equipment for teaching the mechanical industries were made to the following 11 schools:

Alabama State Agricultural and Mechanical college, Normal, Ala.; Florida A. and M., Tallahassee; Virginia State college, Petersburg; Prairie View State Normal and Industrial, Prairie View, Texas; Kentucky State Industrial, Frankfort; S. C. State A. and M., Orangeburg; Arkansas State, Pine Bluff.

Southern university, Baton Rouge, La.; Alcorn A. and M., Alcorn, Miss.; Agricultural and Technical college, Greensboro, N. C.; West Virginia State, Institute, W. Va.

A grant of $2,250 was made for repairs at the Louisiana State Normal and Industrial school, Grambling, La.

State Agents Paid

An appropriation of $127,890 was made by the board to provide for the salaries and traveling expenses of state agents and assistants in the field of Negro education.

During the past year, the board has assisted in efforts to secure additional land for future developments at the major educational centers. Towards repairs and refurnishing of dormitories and other buildings, the board appropriated $8,694 to Spelman college and $33,750 to Morehouse college. At Fisk university, Nashville, the need arose for land for an extension of the campus.

The new lots adjoin property on which the government housing project is located. Future buildings may be located on this extension but it is proposed in the near future to make of the land a health and recreation center for students of Fisk and Meharry Medical college. Total appropriations for Fisk were $275,000.

Tuskegee Gets $52,550

LeMoyne college, located in Memphis, was given $75,000 toward $120,000 for permanent improvements. In a program looking toward the improvement of its offerings in rural and agricultural education, in industrial education and in research, Tuskegee institute was given $52,550.

Lincoln university, in Pennsylvania, was granted $50,000 for repairs and additions to the plans. An appropriation of $19,075 was made to the Municipal college, Louisville, to assist in remodeling a building recently as an addition to the present school plant.

Due to the difficulty of some schools in maintaining a proper library, the board gave a total of $27,800 to the following four schools: Virginia Union, Richmond; St. Augustine college, Raleigh; Bennett college for Women, Greensboro, N. C.; Paine college, Augusta.

Two schools, St. Paul Normal and Industrial school, Lawrenceville, and Penn Normal, St. Helena Island, S. C., emphasized industrial education on the secondary level, were given appropriations totaling $14,100.

Meharry Receives $130,000

To help improve medical education the board made a grant of $130,000 to Meharry Medical college, Nashville. This is the only major item of this nature in the record of the past year. An appropriation of $1,200 was made to help defray the expenses of the post graduate clinics for Negro physicians at St. Philip hospital, Richmond.

Fellowship awards were made to 37 persons on the faculties of 20 privately supported institutions. Three of them were renewals; six were for short terms not exceeding three months.

Among these fellowships were one in art, one in the dramatic arts, and two in music. Seventeen persons on the faculties of 13 public institutions, and an agricultural supervisor associated with a state department of education also received fellowships.

Three of these were for short terms and one an extension. The board has made available funds to continue during 1935-36 fellowship aid to colored persons engaged in educational work in the South.

Grants Itemized

Payments on account of appropriations by the board include:

Colleges and schools, $515,449.85; social sciences, $12,500; schools of medicine, $167,467.34.; special projects, $7,067.94; summer schools, $3,889.53; Anna T. Jeanes Foundation, $32,500; John F. Slater fund, $37,500; rural school agents, $128.585.43; fellowships, $66,229.12.

The balance on hand, June 30, 1935 available for unpaid appropriations, was $11,597,952.21, according to the report, $5,402,798.56 being available for education of the Negro youth.

Fisk To Get Fortune From Race Woman

CHICAGO, Nov. 9. (ANP). — Considered by many as one of the largest bequests ever made in this country by a colored person for Negro education, the will of the late Mrs. Hattie C. Wilson, of Chicago, disclosed this week that she left the bulk of her $61,000 estate to Fisk University and Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tenn.

The will was admitted to probate on Thursday by Edward Luczak, assistant to the Probate Judge, and directed that her Chicago home be left to Fisk, provided the university gives free education to her niece, Miss Sammie Carruthers, of Nashville. Mrs. Wilson, who died on Sept. 4, was 65 years old, the widow of the late Dr. John T. Wilson, well known here as the head of the Wilson Hospital.

Also, according to the will, Dr. Wilson's Nashville home is bequeathed to Fisk. Real Estate in Memphis, Nashville, and Bolivar, Tenn., and in Oklahoma, is willed to Meharry Medical College for scholarships. Other bequests are made to Miss Carruthers, and to Traville Holmes, of Chicago, Dr. Wilson's cousin.

Education - 1936

Money for.

Virginia.

6

Union Successful In Campaign To Raise $600,000

Norfolk Va
1-11-36

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. William J. Clark, president of Virginia Union University, recently announced the completion of the twelve year campaign to raise $250,000 for the University, which amount would be matched with a gift of $350,000 by the General Education Board.

This campaign was begun in 1924 and has gone on since, oft-times through a most difficult struggle in the years of depression. In 1933 the worst year of all, the campaign almost failed entirely but it was revived and carried to within $12,000 of the goal. The last amount was raised during the past fall. Of the $250,000 raised, Negroes contributed $125,000, a most indicative figure.

Of the sum raised, part will go into endowment and part has already been used in general improvements and in building a new girls' dormitory.

The completion of the drive for $600,000 coming practically at the same time that the school was given an "A" rating by the Southern Association indicates that Union is pushing steadily ahead in spite of the lean years.

Virginia Union, today, has the largest enrollment in its history with 460 students. It has, this year for the first time, a large Norfolk Unit, which is growing by leaps and bounds. Union faces the future as a strong liberal arts college whose purpose is to furnish ministers, teachers, and professional leaders to the Negro group.

Virginia's Conception of Equity

THE budget submitted to the General Assembly by Governor PEERY includes appropriations for the State University and nine colleges that receive allotments from tax funds for capital outlays and maintenance. Nine of the institutions are for the 73 per cent white population of the State and one is for the 27 per cent colored.

Richmond Va
1-14-36

The appropriations for the next two years, as listed in press reports, if adopted as submitted by the Governor, would be as follows:

University of Virginia		$ 938,205
College of William and Mary		474,545
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond Va.		
College Division	$161,210	
Hospital Division	135,225	296,435
Virginia Polytechnic Institute		
College Division	$583,940	
Extension Division	393,500	
Agr. Exp. Station	178,565	1,156,005
Virginia Military Institute		194,210
State Teachers Colleges		
Farmville		193,350
Fredericksburg		151,735
Harrisonburg		168,825
Radford		153,330
Total to nine white Institutions		$3,907,250
Virginia State College for Negroes		180,610

DILEMMA

No Seats For Children When School Opens

CULPEPPER, Va.—(ANP)—The prospect of attending the opening of this city's new school for colored pupils drew a full roster on Monday, but when the teachers unlocked the doors they found only four bare walls and a vast expanse of space—without a desk or chair in sight.

To solve the problem temporarily, the teachers had the students return home for chairs, while school authorities provided tables to take the place of the regulation desks. Classes then were started.

West End

By Lillian Williams

The Aristocratic Debutane S ial Club met at the home of Mi Daisy Wyatt, 1816 Idlewood Av nue. After the meeting Mi Wyatt served a delightful men Dancing followed. The office and members of the club ar Miss Agnes Nash, President, M James Page, Vice President; Mi Deloris Easley, recording secr ary; Miss Daisy Wyatt, financi secretary; Miss Mary Ella Perr treausrer; Mr. Joseph Teele, bus ness manager; Mr. Warre Branche, Ruth Richardson, ar Messrs. Alton Mines and Edwa Chambers.

The Northside Modernistic S cial Club will visit the club at th next meeting which will be he at the home of Miss Mary El Perry of 50 South Randolph S

The Shirley Temple Social Clu met at the home of Miss Olivi Maten of Temple Street on Ma 3, 1936. Misses Louise Brow President, and Laura Reid, secr tary.

The Adam Street Social Clu met at the home of A. J. Bram Albert Hill, vice president; Cla ence Wilkerson, financial secr tary; Andrew Richardson, recor ing secretary; John Minnot treasurer; John Milton, chaplain Linwood Teele, George Rick Mitchell Johnson, James Satchel

The Rhythm Girls of the Wes End sponsored a dance las Thursday at the I. P. E. A. Home.

Little Miss Thelma Mitchell o 875 Parkwood Avenue was ten lered a birthday party recently

McCormick Leaves $10,000 to Hampton

Baltimore Md

CHICAGO—Hampton Institute will receive $10,000 by the terms of the will of Cyrus Hall McCormick, who died June 2.

Virginia Union In Colgate Will

Courier

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25—Virginia Union University was named beneficiary to the extent of $25,000, under the will of Miss Mary Colgate, soap and comfort heiress. She passed away October 24 in Yonkers at the age of 80 years and was a granddaughter of the founder of the cleansing industry which still bears his name.

Africa is the second largest continent in the world with an area of 11,262,000 square miles and a total population of about 200,000,000.

Education - 1936
Money for

West Virginia
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$5,000 Granted W. Va. State For New Books

INSTITUTE, W. Va., May 7 — President John W. Davis has just received word that the General Education Board with headquarters in New York City has given West Virginia State College a grant of $5,000 for the purchase of library books.

This grant was made on the basis of lists of needed library books, which were made up by each department of the college and by the teacher training high school, and which were submitted to the General Education Board several months ago.

With the purchase of the books made possible by this grant the college will be able to maintain the high standards that it has set.

Florida.

Education - 1936
Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Miami, Fla. Herald
December 13, 1936

School for Deaf and Blind Provides for 351 Students

Unfortunate Children Are in Need of Education More Than Any Other Class.

The deaf and the blind children of Florida have their own school at St. Augustine, State owned and controlled.

Fifty years ago last Summer, Gov. William D. Bloxham heard the cry of these then neglected unfortunates and moved to gather them under the State's protective wing.

The School for the Deaf and the Blind is in the north edge of the City of St. Augustine. A campus of 26 acres, 18 buildings, and a farm of 449 acres are included in the institution's plant.

Dr. C. J. Settles, Ph. D., is president of the school and directs its affairs. At the present time there are enrolled in the school 351 students, 234 of whom are deaf. The remaining 117 are blind.

Recently there was ordered spent certain sums of money for improving and enlarging this State institution. Both the State and Federal Governments are sharing in the cost. Uncle Sam gave the government's part of the building program as a PWA grant.

A growing population and increasing wealth and industry are increasing the demands on all State institutions. The deaf and blind children's school is no exception in this natural outgrowth. Public funds must be expended if the school is to function properly and worthy boys and girls not made to suffer from the lack of help the school normally should be in position to offer them.

Need For Improvements.

A survey shows the need for many improvements if the school is to continue giving literary and industrial training to deaf and blind children—children who must be educated, if at all, in no other practical way—and failure of which might compel many of them to grow up in their home communities in ignorance, just as hundreds, perhaps thousands, were permitted to do in Florida until the Legislature relieved the situation more than 50 years ago.

Without systematized, patient, orderly training these boys and girls, as sweet and wholesome and as bright and attractive as their more fortunate companions of the public schools, would become charges of their communities, may-be irresponsible, ignorant, neglected and misguided.

The Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind has rounded out a half a century of service for thousands of boys and girls—youngsters who can't go to the public schools and for that very reason ,and because of their handicaps. are more

President



Dr. C. J. Settles, president of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, at St. Augustine.

in need of education than any other class.

The institution is not an asylum; it is not a reformatory; it is not a hospital; neither is it a charitable institution. Its pupils are not patients and they are not inmates. They are students.

The institution is a school in the truest sense of the word, a school unlike any other type of educational institution. Those who enter must be of public school age. Parents must provide clothing transportation, and a few other essentials. These boys and girls are taught, with extreme patience, the fundamentals of reading, writing, how to play and most important of all, how to depend upon themselves and to develop into fine, upstanding adult citizens.

A deaf student in Washington, Thomas H. Coleman, inspired State officials, including Gov. Bloxham, to provide, at public expense, the school for Florida's deaf and blind children. There have been eight executives of the school since it began operating in 1885. The farm was bought and added to the property in 1930.

Improvements Recommended.

With an expected increase of 125 more students within the next few years, recommendations are made for many needed facilities, including a new heating plant to replace the present obsolete system at a cost of $25,000; rehabilitation of the present negro quarters on the campus, $20,000: gymnasium and swimming pool, $175,000; workshop for the blind, $50,000; new roads around the campus, $18,000; new vocational building, $80,000; garage and workshop, $10,000; workshop for negroes at the farm, $50,000; purchase of additional land, $25,000; building for employes at the main plant, $25,000; classroom building, $100,000; new dormitory, $150,000. It has been recommended the negro department be moved to the farm, at a cost of $300,000 for establishing it there.

Since 1920, the State has spent legislative appropriations at the school aggregating $2,355,396.11. The major portion of this expenditure was for operations, estimated to be $1.20 a day for each pupil. A total of $153,263.59 was appropriated and spent in 1935, with only $3,000 going to make improvements in the school plant.

No other charges are more worthy, more grateful, than are the deaf and the blind. Results of this education are far-reaching and beneficial.

Education-1936

Georgia

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY BUYS LEONARD ST. ORPHANAGE FOR CHILD CENTER

With the discontinuance after 46 years of the work of the Leonard Street Orphans' Home, whose property adjoins the campus of Spelman College, the buildings and grounds of the Home have been sold to Atlanta University, and will be used by the University system as a child development center. Announcement of the purchase of the property, which became effective September 1, and the plans for the enlarged program of Atlanta University in the allied fields of child development and parent education was made by Miss Florence M. Read, acting president of Atlanta University in behalf of the board of trustees of the University.

Action to discontinue the work of the orphans' home and to turn over its task of caring for homeless colored girls to the local Child Welfare Association was initiated by Miss Amy A. Chadwick, who has been the active head of the Home for the past 33 years. Decision to discontinue the Home, which has cared for many hunderds of girls and has housed as many as seventy children at a time was reached by Miss Chadwick and her Board more than a year ago. It was their belief that under present social conditions the Child Welfare Association, which seeks to place children in homes, could better serve the need of these children, and more effectively achieve the results that Miss Chadwick and her associates have sought. All children in the care of the Home have been satisfactorily placed.

Acquisition of the property by Atlanta University will allow the University to enter immediately upon an enlarged program of work in the field of child development, particularly with children of pre-school age, and to develop its work with parents. In the large building of the Home, which was built in 1926, the University will house the activities of the nursery school and kinderkarten and will be able to care for at least 100 children, or twice the number enrolled last year. In addition, it will be able to carry out its projected child development program. At the same time, it is proposed that the work with parents and others in the immediate charge of children should be entered upon, and that greater facilities for observation be afforded to individuals and groups who are interested in studying child behavior and the care of children at first hand.

The new quarters will provide greatly enlarged space and added facilities for such a program, it was pointed out. The home building, which is now being renovated for immediate use by the nursery-kindergarten is a modern, fire-proof structure of the English type of residential architecture, two stories in height with a spacious basement and attic. In it are offices and conference rooms, a children's chapel, library, teachers and children's dining rooms, kitchen and service rooms, and several indoor playrooms. Adjoining the house are a garden and sleeping and bathing facilities, and well-equipped playgrounds. Across the street is a one-story frame school building, consisting of three good-sized and well-lighted class rooms.

The Leonard Street Orphans' Home was founded in 1890, and during the first thirty-six years of its ministrations to homeless Negro girls it was housed in three army barracks which had been built in 1863 to shelter Union troops. In 1903 the founder of the Home, Miss L. M. Lawson, was obliged to give up her work, and Miss Chadwick, an English woman, who had been graduated from the Northfield Bible Training School of East Northfield, Massachusetts, took charge and for 33 years, or until her retirement this past summer, directed its work and developed its highly personal care of the girls who made it their home. Through the efforts of Miss Chadwick and her associates, funds were raised in 1926 to erect the present modern building and to develop the community school.

Both Atlanta University and Spelman College have been pioneers in the field of child development. Spelman College in 1930 opened a nursery school for children from the ages of eighteen months to four years, one of the first to be established in any college for Negro children. The school has come to be a model for many institutions which have since undertaken work with children of pre-school age, and has become a center of observation for students of child development. In 1935 the kindergarten of the Atlanta University Laboratory School which had been organized in 1930, was moved to the Spelman College campus and joined with the nursery school. During the past year 66 children were enrolled in this nursery-kindergarten, which was conducted by Miss Pearlie E. Reed who has been director of the nursery school since its beginning in 1930. Miss Reed has been aided by two full-time assistants, student assistants, and a nutritionist, nurse, and physician.

NEGRO UNIVERSITY BUYS ORPHAN HOME

Leonard Property Will House Child Parent Educational Work.

Purchase of the buildings and grounds of the Leonard Street Orphan Home by Atlanta University and plans for enlarging the university's program for child development and parent education were made public yesterday by Florence M. Reed, acting president of the institution.

The care of the homeless negro girls who lived at the home will be assumed by the Child Welfare Association, Miss Amy Chadwick, director of the home, announced.

The new acquired building will be used to house the activities of the nursery school and kindergarten, it was announced. Work with parents and others in the immediate charge of children will be conducted in the new building, which will afford space for greater facilities for the observation of child behavior and care of children, the university said.

Home Is Germ-Free And Clean, Rev. John C. Wright Writes

By REV. JOHN C. WRIGHT

I happened to drop in the other day at the Carrie Steele Orphanage, that institution in Southwest Atlanta, which for almost half a century has quietly and modestly been doing a notable piece of work for the unfortunate and underprivileged boys and girls of the Atlanta area. It is an unusually attractive place, almost totally devoid of the sights and sounds and smells that are usually associated with all institutions where human misfortune, misery, weakness or need is ministered to en masse.

The substantial main building is low and rambling and gives promises, even on the outside, of the ample spaciousness found within. The grounds around the building are sufficiently extensive to provide adequate play and recreation space. Once on the inside one is impressed immediately with the cleanliness, good taste, and effectiveness with which those in charge have used the meagre facilities at their command in creating an atmosphere of cheerfulness and comfort.

Everywhere from front door to back porch, in halls, offices, corridors, bathrooms, living quarters kitchen and work-rooms, one finds the same scrupulous attention given to details of neatness, order and system in the daily routine of the inmates of this home. The low stone building is so constructed as to admit plenty of air and sunshine.

No account of disinfectants or deordorants can make up for a lack of life-giving, germ-killing sunshine. There were clean curtains at the windows clean linen on the beds in both boys' and girls' wards. The tubs, sinks and stools in the bath-room were not only clean, but shining, and the floors would have satisfied the most exacting housewife.

The dining room, a large, airy, sun-shiny room in the very center of the building was made doubly attractive by the tables and chairs having been painted light green. I could well imagine how much more than mere physical sustance is aimed at, when the children of Carrie Steele eat in that room.

On the day of my visit, an exhibit was being held of the work done by the older girls. For in addition to the training the Carrie Steele children get in the public schools, is the instruction in home economics which supplements their regular household duties in the home. Cooking and sewing lessons are given under the competent direction of Mrs. Kathleen Adams.

Dresses designed and made by the girls themselves showed fine taste and creditable workmanship. Other articles on exhibit demonstrated how far sighted and practical is the program for reclaiming the children who come to Carrie Steele from anywhere and everywhere.

The fine training given there under the leadership and competent direction of Mrs. Clara L. Pitts, assisted by Mrs. Carrie Cox the house mother; Mrs. Eliza Hambrick, cook; and Mr. W. B. King, director of boys' activities, is made possible by the generous support of the Community Chest. Mrs. Pitts declared that it was the never-failing and wholehearted cooperation of Mr. Boyce Eaton, Executive Secretary of the Community Chest in seeing to it that appropirations were made for the work in sufficient amount and sufficently prompt to make the opportunities, rare in both quantity and quality, offered at the home available to those assigned there for care and reclamation.

If there are those of our group who question the wisdom or necessity of a pledge to the Community Chest, they should see a work like the Cale Steele Home. With its fine plant, its competent leadership its record of nearly half a century of constructive community service, it is paying magnificent dividends upon every dollar invested in it by the Community Chest, or from any other source.

One of the most interesting stories about the home is how it got its present kitchen facilities for the bulk of her modest estate. May the example of this generous public spirited woman and her equally broad-minded and charitable employers, be followed by many others of both races. Thus may the number of children enjoying the benefits and training of the Carrie Steel Home be multiplied many fold.

Education-1936
Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Georgia

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The new quarters will provide greatly enlarged space and added facilities for such a program, it was pointed out. The home building, which is now being renovated for immediate use by the nursery-kindergarten is a modern, fire-proof structure of the English type of residential architecture, two stories in height with a spacious basement and attic. In it are offices and conference rooms, a children's chapel, library, teachers and children's dining rooms, kitchen and service rooms, and several indoor playrooms. Adjoining the house are a garden and sleeping and bathing facilities, and well-equipped playgrounds. Across the street is a one-story frame school building, consisting of three good-sized and well-lighted class rooms.

The Leonard Street Orphans' Home was founded in 1890, and during the first thirty-six years of its ministrations to homeless Negro girls it was housed in three army barracks which had been built in 1863 to shelter Union troops. In 1903 the founder of the Home, Miss L. M. Lawson, was obliged to give up her work, and Miss Chadwick, an English woman, who had been graduated from the Northfield Bible Training School of East Northfield, Massachusetts, took charge and for 33 years, or until her retirement this past summer, directed its work and developed its highly personal care of the girls who made it their home. Through the efforts of Miss Chadwick and her associates, funds were raised in 1926 to erect the present modern building and to develop the community school.

Both Atlanta University and Spelman College have been pioneers in the field of child development. Spelman College in 1930 opened a nursery school for children from the ages of eighteen months to four years, one of the first to be established in any college for Negro children. The school has come to be a model for many institutions which have since undertaken work with children of pre-school age, and has become a center of observation for students of child development. In 1935 the kindergarten of the Atlanta University Laboratory School which had been organized in 1930, was moved to the Spelman College campus and joined with the nursery school. During the past year 66 children were enrolled in this nursery-kindergarten, which was conducted by Miss Pearlie E. Reed who has been director of the nursery school since its beginning in 1930. Miss Reed has been aided by two full-time assistants, student assistants, and a nutritionist, nurse, and physician.

NEGRO UNIVERSITY BUYS ORPHAN HOME

Leonard Property Will House Child, Parent Educational Work.

Purchase of the buildings and grounds of the Leonard Street Orphan Home by Atlanta University and plans for enlarging the university's program for child development and parent education were made public yesterday by Florence M. Reed, acting president of the institution.

The care of the homeless negro girls who lived at the home will be assumed by the Child Welfare Association, Miss Amy Chadwick, director of the home, announced.

The new acquired building will be used to house the activities of the nursery school and kindergarten, it was announced. Work with parents and others in the immediate charge of children will be conducted in the new building, which will afford space for greater facilities for the observation of child behavior and care of children, the university said.

Home Is Germ-Free And Clean, Rev. John C. Wright Writes

By REV. JOHN C. WRIGHT

I happened to drop in the other day at the Carrie Steele Orphanage, that institution in Southwest Atlanta, which for almost half a century has quietly and modestly been doing a notable piece of work for the unfortunate and underprivileged boys and girls of the Atlanta area. It is an unusually attractive place, almost totally devoid of the sights and sounds and smells that are usually associated with all institutions where human misfortune, misery, weakness or need is ministered to en masse. The substantial main building is low and rambling and gives promises, even on the outside, of the ample spaciousness found within. The grounds around the building are sufficiently extensive to provide adequate play and recreation space. Once on the inside one is impressed immediately with the cleanliness, good taste, and effectiveness with which those in charge have used the meagre facilities at their command in creating an atmosphere of cheerfulness and comfort.

Everywhere from front door to back porch, in halls, offices, corridors, bathrooms, living quarters kitchen and work-rooms, one finds the same scrupulous attention given to details of neatness, order and system in the daily routine of the inmates of this home. The low stone building is so constructed as to admit plenty of air and sunshine.

No account of disinfectants or deordorants can make up for a lack of life-giving, germ-killing sunshine. There were clean curtains at the windows clean linen on the beds in both boys' and girls' wards. The tubs, sinks and stools in the bath-room were not only clean, but shining, and the floors would have satisfied the most exacting housewife.

The dining room, a large, airy, sun-shiny room in the very center of the building was made doubly attractive by the tables and chairs having been painted light green. I could well imagine how much more than mere physical sustance is aimed at, when the children of Carrie Steele eat in that room.

On the day of my visit, an exhibit was being held of the work done by the older girls. For in addition to the training the Carrie Steele children get in the public schools, is the instruction in home economics which supplements their regular household duties in the home. Cooking and sewing lessons are given under the competent direction of Mrs. Kathleen Adams.

Dresses designed and made by the girls themselves showed fine taste and creditable workmanship. Other articles on exhibit demonstrated how far sighted and practical is the program for reclaiming the children who come to Carrie Steele from anywhere and everywhere.

The fine training given there under the leadership and competent direction of Mrs. Clara L. Pitts assisted by Mrs. Carrie Cox the house mother; Mrs. Eliza Hambrick, cook; and Mr. W. B. King, director of boys' activities, is made possible by the generous support of the Community Chest. Mrs. Pitts declared that it was the never-failing and wholehearted cooperation of Mr. Boyce Eaton, Executive Secretary of the Community Chest in seeing to it that appropirations were made for the work in sufficient amount and sufficently prompt to make the opportunities, rare in both quantity and quality, offered at the home available to those assigned there for care and reclamation.

If there are those of our group who question the wisdom or necessity of a pledge to the Community Chest, they should see a work like the Cale Steele Home. With its fine plant, its competent

Steel Home be multiplied many fold.

With this money a gas range and equipment were installed and the kitchen named for the benefactor. Mrs. Freeman was for a domestic in the home of and Mrs. Walter Rich, whose ers of both races. Thus may the st in the Carrie Steele Home number of children enjoying the ted their devoted servant to benefits and training of the Carrie to the agency upon her death.

Miss Chadwick, Former Superintendent Of Leonard St. Orphan Home Accepts Appointment To Welfare Board

Miss Lucy Chadwick, white, for thirty-three years superintendent of the Leonard Street Home for Orphan Colored Girls, which was recently closed, has been appointed to the Board of the Child Welfare Association of Fulton and De Kalb Counties, according to an announcement by R. B. Eleazer, president of the Home's board of trust. In that capacity, it is stated, Miss Chadwick will continue to devote herself to the work with which she has been so long and prominently connected.

A young Englishwoman, just graduated from Moody Bible Institute, Miss Chadwick was called to Atlanta in 1903 to take charge of the Home on the resignation of its founder, Miss M. L. Lawson. Then a small, ill housed, struggling institution, the Home under Miss Chadwick's management grew to be one of the most important and best equipped social service agencies in the city, caring for and educating hundreds of homeless Negro girls, many of whom have become useful members of society.

The decision to close the institution was reached by the trustees and superintendent more than a year ago, as a result of radical changes taking place in the care of orphan children, who more and more are being placed in private homes rather than institutions. Accordingly, the sixty children which the Home was caring for were all satisfactorily placed in this way, more than half of them having been taken over by the Child Welfare Association. The property, which adjoins Spelman college, was transferred to that institution and is being used as a nursery school or kindergarten. Miss Chadwick has taken a house at 1270 Morningside Drive and expects to continue as a resident of Atlanta.

Education-1936
Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Tennessee.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
June 3, 1936

COLORED ORPHANS TO GET NEW HOME

City to Spend $9,700, Mayor Tells Commission.

Old County Poorhouse Will Be Turned Into Orphanage for Negro Children.

The city of Chattanooga will spend $9,700—an amount approved by the voters in the public improvement referendum last August—to remodel the old county poorhouse on Holly street into a modern colored orphans' home, Mayor Ed Bass announced at city commission meeting yesterday.

The mayor introduced a resolution, which was passed on preliminary readings, providing for the issuance of the bonds authorized in the referendum.

"These bonds were approved in the referendum and the city made application to the public works administration for a 45 per cent. grant to match our $9,700 for a colored orphans' home," he explained. "The application never has been approved by PWA.

"Hamilton county has agreed to donate the old poorhouse property if the city will provide the money for putting it into shape. The transaction will be ready for the transfer of property within a few days, and the city proposes to issue bonds to remodel and repair the property."

The resolution will come up for passage on final reading next Tuesday. If the PWA grant had been made, the project would have been more extensive in scope, the mayor said.

The colored orphans' home now located on Blackford street has been termed inadequate for the needs of the local situation.

Education-1936
Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

North Carolina.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
April 7, 1936

INSTITUTIONS RECEIVE FUNDS

Hospitals and Orphanages in the City Get Checks From Duke Endowment.

Winston-Salem institutions are receiving their checks from the Duke Endowment, money provided through this fund for the charity care of hospitals and orphanages throughout the two Carolinas.

The largest check was received by the City Memorial Hospital, this amounting to $21,873, representing 21,873 days of care for charity patients during the past year. This means the City Memorial Hospital had average of 60 charity patients per day each day during the year.

North Carolina Baptist Hospital received the next largest check, $14,218, this representing 14,218 charity patient days during the year, or an average of 39 charity patients per day for the period.

The Children's Home has received a check for $6,043.43 from the orphanage division. This money is distributed to the orphanages throughout the two states in proportion to the number of days of child care in each institution, and in accordance with the earnings of the trust fund set aside for this purpose.

Memorial Industrial School for Negroes will receive a check for $1,102.56, this money being distributed on the same basis as that of other orphanages.

Forsyth Temporary Home, which was abandoned last year, will also received a check for $53.90, this representing days of care in this institution from the date of last apportionment until its close.

Florida

Education-1936
Reformatories.

Jacksonville, Fla. Journal
December 12, 1936

Girls Are Rehabilitated at Florida Industrial School

Superintendent



Mrs. Lola C. Skipper, superintendent of the Florida Industrial School for Girls, at Ocala.

Constructive Work Is Being Carried on By State at Ocala School.

The wear and tear of an automobile can be repaired by a good mechanic. The dilapidated house can be rebuilt by a good carpenter. Engineers can renovate a worn out highway. The physical aspects of a slum area may be erased by science and good motives. A physician or a surgeon may repair a man's body.

But, broken-down lives are left for the junk heap unless the free government of a state assumes the task of rehabilitation. Despondency, helplessness, misadventure, disinterestedness and failure of the home and friends combine to cause the first misstep—which leads into the courts and there mercy or its counterpart, justice, are met face to face by the unfortunate man, woman, boy or girl.

Down at Ocala the State of Florida is rehabilitating and making over a hundred young women who, maybe not always to blame, came to grips with real life at a tender age.

Three miles south of Ocala, and near Silver Springs, the State is carrying on a constructive work with delinquent girls. These young women, 92 of them, between the ages of 12 and 17, are inmates of the Florida Industrial School for Girls.

School of Opportunity.

The institution is not in any sense a prison. It is not even considered a school of punishment, but rather a school of opportunity, where discipline, generally misunderstood as applied to delinquents, is used for organizing and systematizing the highly interesting work being done.

Until Federal funds were obtained this year, there had been no physical improvements made of the plant near Ocala in eight years. A survey reveals many needs at the institution. These are listed, as recommended by unbiased investigators who conducted the study.

The school was authorized in 1915, by legislative act, which made an appropriation of $30,000 with which to acquire 145 acres of land and erect one building. An additional $10,000 was appropriated for operating the institution for two years. It opened with 40 girl inmates. In 1923 there were 95. Girls are sent there for correction and for schooling. They are given individual attention and afforded opportunity to gain public school education and also to learn useful work, trades and professions.

The school for girls at Ocala now has 10 buildings. Since 1919, the State has spent $703,924.82 in its operation. Biennial reports by the superintendent show that it costs about $25 a month for each girl inmate. Only white girls are provided for.

Increases anticipated in the State's population during the next 10 years and the subsequent increase in demands upon the institution for broadening its scope of usefulness have caused authorities to recommend the immediate expenditure of certain estimated sums for added improvements and expansions.

Improvements Needed.

Some of these are:

A new entrance and hard-surfaced roads through the campus. The survey said present roads give one a bad first impression, despite the otherwise attractive location.

Nearly all of the 10 buildings show signs of age and wear, and need repairs. Floors in the hospital and administration building are in need of repairs.

The residence of negro inmates used at the institution is entirely too small and should be enlarged or should be rebuilt.

Provision should be made, in the form of living quarters, for a utility man who is needed on the campus at all times to adequately care for the water, sewerage and lighting of the buildings and grounds.

The superintendent's home at present consists of one bedroom and a small porch at the administration building. This is inadequate and should be corrected.

A swimming pool is needed at the institution for purposes of health, recreation and sanitation. Showers and other bathing facilities at the school are inadequate.

Additional hospital facilities will be badly needed as soon as the population at the institution is increased. The present small hospital could then be used as a receiving cottage, now badly needed.

The superintendent recommends provision be made for at least 50 delinquent negro girls, as there is at present no place in the State where such persons may be committed.

The superintendent also recommends that the cottages for white girls, each able to house 25 girls, be constructed. Present accommodations are limited.

Several State appropriations have been made since 1927, for additional buildings and for road paving, but none of these specified sums, or any portions of them have been utilized.

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New York.

Reformatories.

Girls Jim-Crowed in Cottages, Must Do All Laundry

By G. JAMES FLEMING.

Negro girls jim-crowed in two dormitories, assigned exclusively to do all the laundry work, paddled when they are caught scrubbing floors in any other manner but on their knees, incarcerated in their buildings while the white girls may stroll about the campus, and discouraged from pursuing advanced educational work, was the state of affairs which an assemblyman and a group of Harlem taxpayers found last Friday when they motored 100 miles away up to the City of Hudson, where New York State maintains a reformatory for young delinquent girls.

Mrs. Fannie French Morse, the superintendent of the New York State Training School for Girls, denied that there is discrimination against Negroes, except in the matter of living accommodations, and for this separation along racial lines she had what appears to be a brand new excuse.

Negroes have heard it said that they had to be kept apart from whites because the two races can't get along together, but up at Hudson whites and Negroes are kept apart because they get along too well together.

Sex Leads to Segregation.

"We had to put the Negro girls to live by themselves," Mrs. Morse declared, "because, somehow, the white girls feel that the Negro girls are more masculine, and if we had them live together we would have all kinds of sex difficulties."

"But isn't there always some sex irregularities where girls are living alone in any institution, whether a girls' college or a penal institution?" someone asked Mrs. Morse.

The white, middle-aged woman, who has been for thirteen years at the institution, admitted that this was so, and that the segregation of Negro girls did not put an end to sex sillinesses and perversion among her wards. She then extended her remarks in the traditional tenor:

Says Negro Girls Happier.

"But the Negro girls are happier living to themselves; they have all other opportunities and privileges, just like all other girls, and if there is any discrimination, it is discrimination against the white girls here. After all, too, isn't it a fact that in their communities these Negro girls have to live to themselves, anyway?"

Here Assemblyman William T. Andrews pointed out very definitely that there is quite a difference between people living to themselves because they choose to and enforced segregation in an institution supported by public funds. He assured Mrs. Morse that if he had known of the conditions during the past two sessions of the Legislature, "I would have spoken out loudly against it when time for appropriating money for its maintenance came up."

Harlemites Speak.

Dr. Marshall Ross, physician and surgeon, 70 West 128th street, who first found out about the inadequacies, and Guy Brewer, secretary of the Beaver-Ramapo Democratic Club, also added that any kind of discrimination always meant other kinds of discrimination, and that setting up of race lines in living quarters undoubtedly meant more discrimination in the training school.

After much discussion Mrs. Morse admitted that a policy of no anti-Negro segregation had never been tried.

She chided the visitors for criticizing separate housing and not recognizing "the advanced place that this institution holds throughout the country, due to its forward movement in education," and also for not recognizing "the signal piece of work for colored people I put over in Washington, where I was called the Second Abraham Lincoln."

Favors Present Policies.

"The girls like living the way they do; they have their games, they take part in athletics, in one of the dormitories they have a colored matron, they can attend any of the classes they want and the board of managers favors the prevailing policies, and I, who have had many, many years of experience, and sociologists like Kilpatrick of Columbia and Gilman of Wisconsin consider the plan used here as the more advanced."

Even the fact that the State Training School for Boys at Warwick practices no discrimination did not have any bearing on Mrs. Morse's set opinion.

"Why bring up that school?" she asked; "they haven't anything like the advanced educational program there that we have here. That school cannot be compared with us. Just for the sake of having both whites and Negroes live together, you are willing to overlook everything else."

Lauds "Individual Treatment."

Mrs. Morse made much ado about the individual treatment at the institution, which allows any girl to participate in the life of the place according to her desires and her interests. But, almost immediately, she had to admit that even if some white girls wanted to work in the steam laundry they could not, and if any Negro girls preferred work on the farm they could not get it, because the races are not allowed to mix.

As the visitors made a tour of the buildings and grounds, together with the newspaper representatives, they found that the coming of Assemblyman Andrews and the other New Yorkers had been known by the officials, and that the members of the school's staff which took them around had been coached as to what answers to make and what questions to suggest which would create the right picture in the minds of the visitors.

Negro Girls Planted.

They also found "plants"—Negro girls who had been put in certain positions to make conditions appear as they really are not.

For example, at 1 p.m., two hours after the delegation arrived, a trim-looking dark-skinned girl took up her position greeting visitors to the administration building. From the surface it appeared that such was her regular duty, but Miss Vera Hartfield, of Calvin News Service, stopped to chat with her and found out that this girl and her black and white uniform were brought to the administration building especially for the purpose of showing that Negro girls do other things besides the laundry work of the school.

How long have you had this job?" the unsuspecting girl was asked, and she replied:

"This is my first time here."

"Do any other colored girls work here?"

"No, this is the first time any of us have done this—just from 1 o'clock today."

Scheme Self-Revealing.

In a social room in another building, white girls were found having a merry time with cards—laughing and talking. At a table nearby a lone colored girl and one white sat. The Negro girl stared, face blank, smileless, not even fingering the cards or the table. The white girl tried to smile, but she, too, revealed, easily that she was in a forced position plainly created for outside consumption.

In the dormitories, despite much watching, the visitors were able to get a word in with some of the girls. In addition to the usual complaints of bad food, with a superabundance of beans, rice and potatoes, the girls complained that they were compelled to scrub floors on their knees and that they were paddled fifty times if they failed to do so, and for any other offenses. One got her fifty paddles because a sheet she was ironing got caught in a mangle.

"Very Prejudiced," Claim.

"They are very, very prejudiced here," several dared to whisper.

"I don't see where I have been helped; what I have learned here is worse than I knew before," one upstate girl declared.

Others, asked separately, agreed that they cannot walk unchaperoned on the grounds, while the white girls, as the visitors themselves saw, seemed to go freely from cottage to cottage.

The Negro girls agreed also that, regardless of vocational tests and the "sociometric" charts Mrs. Morse frequently referred to, that all Negro girls were shunted to the laundry as soon as they entered the school.

"That stuff about choosing what we want is stuff," one girl said in her Harlemese. "We don't even get a chance for music lessons, as that teacher said. When we take part on a program, it is because some of the girls get together and sing some Negro spirituals."

One white matron also admitted that "the colored girls did not get everything the white girls get," and then tried to justify the discrimination.

Life on Cottage Plan.

Because the Negro girls are shunted off to themselves in Cottages 7 and 10, almost all activities become based on race lines. Games are participated in on a cottage plan, the girls go to chapel in groups according to cottages. Only on days like the annual July 4 picnic when visitors are on hand is a novelty like a team composed of Negroes and whites seen.

Mrs. Morse tried to explain that the Negro girls did the laundry work because they had said, three years ago, that they preferred such work and that putting them in the laundry "was a great sacrifice to our white girls."

She also asserted that "the girls we get from Harlem are of such a poor standing, many of them psychopathic types, that they cannot do the higher advanced work that most of the white girls can do."

Girls Quite Young.

The girls at Hudson are young, 13, 14, 15 years and up to about 18. At times 12-year-olds have been in the institution, and one year a mere tot, 9 years of age, was also incarcerated. The inmates are generally mixed up in sex offenses in their home cities and a large proportion of them are victims of social diseases.

There were few signs of vicious criminality evident to those who passed by, or even from the records. These young people represented broken families, homes struck down by unemployment, and communities with little or no recreational facilities.

The cottages were clean, but the girls could look a whole lot better, certainly the Negro girls. No provision is made to dress the girls' hair; no hairdresser is possible under the budget, Mrs. Morse said, and the white hairdresser and methods just won't work with Negro hair, she found out. The Negro girls, therefore, regardless of how neat they may try to look, more often seem unkempt, because their hair is allowed to run wild.

No Facilities.

In one Negro cottage girls were acting as hairdressers to one another, but there were no facilities.

The hospital, well furnished and well kept, was the one shining project on the grounds. There was no race discrimination seemingly and the French-born physician had the forty-six little babies — children of the little older children who make up the institution — without drawing lines.

Despite this, one girl, who was pointed out by one of the teachers as "an ideal type," nevertheless summed up the place in three words:

"Not so hot."

Cites Negroes' Faults.

How Mrs. Morse feels towards Negroes is shown in a letter she wrote last month to the Albany Interracial Council, which had questioned the seeming Negro-white situation in the state-owned and state-supported institution. Mrs. Morse wrote:

"There is no question but that the urge which, under our participatory program, counts so much with us varies between the white and the Negro child — this because their abilities often run in different directions.

"As a group, the Negro children do not have the physical endurance or the urge to work that the white child has. The Negro girl is not willing, nor does she seem able to maintain a concentrated effort toward the actual accomplishment of a project, as does the white girl. In other words, she is not willing to work toward an objective as does the white child, nor does she sustain her interest so long. She is artistic; she loves athletics, and leads out in them. On the other hand, she dislikes outdoor work and manual labor. . . .

Emotional, Restless.

"The Negro girl is emotional and restless and chafes at the extended getting down to the job. It is a rare Negro girl with us who can sustain her interest beyond the year and, in my judgment, the average girl should not be held longer than the year. . . .

"There is no question that the Negro girl coming from Harlem and its environs an group, as a whole, are more emo- become so absorbed in her project. the Negro tional than the white girl; that they Consequently the project represents is picked fr are more restless; that the project less of a corrective force. This, plus in the fails to clutch them so strongly and, the fact that in the main the Negro ment being consequently, the project fails to group is a group sent to us more be- stitutions ex hold them as it does the white girl. cause of high need of discipline than that the li

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One white matron also admitted that "the colored girls did not get everything the white girls get," and then tried to justify the discrimination.

Life on Cottage Plan.

Because the Negro girls are shunted off to themselves in Cottages 7 and 10, almost all activities become based on race lines. Games are participated in on a cottage plan, the girls go to chapel in groups according to cottages. Only on days like the annual July 4 picnic when visitors are on hand is a novelty like a team composed of Negroes and whites seen.

Mrs. Morse tried to explain that the Negro girls did the laundry work because they had said, three years ago, that they preferred such work and that putting them in the laundry "was a great sacrifice to our white girls."

She also asserted that "the girls we get from Harlem are of such a poor standing, many of them psychopathic types, that they cannot do the higher advanced work that most of the white girls can do."

Girls Quite Young.

The girls at Hudson are young, 13, 14, 15 years and up to about 18. At times 12-year-olds have been in the institution, and one year a mere tot, 9 years of age, was also incarcerated. The inmates are generally mixed up in sex offenses in their home cities and a large proportion of them are victims of social diseases.

There were few signs of vicious criminality evident to those who passed by, or even from the records. These young people represented broken families, homes struck down by unemployment, and communities with little or no recreational facilities.

The cottages were clean, but the girls could look a whole lot better, certainly the Negro girls. No provision is made to dress the girls' hair; no hairdresser is possible under the budget, Mrs. Morse said, and the white hairdresser and methods just won't work with Negro hair, she found out. The Negro girls, therefore, regardless of how neat they may try to look, more often seem unkempt, because their hair is allowed to run wild.

No Facilities.

In one Negro cottage girls were acting as hairdressers to one another, but there were no facilities.

The hospital, well furnished and well kept, was the one shining project on the grounds. There was no race discrimination seemingly and the French-born physician had the forty-six little babies — children of the little older children who make up the institution — without drawing lines.

Despite this, one girl, who was pointed out by one of the teachers as "an ideal type," nevertheless summed up the place in three words:

"Not so hot."

Cites Negroes' Faults.

How Mrs. Morse feels towards Negroes is shown in a letter she wrote last month to the Albany Interracial Council, which had questioned the seeming Negro-white situation in the state-owned and state-supported institution. Mrs. Morse wrote:

"There is no question but that the urge which, under our participatory program, counts so much with us varies between the white and the Negro child — this because their abilities often run in different directions.

"As a group, the Negro children do not have the physical endurance or the urge to work that the white child has. The Negro girl is not willing, nor does she seem able to maintain a concentrated effort toward the actual accomplishment of a project, as does the white girl. In other words, she is not willing to work toward an objective as does the white child, nor does she sustain her interest so long. She is artistic; she loves athletics, and leads out in them. On the other hand, she dislikes outdoor work and manual labor. . . .

Emotional, Restless.

"The Negro girl is emotional and restless and chafes at the extended getting down to the job. It is a rare Negro girl with us who can sustain her interest beyond the year and, in my judgment, the average girl should not be held longer than the year. . . .

"There is no question that the Negro girl coming from Harlem and its environs an

Harlem Girl Disturbing.

Often unusually incorrigible group. psychiatric under been in cases which have been in treatment, fact that in the main the Negro ment being Consequently the project represents is picked from the most disturbing the argu- they have the project less of a corrective force. This, plus the limited institutional space vation. They are a difficult group. be reserved for the worst ac- but we maintain they are brought to us as such, rather than developed in tors only.

"It has been an accepted fact that the result is that we are receiv- the institution. The degree to which become so absorbed in her project the Negro girl is picked from the community—the being that so few corrective in- tions exist for the colored child Bellevue Hospital for mental obser- they

these very difficult conduct problems respond to the Hudson program is, we think, remarkable."

Reformatory Officials Still Dazed by Visit.

HUDSON, July 30.—Officials at the New York State Training School here have not yet got over the visit last Friday of Assemblyman William T. Andrews and a party of people of New York who investigated allegedly discriminatory conditions against Negroes.

If Assembly Andrews were not in the party, it seems sure that the superintendent, Mrs. Fannie French Morse, would have excused herself from the conference long before the visitors desired.

Mrs. L. H. E. Simmons, matron of one of the Negro girls cottages and her husband, who is in charge of grounds, are much concerned over the outcome of the visit. Mrs. Simmons says her girls are satified with conditions as they are and she repeatedly went to great lengths to make a good showing for Mrs. Morse last week, but in the long run, it is believed that the Simmonses fear that a change of policy may mean loss of their jobs, hence they are nterested to keep things as they are

Education - 1936
Reformatories.

Tennessee

BRISTOL, VA.
HERALD-COURIER

JUL 12 1936

Mr. Pardue Becomes Active.

Following the recent disclosure of brutal treatment of inmates of the Tennessee Training and Agricultural School, the State reformatory for boys, the question was asked in this column if it was not part of the duty of the State Commissioner of Institutions to see to it that the institution under his control and direction were properly conducted.

Mr. E. L. Pardue, Commissioner of Institutions, has answered the question by getting busy. He has banned the use of the lash at the Reform School, where bradded leather straps and spokes from wagon wheels were the instruments of punishment. He has also issued an order against strappings at the Vocational School for Negro Girls after investigating punishments there.

Moreover, Mr. Pardue has announced that he plans to "inspect all State institutions as quickly as possible." Already he seems to be aware that most of these institutions are overcrowded. As one concrete example of this condition he mentions the State prison, which was constructed originally to care for approximately 1,200 inmates but now has a population of almost 2,300. Also, he states, housing facilities at the Central and Eastern State Hospitals for the Insane and at the Home for the Feebleminded are inadequate. At the latter institution, he says, two and sometimes three inmates occupy one bed.

This is a situation over which Commissioner Pardue has no control. The best that he can do is to bring it to the attention of the Legislature and recommend the remedy. The remedy, of course, is increased housing facilities. Governor McAlister and Mr. Pardue should have laid this matter before the last Legislature and urged that body to take the action indicated. It should be laid before the next Legislature, which meets in January, with an estimate of the improvements actually needed, and the Legislature should order the improvements made and appropriate the money to pay for them.

In the meantime, it is heartening to know that Commissioner Pardue will begin immediately an inspection of all State institutions. These include the penitentiary at Nashville and the branch prison at Brushy Mountain, concerning which there have occasionally been disquieting reports. The Tennessee public would like to know that the inmates of all institutions, penal as well as others, are being treated humanely. Mr. Pardue is to be commended for having apparently determined that they shall not be subjected to avoidable cruelties and discomforts, such as the lash and improper or unclean food.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
December 27, 1936

A FINE INSTITUTION.

In sharp contrast to the general idea of reform schools is the Tennessee State Training and Agricultural School for Colored Boys, located on the Cumberland Plateau near Pikeville. There, fifteen miles from the nearest town, 346 Negro boys between the ages of 8 and 18 are subjected to a strict discipline and routine. Yet there is none of the atmosphere of the lash or "bread and water punishment" about the place. It has been necessary to place only a few guards in charge of these boys.

In the Sunday magazine of this issue of The Times is printed an enlightening picture of conditions and life at the colored reformatory. The story, written by Mr. Tom Spalding, of The Times staff, reveals that chiefly responsible for the good conditions at the institution is Supt. W. F. Mitchell, who took over the administration of the school four years ago. Supt Mitchell has not only conducted the school in a manner to inspire the obedience and the respect of his charges, but has also kept its expenses well within his budget. It costs the State but 12 cents a day to feed a boy at the institution, yet Mr. Spalding finds that meals there do not suffer when compared with those served in CCC camps, which cost the government 45 to 52 cents a day. However, it showed, he said, that a great deal of food for the colored youths is grown on the institution's own grounds. It is also worthy of note that Mrs. Mitchell, the superintendent's wife, supervises the kitchen.

Since Supt. Mitchell arrived at the school electric lights have displaced oil lamps there. A water system has been constructed and at present a boiler, to supply steam for the kitchen, is being built. An ice plant is planned. But most important of all is the building being done in the lives and character of the inmates. Their time is divided for work, study and play. They are instructed in such subjects as carpentry, cabinet making, cooking, mining, construction and farming, so that when released they will be better able to take their place in the world in some gainful and honest occupation.

Education – 1936

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

SCHUYLER ESSAY IS SELECTED FOR MERCURY DIGEST

Pittsburgh Courier

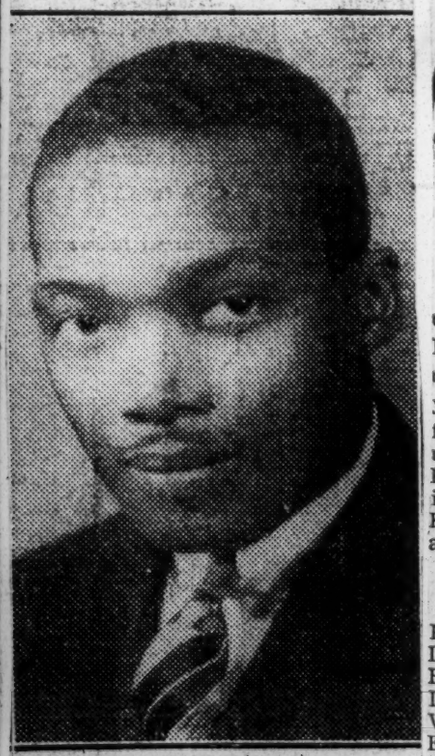
Pittsburgh, Pa.

6-13-36

NEW YORK, June 11—George S. Schuyler, Pittsburgh Courier columnist, has been asked by the editor of The American Mercury for permission to include his essay, "A Negro Looks Ahead." in the second issue of The American Mercury Digest, a quarterly condensation of the most distinguished articles and stories that have appeared in The American Mercury since it was founded in 1924. The essay in question appeared in the February 1930, issue of the magazine.

Mr. Schuyler has contributed about a dozen essays and sketches to The American Mercury. Another article by him will appear in that magazine shortly.

Honor M. D.



ROBIN J. BENNETT, New Yorker, who was graduated from the Howard Medical School last week. He is a native of British Guiana. Dr. Bennett received his high school and pre-medical education here. He was given three successive scholarships, and was regarded as highly proficient in bacteriology. He is a member of the Students' Literary Association and of Phi Beta Sigma.

4 LAWYERS, 10 MASTERS AMONG NEW ENG. GRADS

Two Get Phi Beta Kappa Honors

By ELLIOTT FREEMAN

BOSTON, Mass., June 19—Seniors day at the various colleges in New England will find 29 Race students receiving degrees, 16 less than last year. Among this number will be found Horace J. Prescott of Boston university and Margaret Carter of Pembroke college (Brown) receiving the coveted honor of Phi Beta Kappa. In the list are four lawyers and 10 masters of art and science.

They follow:

Harvard University

Ralph Johnson, A.B., Boston; Reid Peggrame, A.M., Boston; Warner Lawson, A.M., Hartford, Conn.; Francis Steele, M.S., Washington, D. C.; Edward P. Lovett, LL.M., Washington, D. C., and John H. Franklyn, A.M., Oklahoma.

Boston University

Horace J. Prescott, A.B., Boston, (Phi Beta Kappa); Mrs. Warner Lawson, A.B., Tennessee; Margaret Just, M.Ed., Washington, D. C.; Georgiana Hare, M.Ed., Boston; Gene Chandler, M.Ed., Boston; Theodore Gould, A.M., Boston; Willard Brown, LL.M., Institute, W. Va., and Bruce Robinson, LL.B., Washington, D. C.

Mass. Institute of Technology

George W. Hinds, M.S., in engineering, Washington, D. C.

Mass. College of Pharmacy

Manza Thomas, B.S., Boston.

Rhode Island State

Percy Dodson, A.B., Providence, R. I.

Simmons College

Prudence Higgins, M.S., Providence, R. I.

Portia Law School

Harietta Reynolds, L.L.B., Boston.

Mt. Holyoke

Miss Lee, A.B., Washington, D. C.

Pembroke College (Brown)

Margaret Carter, A.B., Providence, R. I., (Phi Beta Kappa).

Radcliffe College

Dorothy Webster, S. B., Cambridge, Mass.

Bates College

James Carter, A.B., Winston-Selem, N. C.; Owen Dodson, A.B., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Springfield College

Alden McAuley, B.S., Maine.

Boston Teachers College

Agatha Guilford, B.S., Boston, Mass.

Salem Teachers College

Ruby Mason, B.S., Boston.

Massachusetts College of Art

Vina Wyngood, A.B., Boston.

Johnson C. Smith College

Edward Cannady, A.B.

Among other New England graduates from colleges outside of New England are:

Howard University

Erick C. Roberts, M.D., Boston; Steve Davis, B.S., in engineering Boston; Lillian Russell, M.S., Boston.

Livingstone College

Charles Foggie, A.B., Boston.

Lincoln University

Hubert Darrell Bynoe, A. B., Boston; Charles Southward Ireland, A.B., Springfield, Mass.

North Carolina State College

Edna E. Baker, A.B., New Haven, Conn.; Russell E. Blunt, A.B., Methuen, Mass.

Harlem Prodigy

Of 103 piano pupils who entered the annual tournament conducted in Manhattan by the National Guild of Piano Teachers, youngest this spring was Philippa Duke Schuyler, 4, a Negro child who blithely played ten compositions, six of them her own. Reward for superior playing is a gold seal certificate, a place on the Guild's national roll of honor. Seven of the contestants were so rated last week and among them 4-year-old Philippa Schuyler.

Prodigious at more than music is this Harlem-born daughter of a white mother and a coal-black father (TIME, Aug 26). Mrs. Schuyler paints, writes for Negro newspapers. George Schuyler was a day laborer and a dishwasher before he became a novelist (*Black No More, Slaves Today*), a contributor to *American Mercury* and *Saturday Evening Post*. All three Schuylers subsist on raw vegetables, raw meat, a diet which Mrs. Schuyler claims is largely responsible for her daughter's precocity. At two Philippa amazed the neighbors by reading, writing her name, spelling 150 long words. At four her spelling is up to pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoniosis.* She is keen at mathematics, reads fourth-grade books, writes poetry, draws and paints, turns out neat letters on her father's typewriter.

Time 6-22-36

Judges at the recent piano tournament were impressed by the facility with which she played Mozart's Minuet in G, the imagination shown in her original pieces. Best was a *Nigerian Dance* which she wrote when a Nigerian friend sent her a mahogany elephant. Others were: *Rolling Home on My Roller Skates, Pansy Bells, The Butterfly, The Wolf* (inspired by *Little Red Ridinghood*), *Golden Fish in Silver Waters*, the result of a visit to the Aquarium.



PHILIPPA SCHUYLER

. . . can spell pneumonoultramicroscopic-silicovolcanoniosis

6-22-36

COPPIN PRINCIPAL GETS DOCTORATE

BALTIMORE—

Miles W. Connor, principal of Coppin Normal School received a Ph.D. degree in education, from Columbia University Wednesday.



Dr. Connor

Dr. Connor's thesis for the degree was "A Survey of the Facilities and Practices in Tax-Supported Normal Schools and Colleges for Preparation of Negro Teachers in Elementary Schools."

A graduate of Virginia Union University, Dr. Connor holds M.A. degrees from both Howard University and Columbia. He was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of pedagogy from Union recently.

South African Student Wins Essay Prize Of N. Y. History Society

Wycliffe Mlungisi Tsotsi, of Blythswood Institution, Butterworth, South Africa, was the winner of the fifth international competition of the New York History Society, it was announced Friday. The contest was open to persons less than 30 of Africa, Australia, Canada and New Zealand. The society's competition was part of a five-year program to bring subjects pertaining to universal peace before the youth of all nations.

The prize is $300. The winner is a member of the Xhosa tribe, is now a teacher in a town of 575 inhabitants. He is 21. Second prize of $200 went to a Canadian white girl and third prize of $100 to a Canadian white boy.

Walter White was among those invited to hear Tsotsi's paper read Sunday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Chanler

GETS MASTERS DEGREE



MISS GERTRUDE E. SCOTT

Who received her master of arts degree from Ohio State University last Monday. Miss Scott is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, national scholastic society, and the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott of Savannah, Ga. In college and in the graduate school, Miss Scott majored in the romance languages.

New England Poetry Society Awards Grace Postles Prize

Philly Girl First Winner In Annual Contest Open to New England Association of Teachers of English.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11—The New England Poetry Society recently awarded its annual first prize of $100 to a Negro, Miss Grace V. Postles of Philadelphia. She is Professor of English at the State A. & M. College at Orangeburg, S. C. The prize-winning poem was "The Scar." Miss Postles received her high school training in Philadelphia. She is a graduate of the Cheyney Normal School and an honor graduate of Emerson College, Boston, Mass. She is also a product of Boston University and was elected to membership in the Groves Honorary Society of that institution. She has been a scholarship student at Wellesley College and while a student at Harvard University received the honor of having several of her literary contributions placed on permanent record at the institution. Miss Postles has been a Temple University Fellowship student during which time she made a survey of the Gulah dialect in the South Carolina low country and interviewed such outstanding personages as Julia Peterkin, Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Dubose Heyward and Dr. Reed Smith. The results of this survey may be found in the Quarterly Journal of Speech under "Rhapsody in Ebony," published January, 1934. She has also done graduate work at Columbia University.

While a student in New England, Miss Postles was a member of the Saturday Evening Quill Club of Boston. "The Scar" is the first of her contributions to receive outstanding recognition.

Participants in this contest were members of the New England Association of Teachers of English.

THE SCAR!

THE SCAR!

Prize winning poem

Lord,
Playing with fire
I was burned.
I was burned, Lord
But I didn't mind the pain.
If only pain came with a burn
It wouldn't be so bad
Lord,
It wouldn't be so bad.
For pain goes,
Lord,
Pain goes.
But the scar . . .
Lord,
The scar stays.

Playing with fire,
I was burned—
I was burned, Lord.
But I didn't mind the pain . . .
But the scar—
Lord,
The scar . . .

GRACE VERA POSTLES.

LOVETT AWARDED HARVARD DEGREE

Local Attorney Connected With Law Firm of Houston and Son

Edward F. Lovett, local attorney, who last year was awarded an $1,200 fellowship to do post-graduate work in the Harvard Law School, last week received the master of law degree from Harvard University.

Lovett finished the academy at Hampton Institute, received his bachelor's and law degrees from Howard University, and is associated with the law firm of Houston and Houston, 613 F Street, Northwest.

He was prominent as an associate defense counsel in the famous Crawford case of Leesburg, Va., of the N. A. A. C. P.

At the recent meeting of the General Alumni Association of Howard University, Lovett was unanimously recommended to fill one of the vacancies on the Howard Law School faculty.

New Yorker Sets Record at U. of C.

Donald MacMurray, 21-year-old New Yorker who graduated Tuesday from the University of Chicago accomplished an unusual scholastic feat. He had been matriculated at the Midway institution for only three quarters, spending a total of ten months on the campus.

He came with unusual preparation, however, having done four years of intensive reading between his graduation from high school in New York and his matriculation at the university.

MacMurray has set a new record for celerity in obtaining the degree of bachelor of arts, under the university's flexible new plan, which permits students to progress as rapidly as they are able, or as deliberately as they want or need.

Education - 1936
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

NEW YORK SUN

JAN 16 1936

Mrs. Ayer Named a Principal

First Negro Woman to Attain Rank—Other Staff Changes Made.

Mrs. Gertrude E. Ayer, assistant to principal in charge of P. S. 24 in Harlem, will become the first Negro woman principal of a New York city school when the new semester begins, on February 3, if the Board of Education at its meeting next week accepts a nomination made by the Board of Superintendents at a special meeting yesterday. She will remain at her present school.

Several other teachers' and supervisors' nominations, in addition to the 383 already recommended by the superintendents, were forwarded to the school board, including the staff of the new experimental school for bright and dull normal pupils, to open next term as P. S. 500 in the Speyer School of Columbia University, and supervisors for the new Music and Art High School, which will also open experimentally.

To Be Appointed.

Among the additional nominees are thirteen high school teachers, three for industrial high schools, one for junior schools, two for grades 7A-8B and three teacher clerks. Three assistants to principal were recommended for advancement to assistants to principal in charge, including Lucie Anna Petri of P. S. 57, Manhattan, who will head the experimental school at P. S. 500. Fifty-five more elementary school teachers and sixteen high school teachers were recommended for transfers.

In order that Mrs. Ayer might be reached on the eligible list for appointment as principal of P. S. 24 twenty-one other women candidates who precede her on the list waived their right to appointment in her favor, the superintendents said.

Although the first Negro woman to head a public school in this city Mrs. Ayer is not the first of her race to hold so high a position. The late William L. Buckley, who retired on September 1, 1923, was the first Negro principal.

Trained Here.

Mrs. Ayer, a graduate of the New York Training School for Teachers in the class of 1905, began her career in the New York city schools in November of that year as a teacher at P. S. 11, Manhattan. In April 1919 she was assigned to P. S. 119, Manhattan, where she headed the school's vocational guidance bureau until 1924.

Mrs. Ayer was appointed an assistant to principal on November 3, 1924, and served at P. S. 89 and P. S. 90, also in Harlem. Last February she was assigned as assistant principal in charge of P. S. 24. In the meantime the size of the school has grown to permit her assignment as principal.

Experimental Staff.

The staff scheduled to assist Miss Petri at the new experimental school in P. S. 500 consists of the following 1A-6B teachers, who have been specially selected by the elementary school division and who will be transferred:

Myrne I. Schuck of P. S. 125, Manhattan; Edna Mohr of P. S. 177, Brooklyn; Ruth R. Berken of P. S. 186, Brooklyn; Celia Brickman of P. S. 51, Manhattan; Katherine B. Weter, Marguerite De La Chapelle and Lois E. Mixer of P. S. 43, Manhattan; Gus Reider Goldin of P. S. 27, the Bronx, and Martha M. Cook of P. S. 10, Manhattan.

At the new Music and Art High School the music division will be headed by Alexander R. Richter, now of Stuyvesant High School, and the art department by Miss H. Rosabell MacDonald, now first assistant in fine arts at Theodore Roosevelt High School.

Luise Kainz of Theodore Roosevelt and Olive L. Riley of George Washington are scheduled for assignment as art teachers under Miss MacDonald. The music teachers have not yet been formally recommended for assignment.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

JAN 31 1936

First Negro Woman Wins Principal Post

Becoming the first Negro woman principal ever to be appointed in a New York City school when the new semester begins Monday will be no occasion for any fuss or fanfare, the woman so honored declared today

"It will simply be another day of work as far as I'm concerned," Mrs. Gertrude E. Ayer said in her office at P. S. 24 in Harlem. "True enough, I am supremely happy over my promotion, but I believe I can best celebrate by remaining at my desk."

Mrs. Ayer, a tall, gray-haired woman with a motherly affection for all the pupils at the school, also confessed that her elevation to the principalship came as something of a surprise.

"In fact I was about to pack my papers and books, preparing for a transfer to another school. There were others on the Board of Education list ahead of me for the position, but I received a pleasant surprise. And of course I appreciate it," she said, smiling.

A graduate of the New York Training School for Teachers in the class of 1905, Mrs. Ayer began her career in the city schools in November of that year as a teacher at P. S. 11, Manhattan. In April, 1919, she was assigned to P. S. 119, Manhattan, where she was in charge of the vocational guidance bureau until 1924.

Discussing teachers and things pedagogic in the Harlem area, the new principal, fervently interested in the Negro, said that a teacher in her district must be a person with a comprehensive understanding of sociology!

"To educate the Negro," she said, "a teacher must always bear in mind his serious social problems. She must be unselfish, extremely sympathetic and, what's more, a good sport. The Negro child, in nine cases out of ten, has a poor home and improper parental training. It is up to the teacher to realize these conditions and act accordingly."



MRS. GERTRUDE E. AYER

POLL TAX ESSAY PRIZE WINNERS ARE ANNOUNCED

Over 100 Entries Are Received In Contest

2-8-36

DALLAS.—More than one hundred students were entrants in the Essay Contest conducted through the public schools of Dallas on the subject, "Why Pay Poll Tax," The contest was a part of the program of the Interdenominational Minister's Alliance to stimulate the payment of poll tax.

G. F. Porter, who was chairman of the judges, stated that there was a number of commendable essays in the group which gave evidence to the fact that students as well as parents were thinking. Each essay consisted of not more than three hundred words and was accompanied by a verified poll tax receipt number from the immediate home of the entrant. The judges assisting Mr. Porter were: Mmes. Wilda Hardin, Florence Phelps, Alma Mackey, Hazel Jordan and Ida Postle.

Prizes will be awarded as follows: Booker T. Washington High School, first prize, Florine Tolan; second prize Mary Hardin; Darrel School, first prize, Rachael Holloway, second, Armentha Elliott; Wheatley School, first prize, Lui Smith, seeond prize Doris Jean Davis; N. W. Harlee School, frist prize, Louis James Willie, Jr., second prize, Johnnie Mae Dixon; J. P. Starks School. first prize. Edward Simm Julia C. Frazier School, Lady Belle Johnson.

1st In 100 Years



For the first time in the 100 years of the history of Central High School in Philadelphia, Pa., a Negro youth graduated with top honors. This youth is Leroy Theodore Barnes, who ranked ahead of the list in the February class of the school. He is the son of Dr. W. Harry Barnes, noted Philadelphia physician. As is usual, the first two boys in the graduating class at Central High were awarded scholarships to the University of Pennsylvania, and the number one scholarship for this year went to Barnes. The scholarship is for four years and the fact that it was won by a student of color is considered a remarkable feat. Barnes was also awarded the Phi Beta Kappa prize, the John J. Weaver prize and the Robert Ellis Thompson prize.

New York World Telegram

FEB 11 1936

Negro Girl Conquers Pain to Win Degree and 'Start'

Vivien Joseph to Get A. B. from Brooklyn College Tomorrow —Finishes Course in Hospital—Now She Dreams of Going On To Be a Teacher.

By ASA BORDAGES,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

A slender Negro girl, crippled so that she must hobble weakly on unaccustomed crutches, will be among the seniors who will receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts tomorrow at Brooklyn College.

She will be among them because, in spite of pain, in spite of surgical operations for a severe skin tumor on her foot, she carried on her studies in her sick bed and passed final examinations given to her in the ward in Bellevue Hospital.

The girl is Vivien Joseph, 20, and the graduation will mean more to her than that she will receive a diploma entitling her to put a couple of letters after her name. It will mean that now she can be the thing she has wanted to be as long as she can remember.

She tried to tell how it was today as she lay on a couch in the spotless basement flat at 1,375 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Her long, slim fingers traced slow, small patterns on the sheet and she frowned a little, trying to explain.

Wants To Be Teacher.

She said, "I don't think there ever was a time when I didn't want to be a teacher. I'm afraid that may seem a little ambition to you, but to me it's the biggest thing in the world."

She said, puzzled, "Reason? Why, I don't know. The only reason I know is that teaching seems more important to me than anything else I might do. I know it's hard work and the pay is smaller than one might get for something else, but . . . well, you see, there's nothing else that would give me such . . . I suppose contentment is the best word, satisfaction. And that's the best we can ask of life, isn't it, contentment?"

Her father, Lauchland Joseph, and her mother came to Brooklyn from the West Indies and they never went to college, but they have scrimped and sacrificed for years so that she might fit herself to be a teacher.

Not Hard at First.

It wasn't so hard when her father was chef in the Markham dining room, where he worked for twenty-five years, but the owner died and he had a hard time getting another job. It's been hard sledding, all right. There have been times when they were strapped even for the carfare for her to ride to school.

She felt she ought to quit school and go to work to help support the family, but Lauchland Joseph and his wife wouldn't let her. They said it would be a fine thing for her to be a teacher and help people to understanding. They said they would make out somehow, for that was a thing worth sacrifice.

The tumor crippled her in December, 1934, and she was taken to a hospital. She underwent an operation and missed her examinations, but by working extra time she made up the work.

And then last November the tumor recurred. She tried to walk, tried to force herself to stand so she could go to school, but she couldn't. In December, they carried her to Bellevue and operated again. It meant she couldn't go on with her classes and graduate. It seemed, she said, the bottom just dropped out of the world.

Studied in Hospital.

But Adele Bildersee, dean of the college, got Miss Joseph's assignments and sent them to the hospital so that she might continue her studies. And the dean, whatever red tape she may first have had to cut, sent proctors to the hospital to give Miss Joseph oral and written examinations. She passed the first one in a wheel chair, but she was so exhausted after that they had to give her the other examinations as she lay in bed.

"When I was younger," she said, "I wanted to teach children in elementary schools, but now I want to teach students in high school and college. I don't want to teach grammar and composition—the blueprints of a language—I want to deal with the feel of literature, to pass on the love of some beautiful things which has been given to me.

She's Got to Go On.

"M. A.? Ah, there's the rub. That depends upon money. But I've got to go on somehow to do what I want to do."

She doesn't know where or how she will get a job teaching, nor how she will go on with studies for her master's degree. She does not know even how long it will be before she can walk again. The doctors have been encouraging, but then doctors always try to encourage you, don't they?

Her mother said, "It will be a proud day for all of us, tomorrow. She's worked so hard for it. It will be the reward."

The crippled girl smiled. She said, "My mother ought to be getting the degree." She said, "It's not the end; it's just the beginning. My foot had better carry me. It's got to. You see, I'm just starting."

KING OF THE KEYS



CORTEZ W. PETERS

Former world's amateur champion typist and director of Business Schools in Washington and Baltimore, shown as he demonstrated his technique before an audience in Chicago, where he is planning to open a similar school. Mr. Peters displayed his ability before several Chicago schools and businesses last week.—ANP photo.

Education—1936

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Columbia to Publish Book of Young Ph.D.

Charles L. Franklin Is Awarded Highest Degree at 25

Only twenty-five years ago Charles Lionel Franklin was born in New Orleans. Tuesday evening, marching with 205 other candidates for the degree, he reecived his Ph.D. in social science from Columbia University.

Dr. Franklin's thesis, "The Negro Labor Unionist of New York," will be published as one of Columbia's studies in history, economic and public law. He majored in social legislation and minored in statistics and population.

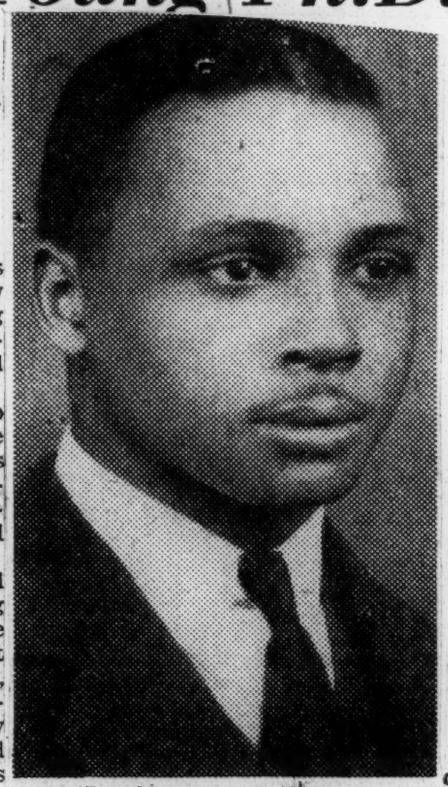
Valedictorian of his high school class in New Orleans, the young scholar was graduated cum laude with the B.S. degree from Straight College in the Louisiana metropolis, in 1933. The following year he received the M.A. degree in sociology and statistics from Columbia, and took just two years to complete his work for his doctorate.

National academic societies to which he belongs are the American Socioligical Society and the Academy of Political Science. A member of Alpha Phi Alpha, Dr. Franklin was winner last year of the fraternity's $500 fellowship. For a short time he was on the staff of the Mayor's Commission investigating conditions in Harlem.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Franklin of New Orleans, both of whom are living, Dr. Franklin is one of the oldest of eleven children. One sister is a teacher in New Orleans and another is substituting there. A brother is now a student at Tillotson College, in Austin, Texas.

Many schools have already sought the services of Dr. Franklin, since he is the only Negro in the country to hold a doctorate in social legislation, but his plans for the immediate future are uncertain.

He will leave for New Orleans within the next few days on a short visit with his family.



Dr. Charles L. Franklin.

Seven Negroes Receive Degrees From K. S. T. C.

PITTSBURG, Kas.— Seven Negro students were graduated from the Kansas State Teachers college here at commencement exercises Thursday morning, May 28. William Allen White of Emporia delivered the commencement address.

The Negro graduates were: Webster McGee, son of Mrs. Ethel McGee, 314 West Forty-third street, Kansas City, Mo., who received a degree in industrial education; Clara Baker of Kansas City, Kas.; Lloyd Beatty of Ft. Scott, Edward Graham of Pittsburg, Madella Summers of Kansas City, Kas.; Erma Borders, Kansas City, Kas.; Grace Hennessey of Pittsburg.

McGee is the son of the late Sol McGee, instructor in industrial arts at Lincoln high school in Kansas City, Mo., before his death several years ago.

GIVEN MEDAL



William T. Coleman, who in recognition of his twenty-five years service in boys' work was given a gold medal at the recent convention of Boys' Clubs of America held in Philadelphia. He is director of the Wissahickon Boys Club of Germantown, Pa.

Colored Girls Rank High in Spelling Bee

MacNolia Cox, Champion Ohio Speller, Takes Fifth Place in Spelling Contest

Thirteen-year-old MacNolia Cox, champion speller in the State of Ohio, came close to winning the National contest sponsored by the Louisville-Courier Journal, Louisville, Ky., at the National Museum here last Tuesday afternoon.

Two Colored

Competing in the twelfth annual national spelling bee, with seventeen contestants, MacNolia and Elisabeth Kenney, 15, of Plainfield N. J., were the only two colored students participating in the contest, which marked the first time in ten years that a Negro had won their state championship and sent to the national.

MacNolia was a brilliant speller, and unhesitatingly spelled every word propounded at her by the pronouncers until the fortieth round when she mis-spelled "nemesis" by substituting the last e for an "a".

Contest Broadcast

The spelling contest was being broadcast at the time over the Columbia hot-work, and was roundly contested by the child's teacher, a white woman, who contended that the word is spelled in the dictionaries with a capital letter, and had not been studied as the rules provide that no capitalized words would be given.

The word was defined by the chairman, Dean George B. Woods of American University, as meaning fate. This, he said, is not spelled with a capital letter. Nemesis, meaning a Greek god, is capitalized, but is not common in every day speech, he said, and ruled that MacNolia had made an error.

In Seventh Grade

MacNolia is a seventh grade student in the Colonail School, Akron, Ohio, and was sponsored in the State and national contest by the Akron Beacon-Journal.

At the time MacNolia missed the word, there were only four contestants left. By winning fifth place in the national contest, she was awarded a prize of $75. The first prize is $500; second, $300; third, $100; fourth to ninth, $75 and tenth to seventeenth, $50.

The other colored girl, Elizabeth Keney, is a student in the Washington School, Plainfield N. J. She was eliminated from the contest on the nineteenth round when she spelled the word appellation, with one "l" instead of two.

Not Acquainted

Neither the chairman, judges nor the pronouncers were well acquainted with the words on the list, making it difficult for them to pronounce the words correctly to the spellers, consequently it was frequent that a speller misspelled a word because it was incorrectly pronounced.

The winner, Jean Trowbridge, white, DesMoines, Iowa was three-times thought to have failed, but each time the judges came from the dictionary with the news that her spelling was correct.

The first time was when she spelled char-woman with an "e" after the r. Judges said it was wrong and sent her from the stage. After Jean had taken her place in the audience, her teacher produced a dictionary with the word spelled as Jean had spelled it. She was ruled back.

Judges Wrong Again

Then Jean spelled "millenium" with a double "n", and again the judges said she was wrong, only to reverse themselves when the dictionary was consulted.

The contest finally reached the point where only Jean and Bruce Ackerman, 14 white, of Peoria Ill. Bruce thought he had won when Jean spelled "numbskull" without the "b". Bruce put in the "b" and was given the word "gnome" to spell. When he did, he was declared winner, and was being congratulated when Jean's teacher again produced the dictionary to show that the word could be spelled either way.

Jean was again ruled back, and the contest continued until Bruce spelled "predilection with an "e" instead of an "i". Jean spelled it right and was declared winner.

RACE ENGINEER TO GET MEDAL OF ACHIEVEMENT

National Technical Ass'n Makes Award

The Chicago branch of the National Technical association will present their first medal of achievement in the field of engineering to David N. Crosthwait Jr., of Marshalltown, Ia., at a banquet to be held Friday evening, June 12, at the Wabash Avenue YMCA.

Mr. Crosthwait is a native of Nashville, Tenn. He received his engineering education from Purdue university, graduating in 1913 with the bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering, and in 1920 with the mechanical engineer's degree. In 1913, Mr. Crosthwait became a mechanical engineer with the C. A. Dunham company of Marshaltown, Ia., specialists in heating and ventilating systems and equipment. In 1919 he became a research engineer

and later the director of the research laboratories of the C. A. Dunham company. In 1930 he became the technical advisor of the the company. Mr. Crosthwait is outstanding inventor, holding several United States and foreign patents on heating and ventilating systems and equipment. Several scientific articles have been written by him which have appeared in various technical publications. Mr. Crosthwait is also a registered professional mechanical and electrical engineer in the states of Iowa and Indiana. He holds memberships in outstanding technical societies of national scope. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

The National Technical association is composed of several branches located in Chicago, Dayton, O., Washington, D. C., Detroit, Mich., St. Louis, Mo., and New York City. The combined membership of these branches is approximately 200 actively engaged in the practice of their professions. The association was organized for the purpose of disseminating information concerning the opportunities of men of color in the technical anl engineering fields; the encouragement of the Race youth in the preparation for these fields; the advancement of chemistry and engineering in all branches; the promotion of the interest of these professions among the darker races, and the breaking down of barriers in the profession due to race prejudices.

The Chicago membership embraces a variety of branches of the technical profession: engineers, engineering draftsmen, chemists, architects, teachers and manufacturers. Some of these men own and operate their own businesses: some are employed by private firms, and others by city and state governments in technical capacities. The officers and members of the executive committee consists of Harold R. Lewis, president; Robert E. Lewis, vice president; James W. Lucas, secretary; Augustus D. Watson, treasurer; Samuel R. Cheevers, Lloyd A. Hall, and Byron J. Fauntleroy.

The annual award of the medal of achievement was founded by the Chicago branch for the purpose of recognizing the achievements of technical Race men in the engineering, architectural, chemical and other allied fields. In a majority of instances the work of the technical man of color is known only to a limited number of persons. It is the object of the National Technical association to acquaint the public with facts concerning the accomplishments of the many scientific men of the group. Large technical organizations of national and international scope are recognizing from time to time outstanding Race mer in various scientific fields. It is part of the program of the NTA to disseminate such information concern- the opportunities of Race youths in the technical fields.

Negro Grads Listed.

As complete a list of Negro graduates at Columbia as could be compiled, due to the fact that none of the New York schools and colleges classify students as to race, follows:

Charles Lionel Franklin, who lives at the West 135th Street Y.M.C.A., was awarded the Ph.D. degree in social legislation. His thesis, "The Negro Labor Unionist of New York," will be published as one of Columbia's studies in history, economics and public law.

Miss Vera A. Joseph, 237 West 141st street, Phi Beta Kappa of Barnard in 1932, was graduated with honors with the M.D. degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. E. C. Smith, pastor of the historic Metropolitan Baptist Church in Washington, received the M.A. degree in Christian education. He is the first Negro to earn this degree.

Among those who received the M.A. degree from Teachers College were Mrs. Genevieve Whitehead, director of the high and elementary department of St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School in Lawrenceville, Va., and graduate of Hampton Institute.

Miss Mary Tobias, 35 West 110th street, daughter of Dr. Channing H. Tobias, secretary of Negro work in the national Y.M.C.A., who received the B.S. degree from the New York university in 1933.

Mrs. Ruth Avery Handy, 66 St. Nicholas place, national secretary of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and a teacher in the public school system here, who received the B.S. degree from the College of the City of New York in 1926.

Mrs. Alta Sawyer Douglas, 409 Edgecombe avenue, wife of the noted artist, Aaron Douglas, a teacher in the public school system here, who received the B.S. degree from Kansas State Teachers College in 1922.

French Teacher Gets M.A.

Mrs. Rebecca Jones Jordan, teacher of French, A.B. Howard University in 1922, who received several certificates in French from the Sorbonne in Paris.

Others who received the M.A. degree from Teachers College include Mrs. Inez Allen, Miss Estelle Virginia Baranco, Mrs. Edna Elizabeth Bassville. Miss Georgia Beasley. Lloyd F. Buckner, Mrs. Estella F. McLendor Bullard, Miss Wilhelmina Elizabeth Bullock, Reuben Tholakele Caluza Miss Mildred Augusta Cave, Miss Grace Lillian Collins, Cortlandt Matthews Colson, Abe James Bourne Desmore, who received the B.A. degree from the University of South Africa.

Also Miss Mabel Kathryn Fawcett, Joseph Parker Gillen, Mrs. Nellie Ford Gillem, William Henry Grayson Jr., Miss Emma Mae Irwin, Henderson A. Johnson, Miss Katherine Louise Johnson, Thomas William Dosumu-Johnson, Miss Ida Louise Jones, William H. Kindle, Peter Moiyu Koinange, Mrs. Anita Bernice LeMon, Miss Etta Blanche Lisemby Miss Dorothy Marie McAlister, Miss Alice Peters Moore, Oscar Albert Morton.

Also William Oglesby, James Lewis Page, Miss Marjorie Clay Parrish, Miss Edna Martyn Redmond, Mrs. Mary Roye Reid, Miss Bottie Louise Ruff, Miss Wallicia Elizabeth Salley, Joseph Ebenezer Adjei Schandorf, Carlyle Goodrich Segar, Miss Doris Emma Shumate, Andrew St. James Simmons, Miss Ruth Gwendolyn Smith, William Bampfield Stinson, Miss Fannie E. Story, Theodore Thomas Watkins, Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Wilson, Miss Ethel E. Wise

Gets Business Degree.

Thomas Augustus Lemon, B.S. Howard, 1920, B.S. University of Pennsylvania, 1924, received the M.S. degree from the School of Business. The M.S. degree in library service was awarded to Orestes Jeremiah Baker, A.B. Morehouse, 1930, B.S. Hampton Library School, 1931.

Miss Amelia Rives Wilcher, 281 Edgecombe avenue, a teacher in the public school system here, received a diploma as teacher of industrial arts in elementary schools. She was the only person to receive such a diploma. Miss Wilcher already holds B.A., M.S. and M.A. degree from Columbia.

Mrs. Nellie Francis Becker, well-known journalist and also a teacher in the public schools here, not only received a diploma as supervisor of health education, but also the B.S. degree from Teachers College.

Miss Frances Elizabeth Thornton, 2816 Eighth avenue, A.B. Howard, received the M.A. degree from the College of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science. The only other person who received a similar degree was Herbert Leon Bryan, B.S. College of the City of New York, 1933.

Baltimorean Gets Degree.

Among the Barnard College graduates with the B.A. degree was Miss Jean Frances Blackwell of Baltimore, who lived at the International House while she was here.

Those who received the B.S. degree from Teachers College included Mrs. Iola Veersdale Battle and Miss Ayodele Taylor, the latter of South Africa, who also holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Edinburgh.

The B.S. degree in library service was awarded to Miss L. Zenobia Coleman, Miss Amelia Madden, Joseph Henry Reason and Miss Paulyne Susie Robb.

Among the 143 graduates at St. John's University, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday was Reynold M. Costa, who received the B.S. degree in social science.

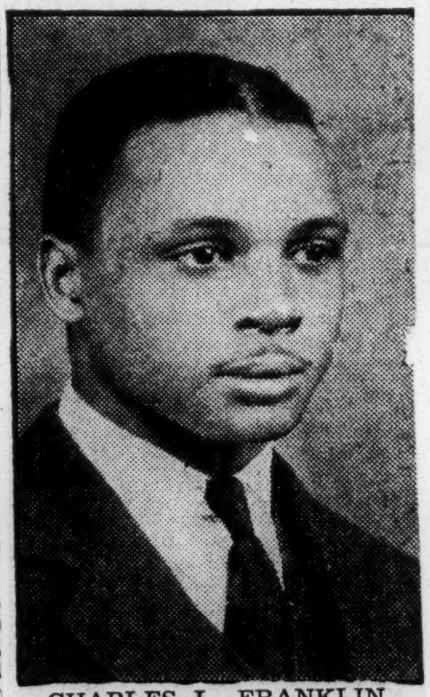
Commencement exercises at New York University will be on Wednesday, June 10; at the College of the City of New York, Tuesday, June 16; and at Hunter College, Wednesday, June 24. Exercises at Cooper Union and Pratt Institute were held on Thursday.

RAYFORD W. LOGAN TO RECEIVE PH.D.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Rayford W. Logan, professor of history in Atlanta University since 1933, has completed his requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in history at Harvard University, and will receive this highest academic degree at the university convocation July 12.

Mr. Logan carried on his research in American-Haitian relations under the supervision of Dr. James Rhinney Baxter, 3rd., professor of diplomatic history in Harvard, and in fulfilment of the requirements for his doctorate has written a dissertation on the subject, "A Century of Diplomatic Relations Between the United States and Haiti."

ColumbiaGrad, 25, Youngest to Receive Ph.D.



CHARLES L. FRANKLIN

NEW YORK.—Among the 206 persons who received the Ph.D. degree at the 182nd annual commencement of Columbia University last week was Charles L. Franklin, 25-year-old Louisiana student, who is the youngest member to earn this degree completing three years of graduate work in two years.

His forte is social legislation and his dissertation, entitled "The Colored Labor Unionist in New York," which runs to 400 pages, was elected to publication as one of the Columbia Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, to which a few dissertations are elected yearly.

This dissertation is the second written by a colored person to be elected to the Columbia Studies, the first being that of Dr. George E. Haynes in 1912. Other distinctions received at Columbia were nominations to membership in the American Sociological Society and in the Academy of Political Science, by Dr. Robert M. MacIver and by Dr. Samuel McC. Lindsay, respectively.

Thirteen in Family

Dr. Franklin is one of a family of thirteen living persons, a father and mother and six sisters and five brothers. One brother is on the staff of Tillotson College in Austin, Texas; another is an accomplished musician; the other two are at present in school in New Orleans. Of the six sisters, one is a teacher and one a substitute teacher in the public school system of New Orleans.

He was valedictorian in high school in New Orleans and 1929 and led his class four years later at Straight College.

It took him one year to earn his master's degree at Columbia, 1935, and now after doing only one year of further graduate study he earns his highest degree.

As hobbies, Dr. Franklin is interested in photography and collection of old coins and jewelry. Also, he is quite a violinist.

Dr. Franklin is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, which awarded him a fellowship of $500 that partly financed his dissertation.

Education - 1936
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

TWO MORE GET PH. D. DEGREES



MISS CLARICE HATCHER



ATTY. ULYSSES S. KEYS



DR. CHARLES L. FRANKLIN



DR. LOUISE HARDIN

Among some of the outstanding Race students to be graduated from white institutions are Miss Louise Hardin who receives her Ph.D. from Northwestern this month; Ulysses S. Keys, winner of the Brandeis competition, who finished the law school of the Loyola university; Miss Clarice M. Hatcher who is among the youngest students ever to receive a Ph.B. from Loyola, and Charles Lionel Franklin, 25 years old, who was awarded a Ph.D. from Columbia June 2.

New Orleans Man Is Ph. D. From Columbia At Age Of 25!

Dr. Charles Lionel Franklin Makes Splendid Record At Famed University As Skeptics Marvel — Harlemites Laughed When He 'Landed.

Crescent City Native Is Only Known Negro With a Doctorate In Social Legislation. Has Been Winning Honors All His Life.

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU

NEW YORK, [illegible] Even the hero worshippers were somewhat stunned this week by the achievement of the youthful Dr. Charles Lionel Franklin, who came up from Straight College in New Orleans three years ago, enrolled at Columbia, and walked off last week with a Ph.D. degree at the age of 25.

The hard-boiled New Yorkers, more or less accustomed to sparkling achievements by men and women of the race, were willing to forgive him his youth but could not get over the fact that his thesis, "The Negro Labor Unionist in New York," was so good that the university has decided to publish it as one of its studies in history, economics and public law.

Harlemites have been trying to achieve this honor since 1912, when Dr. Charles E. Haynes, now connected with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, won the distinction. Some this week were recalling ruefully that they had turned to Arabic literature, the dead languages and inter-planet travel for material sources, and here was young Dr. Franklin getting a book published on something peculiar to Harlemites.

"He is just a flash in the pan," one of the sceptics was heard to shout, but he soon sneaked off somewhere to hide his chagrin after studying Dr. Franklin's record. It appears that the young man has been winning honors all his life.

Dr. Franklin was born in New Orleans, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Franklin. He finished the high school department of Straight College, being graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1929. He won the LaBranche gold award and was elected to the Theta Beta Literary Society.

Four years later he was again the honor student at Straight College, graduating with the B. S. degree. This time they gave him the gold medal for excellence in intercollegiate debating.

New Yorkers began to run across him in the summer of 1933, when he cae up to enter the Social Science Department of Columbia University. "So he comes from Straight College," said the Harlemites, and they snickered. "Watch him become humble as pie when he runs into those tough subjects up at Columbia."

However, Dr. Franklin fooled them. He ran away with everything they gave him at Columbia. One year later he received his M.A. degree in sociology and statistics. He then took time out to work for a while on the Mayor's Commsision investigating conditions in Harlem, following the so-called Harlem riot. It was thus that he associated the idea of oppressed Negro labor with the need of eNgro unionism. It was just a step from there to the idea for his thesis.

Dr. Franklin is one of the oldest of eleven brothers and sisters. He is a member o fthe Alpha Phi Alpha and is said to be the only known Negro with a doctorate in social legislation. He will leave this week for New Orleans to visit his family.

ATLANTA 'PROF' GETS Ph.D. FROM HARVARD

ATLANTA, Ga., June 11—Rayford W. Logan, professor of history in Atlanta University, will receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in History at Harvard University on June 18. Mr. Logan wrote a dissertation on the subject, "A Century of Diplomatic Relations Between the United States and Haiti."

N. Y. U. GIVES PH.D. DEGREE

Others Are Graduated From Many Local Universities

When New York University held its 104th commencement exercises Wednesday morning at Ohio Field, on the University Heights campus, in the Bronx, among the eighty-five candidates for the Ph.D. degree was Miles W. Connor, Baltimore educator, well known in New York.

Principal of Coppin Normal School in the Maryland metropolis since 1926, Dr. Connor was graduated with the A.B. degree from Virginia Union in 1909. He also holds the A.M. degree from Howard University (1912), and from Columbia (1926). He was honored with the degree of Doctor of pedagogy by Virginia Union University in 1929.

Dr. Connor was born in Portsmouth, Va., forty-eight years ago, and at various times has held positions as teacher at Virginia State College, head of the department of education at the same institution, and head of the department of education at Virginia Union. He is director of religious education for the Maryland Sunday School Convention.

Active in Education.

Dr. Connor belongs to many organizations, including the National Education Association, National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, Maryland State Teachers' Association, the Masons, and the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Other graduates at New York University this year included Miss Bertha Mae Sawyer, 174 West 136th street, M.A. in education; Miss Edna Kaalund, 75 St. Nicholas place; George Wright and Cecil R. Forster of Brooklyn, Miss Julia Hawkes of Elizabeth, N. J., and Miss Claudine Godsey of New Rochelle, all of whom received the bachelor's degree.

St. John's Graduates.

Among the graduates from St. John's University on Wednesday were St. Julian McBrowne, who was graduated from the College of Pharmacy cum laude, and Theodore Frederick

Walker, 2067 Seventh avenue, real estate broker, who received the degree of bachelor of laws.

College of the City of New York graduates on Tuesday will include Wilford Wilson, who played a prominent part in athletics and in the student governing organizations: George Power and Harold O. Basden. All three will receive the bachelor's degree.

At the commencement exercises of Brooklyn College at the Academy of Music on next Thursday will be Maurice Eastmond, 589 Jefferson avenue, and Lillian Clarice Cross, 35 Prospect place, both of whom received the bachelor's degree.

Graduate



MISS LUCILLE HARRISON, 512 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, who was graduated from Long Island University last Thursday with the B.S. degree. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Harrison.

RACE GIRL WINS HONOR

PRESENTS UNUSUAL THESIS FOR MASTERS DEGREE — MADE MEMBER OF PI LAMDA THETA

A distinctly unusual and important contribution has been made to modern criticism through the original thesis of Miss Margaret Just of Washington, D. C., presented to Boston University for her Master's degree in education. The thesis is entitled, "The Literary Renaissance of the South." Using no commentators or critics as bases for her discussions, Miss Just has given her personal reactions to the works of ten outstanding contemporary southern writers, treating each one individually to discover his actual contribution to the prominence of the south in present day literature. They write in all cases as southerners, with the various economic problems of the south for their theses, but, as Miss Just pointed out very competently, they are not strictly regional writers, because their appeal is universal. The writers selected are Elizabeth Maddox Roberts, Thomas Wolfe, Caroline Miller, Paul Green, Dubose Heyward, Erskine Caldwell, William Faulkner, Ellen Glasgow, Thomas Sigmismund Stribling and Stark Young.

Miss Just is the daughter of Dr. Ernest E. Just of Howard University, head of the department of zoology. Her preparatory training was received at Dunbar High School in Washington, D. C., and at the McKean Institute, Naples, Italy. She is also a graduate of Emerson College of Oratory with the degree of Bachelor of Literary Interpretation. Recognition of her outstanding ability came in her election to Pi Lambda Theta, national honorary society for women in education, corresponding to Phi Beta Kappa. Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, also claims Miss Just as a member.

MANY RECEIVE HIGH DEGREES

Margaret Just Commended for Originality of Thesis

Approximately fifty colored students will receive diplomas from the colleges of New England this year. Of this number more than one half are from the graduate schools. Teachers predominate in the list. There are at least five lawyers, including one woman; two artists, six ministers, three of whom gained their Master of Sacred Theology; and one Medical doctor. Horace J. Prescod of Boston University, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Among the distinguished names mentioned are those of Rayford Logan, Ph. D. of Harvard, and Margaret Just, M.Ed. of Boston University, and B.L.I. of Emerson College.

Mr. Logan, who is professor of history at Atlanta University, carried on his research in America-Haitian relations under supervision of Dr. James P. Baxter, 3rd., of Harvard. His dissertation for his doctorate was "A Century of Diplomatic Relations Between the United States and Hayti."

Mr. Logan graduated from Williams College in 1917, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa Society. He served with the American Expeditionary forces in France, and is a linguist of considerable ability.

Miss Just

Miss Just presented for her M. Ed. degree an unusual and original thesis entitled: "The Literary Renaissance of the South."

Of especial importance is the fact that Miss Just has used no commentators or critics as bases for the discussions in her thesis on the importance and characteristics of southern writers: Elizabeth Maddox Roberts, Thomas Wolfe, Caroline Miller, Paul Green, Dubose Hayward, Caldwell, Faulkner, Ellen Glasgow, Stribling and Young. Her thesis contains her personal reactions to the different novels based on standards and criteria that are generally acceptable in criticisms of novels.

Recognition of her ability as a student gained for her membership to Pi Lambda Theta, national honorary society for women in education, which corresponds to Phi Beta Kappa in the liberal arts colleges. She is the daughter of Dr. Ernest Just, eminent zoologist of Howard University, and she is also a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Other Graduates

Of special interest also are two natives of Africa: Simeon Bankole Wright, B.D., of Andover Newton Theological Seminary, and Victor Edward King, M.A. of Yale. Mr. King also holds degrees from the University of London, and Fourah Bay College. His thesis was "The Significance of Secondary schools in Sierra Leone."

Two natives of Boston, Lillian Russell, M.A., and Hubert D. Bynoe, A. B., received their degrees from Howard and Lincoln Universities, respectively.

Alfred Otway, who received his M. D., from Middlesex College, is the son of Dr. Alfred Otway, who is a faculty member of the school. James Carter and Owen Dodson, Bates graduates, are favorites in that college. The former is on the varsity tennis team and was class marshal; he is a baritone. Dodson was editor of "The Garnet"; class poet and the coach of the 4A Players.

The graduates are:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Rayford W. Logan, Ph. D.
Reed B. Peggram, A. M.
Warner C. Lawson, M.A. in Music
Francis W. Steele, M.S., Civil Eng.
John H. Franklin, A.M.
Edward P. Lovett, LL.M.
Ralph E. McD. Johnston, A. B.

YALE UNIVERSITY
Victor Edward King, A. M.
Alfred Edward McWilliams, B. D.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
Graduate School
Kenneth R. Williams, A. M.
Dwight V. Kyle, A. M.
Amy J. Dennistoun, A.M.
School of Theology
Arthur R. Howard, Jr., S.T.M.
John M. Dawkins, Jr., S.T.M.
School of Education
Geneva L. Chandler, M. Ed.
Margaret Just, M. Ed.
Georgianna Hare, M. Ed.
Julia Lewis, B. S.
Law School
Willard Lewis Brown, LL.M.
G. Bruce Robinson, LL.B.
Liberal Arts
Nellie Washington Lawson, M.S.
Horace Joffre Prescod, A.B., (Phi Beta Kappa)

BOSTON COLLEGE
Harold Stevens, LL.B.

MASS. SCHOOL of ART
Vyna Wingood, B. S. in Ed.
Frances E. Thompson, B. S. in Ed.

PORTIA LAW SCHOOL
Arietta Reynolds, LL.B.

BOSTON TEACHERS COLLEGE
Agatha Guilford, B.S. in Ed.

SIMMONS COLLEGE
Social Work
Prudence C. A. Higgins, B. S.
Secretarial Studies
Catherine B. Wright, B. S.

MASS. COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Manza Thomas, B. S.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
Clarence Alfred Lucas, A. B.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE
M. Elizabeth Carter, A. B.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
F. A. Thomas, A.B.

BATES COLLEGE
James Carter, A. B.
Owen Dodson, A. B.

N. E. CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Cora Lloyd

BROWN UNIVERSITY
Pembroke College
Beatrice C. Minkins, A. B.

ANDOVER NEWTON THEO. SCH.
Joseph Raymond Henderson, S.T.M.
Simeon Bankole Wright, B. D.

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE
Laura Veronica Lee, A. B.

MIDDLESEX COLLEGE
Alphonso Otway, M. D.

SPRINGFIELD COLLEG7
Eric W. Epps, M. Physical Ed.
Edward L. Jackson, M. Ed.
Roland M. Sawyer, M. Ed.
Allen E. Weatherford, M Ed.
Alden J. McCauley, B. S. in Ed.

GORDON COLLEGE
William C. Robinson, S.T.B.

Education–1936

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

RESEARCH AWARDS TO HARRIS, HURSTON

NEW YORK, April 2—Only two Negroes, one man and one woman, were included among the sixty persons chosen this year to receive awards granted annually by the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation for research and creative work in this country and abroad.

The amount of the awards this year totals $115,000. Since the awards were initiated in 1925 by former United States Senator Simon Guggenheim and his wife as a memorial to their son, $1.400,000 has been expended in grants.

The awards are made without distinction as to race, creed and color.

One of the awards this year goes to Miss Zora Neale Hurston, Eatonville, Fla., girl, who is the author of "Jonah's Gourd Vine," "Mules and Men," and many short stories in the better magazines. The grant is to enable her to go to the West Indies to gather material for books on authentic folk life and to make a study of magic practices among the natives of those islands. Miss Hurston attended Howard University and is a graduate of Barnard College for Women.

The other award, a renewal, is to Dr. Abram Harris, professor of economics at Howard University. He will continue his studies of the aspects of the economic systems of Karl Marx and Thorstein Veblen. He is the author (with S. D. Spero) of "The Black Worker: A Study in the American Labor Movement."

Among Negroes who have received the awards in former years are: Langston Hughes, novelist; Wm. Grant Still, composer (twice); Isaac Fisher, writer; Dr. Julian Lewis, pathologist; Nicholas J. Ballanta, musician; Walter White, author, and Eric Walrond, author.

Greensboro, N. C., [illegible]
March 25, 1936

BENNETT DEAN GETS CORNELL DOCTORATE

Reports on the recent awarding of degrees at the February convocation at Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., announced the completion by Flemmie P. Kittrell of requirements for the Ph. D. degree in the field of home economics. Dr. Kittrell, dean of students at Bennett college, returned to the campus last fall after a year's leave of absence, during which time she completed work beyond her bachelor of science degree received at Hampton institute, Virginia, and master's degree received at Cornell. Her major work was in the field of nutrition, and she chose as her major thesis "A Study of Infant Feeding Processes in a Selected Community of North Carolina." A minsor thesis was completed in "Guidance Procedures."

Race Boy Elected Phi Beta Kappa

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 10.—John E. Hodge, senior in the college of liberal arts, Kansas university, here, was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity last week on the basis of his outstanding academic record.

Young Hodge, who is the son of Prof. J. A. Hodge, principal of Sumner high school, Kansas City, Kan., is majoring in mathematics and chemistry. Following his graduation from the university in June, he plans to begin study for his master's degree.

John A. Hodge Jr. Is Elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Kansas U.

LAWRENCE, Kas. — John A Hodge Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hodge, 339 Greeley avenue, Kansas City, Kas., was named to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic society last week.

The young man, who is a graduate of Sumner high school, Kansas City, Kas., in 1932, attended Stowe and Northeast Junior high school in his home city.

At the university, he is majoring in mathematics, with minors in chemistry and physics. He plans to teach mathematics, when he completes his school career. Next year he may return to the university to get his master's degree.

Throughout his academic career, Mr. Hodge has made an outstanding record. During the fall semester he had an average of A for 18 hours credits. During his junior high and high school years he made all final grades of one.

Zora Neale Hurston Gets Guggenheim Award

NEW YORK—(C)—Two colored students, a woman and a man, were included in the list of 60 who received fellowships from the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, 551 Fifth Avenue.

Miss Zora Neale Hurston was one of two recipients under the sociology section, and Dr. Abram L. Harris was one of th ee in the economics section. Miss Hurston, author of a novel, "Jonah's Gourd Vine," and a volume of folk lore, "Mules and Men," will go to the West Indies to gather new folk material. Dr. Harris, professor of economics at Howard University, and author (with S. D. Spero) of "The Black Worker", will continue his study of the economics systems of Karl Marx and Thorstein Veblen.

Hamilton Perkins Jr. Elected to Biology Honor Group at K. U.

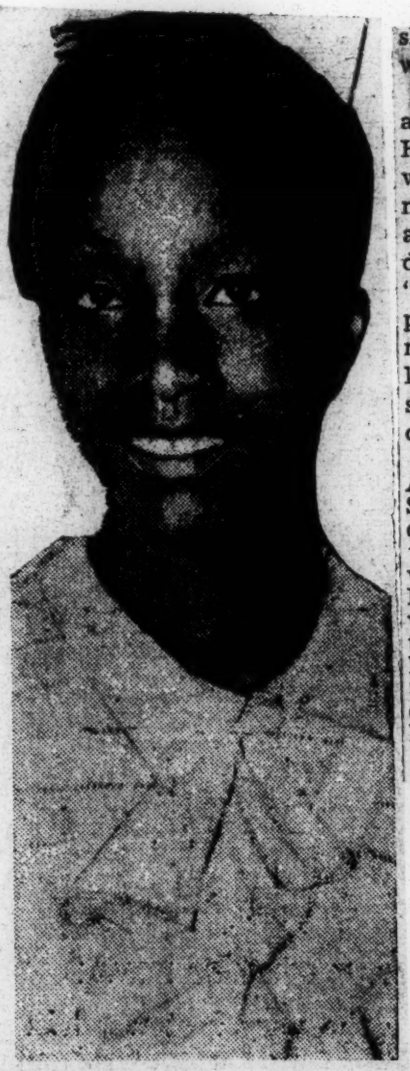
LAWRENCE, Kas. — Hamilton Perkins Jr. was admitted to the Kappa chapter of Phi Sigma, an honorary society in the biological science department, at the University of Kansas, April 23 due to his outstanding work in the department. He will be initiated May 14.

In 1934 Mr. Perkins received his P. H. C. degree in pharmacy, and that year won first place in the state in an incompatible prescription filling contest. He was awarded a certificate of merit for his excelenlt compounding.

In 1935 he received a B. S. degree in pharmacy. He is now doing work on his master's degree in bacteriology. During the last year Mr. Perkins has been compounding medicine for the University of Kansas hospital in Kansas City.

He is a product of Stowe, Northeast Junior and Sumner high schools in Kansas City, Kas.

He is the son of I. H. Perkins, druggist, 1300 North Fifth street, Kansas City, Kas.



Girl 13, Best Speller, She Spells Voluble.

AKRON, Ohio (ANP)—MacNolia Cox, 13-year-old eighth grade student at the Colonial School last week won the Akron district spelling championship sponsored by a local newspaper, in one of the most closely contested spelling bees ever held in this State.

A capacity crowd attended the finals held at the Armory and Miss Cox was given an ovation, when after eliminating her opponents she spelled correctly the winning word "voluble."

With the championship she was awarded a cash prize of $25. John Huddleston, who won second place was awarded $15 and Maxie Schumate, third, won $10. The last two are white students. Young Huddleston was tripped on the word "sciatic," while "candelabra" proved too much for Miss Schumate. More than 3,000 persons, the largest crowd ever to attend a spelling bee, acclaimed the new champion.

MacNolia is the daughter of Mrs. Alexander Key, 1884 First Street, Southwest, and by her victory will compete in Washington, D.C., for the national championship. She will leave for the Capital City May 24, and if successful there will be the fourth Akron district titleholder to capture the national honor and the coveted prize of $500. She has received a message of congratulation from Arthur W. Mitchell, member of Congress.

Miss Cox was sponsored by the Akron Council of Colored Women.

W. Mercer Cook Earns Doctorate

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—Will Mercer Cook, of the romance languages department at Howard University, passed his final examination for the doctorate at Brown University, Saturday.

The degree will be awarded in June. Subject of his thesis was "French Travelers in the U.S. between 1830 and 1870."

ONE NEGRO AT CONVENTION OF CHEMISTS

Lloyd A. Hall of Chicago, Who Operates Own Laboratories, Here

Lloyd A. Hall, consulting chemist of Chicago was the only Negro attending the ninety-first annual convention of the American Chemical Society in session last week at the new Municipal auditorium.

Hall has operated his own chemical laboratory in the central manufacturing district for 11 years with three other chemists and a bacteriologist in his plant. He specializes in food chemistry and conducts food researches for many of the largest companies in the United States.

A graduate of Northwestern university and the University of Chicago, Hall once was senior chemist for the health department of Chicago, the first Negro to hold this civil service position. He also has been research chemist for the United States government and chief chemist for the John Morrell and company, packing manufacturers of Ottumwa, Iowa.

Hall is one of the few Negro members of the American Chemical Society. He attends most of its conventions and at the meeting in New York last year, he appeared on the program, presenting two papers.

This year the pressure of his business prevented him from remaining here for the entire session. He came Wednesday, April 15, and left April 16.

The chemist also is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Illinois Academy of Science, the American Association of Cereal Chemists, the National Technical Association, the American Oil Chemists Society. He also is a member of the committee of management of the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A. in Chicago, a member of the sports council of the city-wide Chicago Y. M. C. A. and a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Mr. Hall has made many literary contributions to the scientific publications of the country. He has received 15 patents, all of them in operation.

While here, he stopped at the home of Dr. and Mrs. A. Franklin Radford, 2549 Tracy avenue.

Phi Beta Kappa



LOS ANGELES, Calif. — James Arthur (Jimmie) LuValle, quarter-mile track star of UCLA, has been elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity, and will receive his key when he graduates in June.

LuValle has accepted an invitation to run in the Princeton University track meet June 13. He will travel by plane both ways in order to be ready for the graduation exercises on June 19. He is a leading candidate for a quarter-mile berth on the U.S. Olympic track team.

NEGRO IN K. U. COUNCIL FOR FIRST TIME

Cordell Meeks of Kansas City, Kas., Wins in Campus Election

By Dorothy Hodge

LAWRENCE, Kas. — (Special) — Cordell Meeks, student at the University of Kansas, was elected to membership in the Men's Student Council Tuesday, April 21. Meeks was elected as a representative from the college of liberal arts and sciences on the tickets of the Progressive Student Government League party.

This is the first time that it has even been possible for a Negro student to run for such an office as nomination by one of the political parties is necessary before a name is placed on the ballot. The P. S. G. L. party has two Negroes on its senate, Dowdal Davis of Independence, Kas., and Maurice Abernathy of Kansas City, Kas.

Meeks is the son of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Meeks, 333 State street, Kansas City, Kas. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, the Liberal club, and the K. U. peace action committee. Last fall he won second place in the campus problems speaking contest. He has been a member this spring of a deputation team of the Y. M. C. A.

The young man is majoring in political science preparatory to taking a law course. He was graduated in 1933 from Sumner high school in Kansas City, Kas., where he was president of the senior class and well-known for his speaking ability.

John McLendon of Kansas City, Kas., is in the student council at the present time, having been appointed recently to fill a vacancy. Meeks will be in office for an entire year.

26 NEGROES WILL RECEIVE K. U. DEGREES

Three Oklahoma Students Are On List of Graduates

LAWRENCE, Kas. — Twenty-six Negro students are on the list of candidates for degrees from the University of Kansas on June 8 when 1,120 persons, the largest class in the history of the university, will be graduated.

There are eight students each from Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kas. Those from Kansas City, Mo., are Wilma Alosie Johnson, 4100 East Sixteenth street; Mildred Jean Mitchell, 1610 Brooklyn avenue; Arthur E. Pullam Jr., 2427 the Paseo; Mildred Frances Whitfield, 1926 Montgall avenue; Guion S. Bluford, 2444 Montgall avenue; John H. Bluford Jr., 2444 Montgall avenue; Ernest Brown, 1918 East Twenty-fourth street, and Wilhemina Hill, 1905 Montgall avenue.

Kansas City, Kas., students are Hazel Florence Blair, 408 Troupe avenue; Christine Miller Graves, 48 August street; John Edward Hodge, 339 Greeley avenue; Thomas Conrad Jackson, 1414 North Eighth street; John B. McLendon Jr., 342 Haskel lavenue; Mary Leonore Johnson, 837 New Jersey avenue; Evelyn Lucile Parker, 1216 Washington avenue, and Nicholas L. Gerren.

John Bluford, Wilhemina Hill and Nicholas Gerren have completed their work since the degrees were formally granted last June, so their names are included on the list.

Other Negro students receiving degrees are Freda Wilma Bly of Leavenworth; Dowdal Henry Davis Jr., Independence, Kas.; Marian Frances Burton and Rashey B. Moton Jr., of Topeka; Kenneth F. Smith, St. Joseph; Marjorie Elizabeth Montgomery, Muskogee, Okla.; Mary Elizabeth McCurtis and Clyta Ilene McMurray of Oklahoma City; James Henry Smith, St. Louis, and Frederick A. Walker, Lawrence.

Dr. Back From Portugal

MACON, Ga. — (ANP) — Dr. Aaron M. McMillian a native of Cotton Plant, Ark., graduate of Meharry Medical College and at present a resident and honored citizen of Calemate, Portugese West Africa, has the distinction of being the first Negro to successfully complete work at the Medical University of Lisbon, Portugal and receive from that institution his doctorate as a bona fide Portugese physician. The learned doctor has returned to his native land for a visit and addressed a large audience Thursday night at the First Congregational Church here.

NATIVE AFRICAN SCHOLAR STANDS OUT IN STUDIES

(Chicago Defender Foreign News Service)

LONDON, England, May 8—Nathan A. Quaye of the Accra Academy, a native African student who gained exemptions from the London matriculation in the last Cambridge School Certificate examination, is stated to have broken all previous records of the school in gaining exemption from the same examination given by Oxford Responsions.

He obtained "very good" marks in geography, hygiene and religious history; "good" marks in English, history, and Greek, and credit in mathematics and Latin.

He is also said to have won, for three consecutive years, the second prize in the Nationalist Essay contest for secondary schools in Accra.

Iowa Engineer Gets Achievement Medal

CHICAGO, May—(ANP)—The Chicago Branch of the National Technical Association will present its first Medal of Achievement in the field of Engineering to Mr. David N. Crosthwait, Jr., of Marshalltown, Iowa at a banquet to be held Friday evening, June 12th, at the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A.

Crosthwait is a native of Nashville, Tenn. He received his engineering education from Purdue University, graduating in 1913 with the Bachelor's Degree in Mechanical Engineering and in 1920 with the Mechanical Engineer's Degree. In 1913, Mr. Crosthwait became a Mechanical Engineer with the C. A. Dunham Co. of Marshalltown, Iowa, specialists in Heating and Ventilating Systems and Equipment. In 1919 he became a Research Engineer and later the Director of the Research Laboratories of the C. A. Dunham Co. In 1930 he became the Technical Advisor of the Company. Mr. Crosthwait is an outstanding inventor holding several United States and Foreign patents on Heating and Ventilating Systems and Equipment. Several Scientific articles have been written by Mr. Crosthwait which have appeared in technical publications. Mr. Crosthwait is also a Registered Professional Mechanical and Electrical Engineer in the States of Iowa and Indiana. He holds memberships in outstanding technical societies of national scope. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Paterson Girl Wins Oratorical Contest

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—The fifth annual New Jersey State oratorical contest for high school students, which was held at the Union Baptist Church, Orange, Friday, June 5, was won by Miss Iola Garner of Paterson. The subject of Miss Garner's oration was, "The Birthright Of the Negro." She was awarded the Governor Harold G. Hoffman Trophy Cup and $15.00 cash.

Other winners and awards were: Second place (Joseph B. Judkins Trophy Cup, $10.00 cash), John Thomas of Jersey City; third place (Dr. Howard F. Brock Trophy Cup, $5.00 cash), Miss Doris Hooper of Plainfield; honorable mention (William Watson Memorial Bronze Medal, $1.00 cash), George Tymas of Bayonne.

Education-1936

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

NAME MRS. AYER HEAD OF SCHOOL

Amsterdam News

Becomes First Negro Principal Here

1-18-36

At a special meeting of the Board of Superintendents on Wednesday, Mrs. Gertrude E. Ayer, acting principal in charge of P. S. 24, was nominated principal. Her duties will begin on February 3, New York.

If the nomination is accepted by the Board of Education at its meeting next week, Mrs. Ayer will become the first Negro woman principal of a New York City school. The late William L. Bulkley, who retired on September 1, 1923, was the first Negro principal.

The superintendents announced that, in order that Mrs. Ayer might be reached on the eligible list for appointment as principal of P. S. 24, twenty-one other teachers who precede her on the list waived their right to appointment in her favor.

Mrs. Ayer, who was appointed an assistant to principal in 1924, has taught at P. S. 1, her first appointment, in 1905; P. S. 11, where she headed the vocational guidance bureau from 1919 to 1924; P. S. 89 and P. S. 90. She was assigned as acting principal in charge of P. S. 24, 128th street and Madison avenue, last February.

A graduate of the New York Training School for Teachers in the class of 1905, Mrs. Ayer is a leader in Harlem civic and social circles. She is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, the Adult Education Committee and the Board of Managers of the Utopia Children's Center. She is the wife of Dr. Vernon C. Ayer, 2309 Seventh avenue.

ENTERPRISE

McComb City

JAN 6 1936

Miss

BLACK MEN'S BLOOD

In Macon, Mississippi, next week, according to a news dispatch, a memorial will be established for Noxubee county's war heroes. A bronze tablet will reveal names of all of Noxubee county's "white" heroes.

If there ever was a time when race prejudice should be forgotten for the moment at least, it is when reference is made to the men, white and black, who gave themselves for use on the battlefields of their country. It is a queer sense of patriotism which strikes from the roster of honor all who are of a different race. There was no distinction between races when the shrapnel burst. Blood is red whether spilled from the veins of white or black men, blood spilt for a nation's righteous cause, should not be regarded as tainted merely because of a prejudice born in the days of slavery and perpetuated by an attitude hard to understand.

HONOR NEGRO, WHITE TEXANS IN MEETING

Informer

WACO, Texas.—(ANP)—Honoring sixteen of the best known and most highly respected citizens, eight of whom were white, an inter-racial good-will meeting sponsored by the Waco Citizens Committee, was held Thursday night at St. Paul A. M. E. church of which Dr. H. G. Johnson is the pastor.

Those among the colored citizens being honored were, Bishop G. B. Young of the A. M. E. church, President A. S. Jackson of Paul Quinn college, Rev. J. N. Jenkins of New Hope Baptist church, Judge R. D. Evans of the local bar, Mrs. N. A. Kirk, influential and affluencial fraternal leader; Dr. G. C. Connor and Dr. H .L. Smith, old and well established practicioners, and M. Hyson, successful merchant.

Among the whites: Mayor J. W. Hale, President Pat M. Noff of Baylor university, President M. W. Woodson of the First National bank, Rev. J. M. Dawson of the first Baptist church, Miss Kate Friend and Mrs. W. E. Darden, commanding figures in community life; Judge Richard I. Munro and Attorney S. H. Clayton.

Judge R. D. Evans, strong link between the races in Waco, said: "We have nothing to doubt and nothing to fear as long as such contacts as we enjoy tonight, are available and voluntary."

John Henry Adams of Jacksonville, Fla., programmed as the principal speaker, thanked the Waco Citizens committee, the pastor and members of St. Paul A. M. E. church and the white friends for projecting and encouraging the meeting with such unanimity of spirit.

"Leaving the babies and the fools to God's tender care and keeping let us resolve from this time on to say nothing, do nothing, encourage nothing any time any where which can be interpreted as a means of inviting, inciting or magnifying ill-will between other men and peoples."

THREE YOUNG DOCTORS PASS NATIONAL TEST

Dr. H. G. Dwiggins, Dr. Roland Scott and Dr. Fullilove Successful

Three young Kansas City physicians were successful in passing the final examinations given by the National Board of Medical Examiners in Chicago January 7, 8 and 9 by virtue of which they are qualified for positions demanding an exceptionally thorough medical training.

They are Dr. Horace G. Dwiggins, house physician at Wheatley-Provident hospital; Dr. R. E. Fullilove, resident pathologist at General hospital No. 2, and Dr. Roland Scott, Kansas Citian now serving as assistant pediatrician at the Provident hospital in Chicago.

Their passage of the examinations marks the first time that a Negro physician in Kansas City has made this achievement. There are only 4,800 physicians in the country who hold this honor and less than 50 of them are Negroes.

The three young doctors will receive a national board certificate as soon as they have been engrossed. This certificate makes he holder a member of the Associated Diplomates of the National Board of Medical Examiners and the initials "D. N. B.," meaning diplomate of the national board may be used behind his name. All members are eligible to purchase the emblem of the association, a gold key.

The doctors are now eligible to practice medicine in any of the 48 states and three territories without further examination. The Basic Science boards of Connecticut, District of Columbia, Minnesota and Nebraska accept the examinations in basic sciences.

The certificate also is accepted by the United States army as the scientific qualifications for admission to the medical corps and by the United States public health service instead of the usual written examination.

Foreign Recognition

Diplomates of the national board may enter the graduate school of the University of Minnesota, Mayo Foundation, provided they possess the other necessary qualifications. The national board certificate also is recognized by several foreign boards.

The examination was given in three parts, the part taken in Chicago this month being the final one. The other sections had been passed previously.

Dr. Dwiggins is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Dwiggins, 852 Oakland street, Kansas City, Kas. He was graduated from Sumner high school in Kansas City, Kas., in 1926 and from Lincoln university, Chester county, Pa., in 1930.

He entered the Meharry Medical college the following year and received his M. D. degree in 1934. During 1934-35 he served his interneship at General hospital No. 2 upon the completion of which he was appointed house physician at Wheatley.

Dr. Scott, a graduate of Lincoln high school in 1927, took his premedical work at Howard university and in 1934 was graduated from the Howard school of medicine. He was an interne at General hospital No. 2 in 1934-35 and in June was appointed assistant to Dr. Walter H. Maddux, pediatrician at Provident hospital in Chicago, a former Kansas Citian. Dr. Scott is the son of Mrs. Cordie White, who has gone to Chicago to live with her son. His wife is the former Miss Rosetta Weaver.

Dr. Fullilove, a Chicagoan, came to Kansas City about two months ago to serve as resident pathologist at General hospital No. 2.

NEW YORK TIMES

JAN 23 1936

410 CITY TEACHERS WIN PROMOTIONS

Mrs. Ayer, Negro, Becomes the First Woman of Her Race to Get Principal's Post.

700 TRANSFERS LISTED

Board Adds 67 to Elementary Staff — Non-Union Bids on Electric Work Rejected.

The Board of Education at a meeting last night approved 410 appointments of teachers and other members of the school staff and transferred more than 700 others in the system in preparation for the Spring term opening Feb. 3.

The appointments were mainly promotions, although there were some sixty-seven additions to the elementary school staff. The promotions to elementary school principals included Mrs. Gertrude E. Ayer, named to supervise Public School 24, Manhattan, the first Negro woman to receive a principalship in the city's schools.

The list of appointments included 169 teachers advanced to junior high schools, 87 to senior high schools and 19 to assistants to principal. There were 143 high school teachers and about 600 elementary school teachers transferred to other schools.

The board approved the organization, as of Feb. 1, of the new Bay-

A Missourian

side High School in Queens. Pending the completion of the new building, about Feb. 15, classes will be held in the Flushing High School between 12:45 and 5:15 P. M. Sessions of the regular Flushing High School classes will be held from 7:45 A. M. to 12:15 P. M.

In rejecting low bids for electrical work on existing buildings submitted by non-union employers the board took action to prevent the recurrence of a recent strike of electrical workers which until settled had threatened to postpone indefinitely the opening of several new schools. It was explained that the action was taken "in the best interests of the school system." It was understood the bids would be readvertised.

A contract was approved by the board for the construction of an addition to Public School 127, in Queens, at Twenty-fifth Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, to cost $136,644 and providing seats for 1,241 pupils. Supply contracts for $164,421 were awarded to several low bidders. Appropriations were approved to pay for the sites on which Public Schools 151 and 149, Queens, stand.

The board also approved the organization of new Public School 500, at 514 West 126th Street, to be known as the Speyer School, where in cooperation with Teachers College, Columbia, the board will formulate special courses for bright children.

ATTAINS HIGHEST BOY SCOUT RANKING



John Brooks, of Troop 78, Richmond, is second Negro Eagle Scout in the Virginia capital. Brooks was notified last week by national Boy Scout headquarters that he had attained the highest rank in scouting. He began his scout training under Scoutmaster Brunbaugh of Pittsburgh, later joining a troop under Theodore Hopson. Upon moving to Richmond, he joined Troop 78 under Scoutmasters B. F. Kersey and C. J. Foster.

Eagle Scout Brooks has held such positions in scouting as patrol leader and senior patrol leader, and is now an assistant junior troop scoutmaster. He is also a senior Red Cross life-saver and holds a standard Red Cross first-aid certificate. He is a senior in the Armstrong High School and is 17 years of age. He also holds a specialization certificate in camping from the National Scout Council. Troop 78 is sponsored by the Ebenezer Baptist Church.

Second Eagle Scout



JOHN BROOKS, who was notified, this week, by National Boy Scout Headquarters that he had attained the highest rank in scouting. He began his scout training under Scoutmaster Brunbaugh, of Pittsburgh, later joining a troop under Theodore Hopson. Upon moving to Richmond, he joined Troop 78 under Scoutmasters B. F. Kersey and C. J. Foster. He is the sceond eagle scout in Richmond.

Eagle Scout Brooks has held the following positions in scouting: patrol leader, senior patrol leader, and is now an assistant junior scoutmaster of the troop. He is also a senior Red Cross Life saver and holds a Standard Red Cross first aid certificate. He is a senior in the Armstrong High School and is 17 years of age. He also holds a specialization certificate in camping from the National Council.

Education - 1936

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

AMERICAN EDUCATORS ARE LISTED IN NEW VOLUME

New York, July—. "Who's Who In American Education," published here, is an imposing volume of approximately 7,000 biographical sketches of prominent educators, with photographs of more than 1,000 of them.

An alphabetical check of the book reveals the names of Negro educators as follows: Mary E. Branch, President, Tillotson College; Benjamin G. Brawley, English, Howard University; Herman G. Canady, psychology, West Virginia State College; John W. Davis, President West Virginia State College; Harry W. Green, education, West Virginia State College; Theodus L. Gunn, librarian, Johnson C. Smith University; Dwight G. W. Holmes, dean graduate school, Howard University; George W. Jackson, language, Florida A. and M. College; James F. Lane, President, Lane College; Ralph O'H. Lanier, dean, Houston Junior College; Jesse J. Mark, Jr., biology, Kentucky State Industrial College; B. E. Mays, dean, School of Religion, Howard University; Henry L. McCrorey, Johnson C. Smith University; Lucius Smith, business administration, Bluefield State Teachers' College; Alrutheus A. Taylor, dean, Fisk University; Lorenzo D. Turner, English, Fisk University.

Among the nationally known educators who are not included are Dr. Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard University, and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Only Negro Principal in Los Angeles Schools Is a Visitor

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Burke of Los Angeles were visitors in the city over the week-end as guests of Mrs. Burke's cousins, Mrs. W. W. Caldwell and Mr. Earl W. Beck. They were the house guests of Dr. and Mrs. Caldwell, 2131 East Twenty-fourth street.

Local friends of the Becks and Caldwells found a person of great interest in Mrs. Burke. An educator of note, Mrs. Burke presents an unassuming picture. She is the only Negro school principal in the city of Los Angeles. For 15 years she has directed all the activities of the Holmes Avenue school, a grade school, one-third attendance white, one third Mexican and the remaining third, Negro.

Her school ranks with the others in school activities and has stood out in many city wide accomplishments.

Mrs. Burke is a graduate of the University of Southern California and the California State Teachers' college. She is en route home from New York where she spent the summer in study at Columbia university.

Mr. Burke, who made the trip to New York with his wife, has been enjoying the stops they have made in several cities. He is associated with the Douglass Mutual Life Insurance company in Los Angeles. They have been away from home since June 25.

On Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Burke, dressed in a two-piece gown of shell pink lace, and Mr. Burke met friends of the Caldwell and Beck families at an informal at-home at the town home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl W. Beck, 2147 East Twenty-fourth street.

Garden flowers filled the home for the affair with Mrs. Beck and Mrs. Caldwell as hostesses.

Assisting the hostesses were: Mrs. Thomas A. Webster, Mrs. Emma Johnson, Miss Georgia Caldwell, home from Spelman college where she is professor of mathematics, Miss Marguerite Pittman, Miss Jewel Milligan, Misses Marianna and Marjorie Beck, and Mrs. Harry Robinson of Washington.

Among guests calling were: Miss Marion Odell of Topeka, Mrs. Wertie Weaver of Los Angeles, Mrs. Alexenia Todd of Washington, Miss Eulalia Hubbard of Sedalia, Mo., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tillman of Houston, Mrs. Lutie Saunders of Oakland, Miss Geneva Williams of Paris, Texas, Mrs. Charles N. Atkinson of Clarksville, Tenn., and Miss Addie Myers of Denver.

The Californians left Tuesday after a number of other courtesies and a tour of the city.

Friends from the two Kansas cities calling were: Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Clay, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Clayborne, Mr. and Mrs. C. William Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Pittman.

Also: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Tillman, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Holbert, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John Price, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Toms.

Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Bunch, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bluford, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Calloway, Dr. and Mrs. Charles R. Humbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hudspeth, the Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Cox, the Rev. and Mrs. D. A. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Burgin, the Rev. and Mrs. R. T. Frye, Dr. and Mrs. White.

Mrs. Nellie E. Young, Mrs. William Lamb, Mrs. H. M. Thompkins, Mrs. J. D. Watkins, Mrs. J. W. Elliott, Mrs. L. C. Stewart, Mrs. H. O. Cook, Mrs. Frank A. Young.

Mrs. J. P. Hill, Mrs. Rosetta Gibson, Mrs. Mary Gordon, Mrs. Joe E. Herriford Jr., Dr. and Mrs. L. M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Corinne Saunders Wilson, Mrs. Sarah P. Goss, Mrs. M. E. Dougherty.

Mrs. John L. Love, Mrs. G. W. Brown, Mrs. J. C. Sparks, Mrs. J. Edward Perry, Mrs. A. R. Eagleson, Mrs. W. A. Hawkins, Mrs. Oliver Wilkerson, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Fleming.

Mrs. N. Clark Smith, Mrs. Katie F. Bell, Mrs. D. C. Roane, Mrs. Julia Flagg, Mrs. A. Franklin Radford, Mrs. T. C. Unthank, Mrs. A. E. Jenkins, Mrs. T. H. Wiseman, Mrs. D. N. Crosthwaite.

Mrs. Mariah Clark, Mrs. Maggie Robinson, Mrs. Gertrude Johnson, Mrs. Gladys Hishaw, Mrs. P. C. James, Mrs. Hattie McKim, Mrs. Pauline Pollard.

The Misses Elsie Mountain, Alice Stanard, Ruth Bradley, Marion Watkins, Cloteria Cook, Emogene Wilkerson, Mai Sue Jones, Katheryn Wiseman.

Misses Dorothy Johnson, Willie Bell Dixon, Dr. Thomas A. Fletcher, Dr. George Sneed, Dr. H. G. Dwiggins Jr., F. M. McGinnis Jr., John Hurse, Dr. L. T. Montgomery and Dr. L. M. Taylor.

British College Awards Degrees To Violinist

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Aug. 27.—(ANP) — Wesley I. Howard, widely-known violinist and a member of Hampton Institute's music staff, has just been awarded the degrees of L. T. C. L. (Licentiate, Trinity College, London) and F. T. C. L., (Fellow, Trinity College, London). Howard began playing the violin at the age of 12, and later the citizens of his home town, Springfield, Ill., sent him to the New England Conservatory of Music, studying under the noted teacher, Felix Winternitz, and playing in the Conservatory orchestra. He later appeared in several joint recitals with Roland Hayes, famous concert artist and was also concert master wtih the Victorian Orchestra.

During the World War Howard was bandmaster of the 809th Infantry in France and at the close of the war he went to Paris for further study, receiving a certificate from L'Ecole Normale. Returning to America, he was for six years associate professor of music at Howard University, where he organized and conducted the Washington Civic Orchestra and became asociate conductor of both the R. O. T. C. Band and the Coleridge-Taylor Choral Society. Before joining the staff at Hampton Institute School of Music, he taught for one year at Talladega College.

Maryland Girl Scholarship Recipient

Miss Grace W. Coulbourne, student of the Atlanta School of Social Work and native of Easton, Maryland, has been granted a State scholarship by the State of Maryland on the recommendation of the Commission on Higher Education for Negroes of the State of Maryland. This financial assistance will enable Miss Coulbourne to return to the Atlanta School of Social Work to complete her training. The award was made on the basis of her excellent classroom and field work record last year and on the recommendation of Forrester B. Washington director of the school.

Before entering the Atlanta School of Social Work, Miss Coulbourne received her A. B. degree from Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C., and was employed as a Migrant Worker with the Council of Board of Home Missions of Maryland. She possesses a very beautiful voice and contributed her services freely to many programs sponsored last year by various civic and social welfare groups.

BANQUET TO TAKE FORM OF CIVIC AFFAIR

Honoree Is City's First School Principal

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 21—A testimonial banquet honoring Mrs. Hazel Mountain Walker, lawyer, and recently honored with the appointment as Cleveland's first Race school principal, will be given by the Harlan club of Cleveland, an organization composed of Cleveland's 35 Race lawyers. The date of what promises to be an outstanding affairs is set for Friday evening, Sept. 4; the place, the Phyllis Wheatley association.

Mrs. Walker is an active member of this lawyers' organization and the members have shown their delight over the selection by the board of education of one of their members to serve in the public schools as a principal.

Heading the committee of arrangements is Assistant Police Prosecutor Perry B. Jackson, with Raymond S. Chambliss, president of the club, as ex-officio. Other members of the committee include Norman L. McGhee, Harold T. Cassaway, Thomas M. Frey, Harry J. Joyce, Harvey J. Johnson, Moses H. Dixon, E. W. M. Rossin, Francis Young, Peter Boulé, Selmo C. Glenn, Chester K. Gillespie, Thomas W. Fleming, Norman S. Boy, Minor, Theo-

dore William[illegible], W. B. Saunders, Max H. Vann and Civil Service Commissioner Clayborne George.

Arrangements are being made for the testimonial banquet for Mrs. Walker to take the form of a civic affair to which friends of Mrs. Walker and representative citizens will be present to participate in the testimonial to Cleveland's first Race school principal. Three weeks ago Mrs. Walker was honored with a testimonial supper sponsored by the Race teachers of the city.

Md. Commission Approves Twenty-Nine New Awards

State Fund Reduced by $6,137; All Have an Average Above 80.

Ex-LINCOLN U. COACH AMONG THE LEADERS

To Study Physical Education.

BALTIMORE—

Twenty-nine new scholarships awarded, Thursday, by the Governor's Commission on Higher Education brings the total dispensed from the $10,000 fund to $6,[illegible].

All of the students included in the new list were of the honor rank with averages above 80. One of the leaders was William Taylor, former coach of football at Lincoln University.

The awards and courses which students are taking are:

BALTIMORE CITY

William S. Taylor, physical education, at the University of Michigan, $200; Everett J. Robertson, medicine, at Howard, $200; Miss Mayme Brown, music at Howard University, $150.

Marie S. Callaway, liberal arts at the University of Wisconsin, $200; Miss Beatrice Carrington, education at Morgan College, $100;

Miss Sarah Dorsey, education at Morgan College, $100; Miss Georgiana Edemy, pre-medical at Morgan College, $100; Miss Herinda Monroe, physical education at Virginia State, $45; Charles Page, science at Morgan College, $100;

Miss Mary Staten, education at Morgan College, $100; Talmadge Pinkney, liberal arts at Lincoln University, $120; William Tapscott, social welfare at Morgan College, $100; William Griggs, liberal arts at Lincoln University, $120;

HARFORD COUNTY

James L. Mitchell, education at Morgan College, $75;

KENT COUNTY

Miss Anna R. Frisby, education at Morgan College, $100; Miss Marjorie Farrell, social welfare at Hampton Institute, $50;

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Miss Elsie Dorsey, home economics at Hampton Institute, $50; Miss Lenora Sickles, education at Howard University, $50;

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY

Miss Teresa Douglass, education at Morgan College, $100; Miss Doris E. Prout, social welfare at Howard University, $150; James Weems, pre-medical at Morgan College, $100;

SOMERSET COUNTY

Joseph Wise, vocational education at A. and T. College, $72; George Wright, liberal arts at Morgan, $100; James A. Kiah, pre-medical at Morgan College, $100;

TALBOT COUNTY

Miss Corrinda Stewart, liberal arts at Morgan College, $100;

WICOMICO COUNTY

Miss Bernice Brown, social welfare at Virginia State, $45; William O. Hull, education at Lincoln University, $100; Howard Leonard, education at Hampton Institute, $75;

WORCESTER COUNTY

Miss Mildred Johnson, liberal arts at Morgan College, $100.

GETS DISTINCTION



Miss Marjorie Bright of Los Angeles, California, is the first and only Negro appointed in the Junior High School of Los Angeles. She is a graduate of the University of California at Berkley, and a master of arts from the University of Southern California.

FOUR A. U. FACULTY MEMBERS WILL ENGAGE IN GRADUATE STUDY FOR WHOLE OF CURRENT TERM

Three members of the faculty of the Atlanta University system will spend the coming year in graduate study at northern and foreign universities, and one of the Atlanta University Library staff will be on leave to carry on professional study, it was announced at the opening the University's academic year. Miss William Bryan Geter, teacher of French at Spelman College, will spend the year at the University of Paris; Miss Anne M. Cooke, who is in charge of dramatics in the Atlanta University system, will be at the School of the Drama, Yale university, during the first half of the year, and Crawford B. Lindsay, teacher of English at Morehouse College will be registered at the University of Michigan. Augustus C. Randall, assistant in the University Library in charge of its periodical department, will spend the year in study at the Hampton Institute Library School.

During her stay in Paris, Miss Geter will carry on her work for her doctorate in French. Miss Geter has been a member of the Spelman College faculty since 1933, s a graduate of Boston university with an A. B. degree and holds an A. M. degree from Radcliffe College. She was a student at the University of Paris during the year 1927-1928.

Miss Cooke will study methods of play production and acting at the Yale School of the Drama. She is a graduate of Oberlin College and has studied at the University of Iowa, the Chicago Art Theatre, the American Laboratory Theatre and Columbia University, and the Pavley-Oukrainsky School of Ballet. Since 1928 she has been a member of the Spelman college faculty in English and Speech, and director of dramatics for the college and the Atlanta University system. During the summeers of 1934, 1935, and 1936 she directed the Atlanta University Summer Theatre.

At Michigan Mr. Lindsay will undertake work leading to his doctorate in the field of English. He is a graduate of Talladega College and received his degree of Master of Arts from the University of Michigan in 1931.

Mr. Randall was graduated from Morehouse College in 1931. He has been a member of the library staff of Morehouse College and later of Atlanta University since his graduation.

Only 3 Words Keep Peters From World Typing Record

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 (ANP).—Cortes Peters of Washington, with an eight-word-a-minute improvement over last year, again took second in the world's professional typewriting championships, held last Tuesday night at the Hotel Sherman, as he averaged 133 words a minute for a solid hour. The winner for six years, Albert Tangora, white, New York, tied the world's record of 135 established in 1926 by George Hassfield another white New Yorker.

Among the 500 spectators who paid 50 cents each to watch the contest in the Grand Ballroom of the Sherman, there were few Negroes. A reporter, whose identity was not known to the speakers, stated afterward that several whites "in the know" intimated that definite steps were taken to keep the national title in white hands.

Peters, however, said that, so far as he knew, the contest was conducted fairly, and refused to discuss hints that Tangora, contrary to the rules of the contest and in unfairness to all other competitors, received an advance copy of the matter used for the speed test, "The Alchemy of Time," a brochure on the history of Minnesota. This would have given the winner a chance for practice and to familiarize himself with the text.

The 220-pound Washingtonian, 29, and head of a commercial school in the capital, was in his fourth contest. He has been steadily improving in each. In 1925, his first year of competition, he won the amateur championship with 119 words a minute. In 1927 as a professional he finished sixth with a 120 average. In 1935 he was second with 125. Peters this year was looked upon as the man to beat.

A NEW TYPING CHAMPION

LAST WEEK IN the grand ballroom of the Sherman Hotel in Chicago, professional typists of all races competed in a world's championship typewriting contest. And a Negro walked off with second place honors, averaging just two words a minute less per hour than the world's champion.

In winning second place, the Negro, Cortez Peters of Washington, D. C., averaged 133 words per minute for an hour as against the 135-word per minute an hour speed which Albert Tangora, white, maintained in the contest. And that despite the fact that Tangora has 18 years experience while the Negro contestant has had but three years of professional experience.

It is interesting to note in this connection that Tangora and Peters both used the same make typewriter in the contest and that the manufacturer of the machine, in an advertisement in daily newspapers last week, praised the records of these two men and not in a single instance mentioned the racial idenity of the men — Tangora was not classified as white nor was Peters identified as being a Negro.

If Peters continues at the rate he has been going in his three years as a professional, it is a safe bet that within a very short period he will become the world's champion typist, a title which he will probably hold onto for a long, long time.

What Peters can do in typing, Owens, et al in Olympic and A. A. U. competition, Joe Louis in boxing, Negroes can do in every line of competitive sports and business enterprise if given the opportunity on equal terms with other races.

The victory of Cortez Peters, along with the recent victories of other members of the should hearten Negroes everywhere that with preparedness will come victory. Prepare now for success later!

Education - 1936

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

CHAMPION



CALEB PETERSON

WINS NATL. TITLE DESPITE PREJUDICE

Negro Student Awarded 1st Prize In Oklahoma For Declamation

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Caleb Peterson, 18 year-old student of Peekskill High School, was awarded a plaque as national champion orator in a dramatic declamation contest conducted by the National Forensics League at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, last week. The winning oration, an excerpt from Eugene O'Neill's "Emperor Jones," evoked thunderous applause from an almost all white audience which packed the auditorium of the high school in which the contest was held.

Peterson was forced to make his address from a platform from which everyone except himself and the judges were barred. This action was taken by officials of the contest as a substitute for an original attempt to bar the Negro lad from the white school altgoether and force him to deliver his oration at a Negro high school. The original action said officials, was attempted in view of the fact that Oklahoma "is a southern state," and it was for the same reason, they asserted, that all the white contestants were prevented from appearing on the platform at any time that Peterson occupied it.

Despite these difficulties, however, the decision of the judges won unanimous approval from the audience which cheered the Negro lad "to the echo" at the conclusion of his speech.

The young champion has been the recipient of numerous congratulations following his victory. At his home here, where he has also won considerable renown as a radio and concert baritone, friends told of how Caleb registered for oratory in the local high school for the "fun of it," not so long ago

Professors Get Awards

Fellowships to Dr. Wesley, Dr. Bunche of Howard

WASHINGTON. — The Social Science Research Council of New York city has announced the granting of fellowship awards to two members of the Howard university faculty, Dr. Charles H. Wesley head of the department of history; and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, associate professor and head of the department of political science.

Dr. Wesley's award is a grant-in-aid of research for the year beginning June 1. These grants are made available to mature scholars whose capacity for productive research has been effectively demonstrated by published works and are designed to aid in completing rather than initiating projects. Dr. Wesley will continue his research and writing in the historical field, devoting special attention to the Abolition Movement in the United States.

The grant will provide for travel to the important collections of historical material in New England, the Middle States and the West, and will make possible the completion of another book by Dr. Wesley during the period of the research grant. He will continue his professorial duties in the department of history in September after completing the field work during the period June to September.

Dr. Bunche receives a post-doctoral fellowship for two years of study and research in the fields of colonial policy and cultural anthropology. The award involves approximately 15 months of field work in West, South and East Africa. In 1932-33 Dr. Bunche devoted a year to the study of colonial policy in West Africa in pursuance of work on his doctorate at Howard university.

Twelve post-doctoral fellowships have been granted to representatives of American universities.

LANGSTON U. PROFESSOR TO RECEIVE PH. D

W. L. Kennedy to Get High Degree From Pennsylvania College

5-29-36

LANGSTON, Okla. — Word has been received here that W. L. Kennedy, professor of animal husbandry at Langston university,



W. L. KENNEDY

will receive the degree of doctor of philosophy during the commencement exercises June 8 at Pennsylvania State college.

Prof. Kennedy has been on leave of absence for the past three years to pursue his doctorate work.

His dissertation, which deals with the sugar content in the blood of bovines, is praised by the graduate committee as an original contribution to science. It sheds important light on the manufacture of insulin for the treatment of human diseases. His major work is in dairy husbandry and his first and second minors are in biological chemistry.

President J. W. Sanford, Langston university, recently announced that Professor Kennedy will return to the faculty at Langston as acting dean of the department of agriculture with an increase in salary. It is reported that he has two other positions under consideration.

Was Graduate Assistant

Kennedy served as graduate assistant at Pennsylvania State college for the past three years, under the title of "Graduate Scholar in Dairy Husbandry."

He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi, a national social fraternity, and Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta and Sigma Xi national honorary fraternities. The general education board granted him a fellowship during the last year of his graduate work.

He completed the requirements for both his bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of Illinois in 1927 and in 1929, majoring in dairy husbandry.

He served as professor of animal husbandry and dairying at the Virginia State college, 1927 to 1928; West Virginia State college, 1929 to 1931; and Langston university, Oklahoma, 1931 to 1933.

Mr. Kennedy was born and reared on a farm in Oklahoma, and will have the distinction of being the first Oklahoma-born Negro student to earn the Ph. D. degree.

FOUNDATION CITES TWO

NEW YORK — Dr. Abram L. Harris and Prof. Isaac Fi[illegible] were cited last week by the Guggenheim Foundation as fellowship recipients.

est Speller Stumbles over Word Nemesis

13-Year-Old Akron Champion Finishes Fifth in Nationals.

5-30-36

JUDGES PROTEST WORD AS UNFAIR

No Proper Nouns in Order, They Say.

By FLORENCE M. COLLINS

WASHINGTON. — The word "nemesis" proved the downfall of petite MacNolia Cox, the 13-year-old Akron, Ohio, champion speller with an IQ of 125, in the national spelling bee at the National Museum on Tuesday.

MacNolia went down fifth from the champion, Jean Trowbridge, white, from Des Moines, Iowa. There were seventeen contestants.

Elizabeth Kenny, 15, from Plainfield, N.J., was the other colored contestant. She was the seventh to be disqualified, falling on the word, "appellation," which she spelled with one "l."

The slender, spunky MacNolia, who appeared to be one of the favorites of the audience, plainly showed that the word "nemesis" was unfamiliar to her. It was the first word on which she was forced to guess. Her error was in putting an "a" after the "m." She is in the eighth grade.

Gets $75 Prize

MacNolia wil receive a prize of $75 for standing fifth. Elizabeth will receive $50, the sum given to all national contestants.

A long and heated argument was precipitated by MacNolia's disqualification. Her teacher, Miss Cornelia Greve, white, and the correspondent from the white Akron newspaper which sponsored her, brought up the point that proper nouns were ruled out of the contest by the regulations and that "nemesis" was given in the dictionary as a proper noun, meaning the Greek goddess of retribution

or revenge.

The chairman of the contest, Dean George B. Woods, white, of American University, contended that the word was used just as frequently as a common noun, and that he had defined it to the girl at her request as meaning "fate."

Backers Protest Ruling

The chairman asked the judges to rule in the case. They ruled that the chairman was correct, that MacNolia had had a fair chance.

Her boosters stuck it out, however, that the ruling was unfair, since, they said, they did not drill the girl in any words spelled with a capital letter in the Standard Dictionary, the authority used for the contest.

The dictionary gives the word spelled both with a capital and small letter.

"No Racial Issue"

After the argument, the Rev. James S. Montgomery, white, one of the judges, who is chaplain of the House of Representatives, approached the AFRO reporter and said that when he was ruling on the case, he did not know that the contestant in question was colored.

"I would not want to appear to discriminate for anything in the world," he said. "I did not know when those persons questioned the ruling that the child was colored."

The contest was being broadcast at the time the Ohio girl's failure, and it was a few moments after she was seated before the ruling was contested by the Akron representatives.

Called Blot on Contest

Adamant in her stand, Akron newspaper's correspondent said: "Well, I still think it was an unfair ruling, and it puts a blot on the whole contest." She would not retract her stand and was visibly moved by the failure of MacNolia.

"Why, you can see what difficult words she spelled," she said, "she is an excellent speller. She handled words harder than that one."

Definition Asked

MacNolia, who was seated in the first seat on the rostrum, had led the line of seventeen to their places. When the word was given to her, in a clear, soft and musical voice, she looked squarely at the one pronouncing the words and said, "What does it mean, please?" This question was often asked by many of the spellers.

Throughout the entire match, MacNolia was regarded with much interest by the reporters and judges, and easily appeared to be one of the favorites on the rostrum because of her unflinching and unhesitating manner of spelling off the word evenly and quickly, without apparent quandary, differing from many of the other spellers.

She is dark brown, with very keen features, a small pointed nose and small mouth. She was dressed in light blue organdy, and blue socks.

Mothers Present

Elizabeth was stouter and was dressed in white linen. The mothers of both girls accompanied them to the city and the contest. They were more nervous than the children.

MacNolia's teacher proudly boasted of the girl's I.Q. of 125, and said she is an excellent pupil in all her studies. Elizabeth is especially interested in art and wants to specialize in drawing and painting. Her father is an unemployed gardener.

An idea of MacNolia's spelling ability may be gained by the following list of words, which she rattled off without the slightest hesitation:

Chlorine, analogous, accede, baccalaureate, alias, discrepancies, pantomime, ingratiated, lubricate, imminence, mimicked, pharmaceutical, sepulchral, ingenious, and clique.

To Elizabeth fell such words as: exploitation, cylinders, scrutinize, artifice, counterfeit, and inquiry.

Dined with Others

Both of the girls participated in all the events scheduled for the contestants, including the dinner at the Hamilton Hotel, Monday evening. Their mothers accompanied them, and they all praised the unqualified treatment of fairness accorded them and felt that the trip was well worth the experience, even though they lost.

Two or three of the white girl contestants were seen to shake MacNolia's hand at the end of the bee. One little girl said to her, "You were swell. I wish I could have done it."

Akron has produced three national champions in the eleven national spelling bees: one in 1927, one in 1933, and one in 1935. They were all white.

NEGRO STUDENT HONORED AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK. — (By ANP)— Miss Madelen Battle, youngest of three daughters of Dr. and Mrs. Wallace A. Battle, is now completing with high honors her Freshman year at New York University. In her last examinations she led in the highest rank in Latin and French, with 97% and 96%, and was at once made a member of the Classical Society, Eta Sigma Phi. Miss Battle who is only 18, was the only member of her race so honored.

NEW YORK'S ONLY COLORED SCHOOL HEAD



MRS. GERTRUDE ELISE AYER

Only colored principal of a New York city public school, who will be given a dinner and testimonial on June 5, at the Harlem Little Theatre in the YMCA Building by the Alpha Kappa Sorority. Mrs. Ayer is principal of Public School 24 128th street and Madison Ave She is also the first colored woman principal to serve in the avenue, and prior to that wa New York city system. Mrs. Ay was formerly assistant principa of P. S. 90, 147th street and 8th vocational and guidance instructor for eight years at P. S. 89, Lenox avenue and 135th street. She is a native of New York city and the wife of Dr. Vernon Ayer. (Calvin Service.)

OUT

29 Get Degrees at Schools in New England

Number Is 16 Under Last Year's; Ten Are Masters.

2 WIN PHI BETA KAPPA HONORS

5 Finish Harvard; B.U. Graduates 8.

By ELLIOTT FREEMAN

BOSTON, Mass.—Seniors' day at the various colleges of New England will find twenty-nine students receiving degrees, sixteen less than last year. Among this number will be Horace J. Prescott of Boston University and Margaret Carter of Pembroke College (Brown) receiving the coveted honor of Phi Beta Kappa.

In the list are four lawyers and ten masters of arts and science. They follow:

Harvard University

Ralph Johnson, A.B., Boston
Reid Peggrame, A.M., Boston
Warner Lawson, A.M., Hartford Conn.; Francis Steele, M.S., Washington, D.C.; Edward P. Lovett, LL.M., Washington, D.C.; John H. Franklin, A.M., Oklahoma.

Boston University

Horace J. Prescott, A.B., (Phi Beta Kappa) Boston; Mrs. Warner Lawson, A.B., Tennessee; Margaret Just, M.Ed., Washington, D.C.; Georgiana Hare, M.Ed., Boston; Geno Chandler, M.Ed., Boston; Theodore Gould, A.M., Boston; Willard Brown, LL.M., Institute W.Va.; Bruce Robinson, LL.B., Washington, D.C.

Mass. Inst. Technology

George W. Hinds, M.S. in engineering Washington, D.C.

Mass. College of Pharmacy

Manza Thomas, B.S., Boston.

Rhode Island State

Percy Dodson, A.B., Providence, R.I.

Simmons College

Prudence Higgins, M.S., Providence R.I.

Portia Law School

Harrietta Reynolds, LL.B., Boston.

Mt. Holyoke

Miss Lee, A.B., Washington, D.C.

Pembroke College (Brown)

Margaret Carter, A.B., (Phi Beta Kappa) Providence, R.I.

Radcliff College

Dorothy Webster, S.B., Cambridge Mass.

Bates College

James Carter, A.B., Winston-Salem N.C.; Owen Dodson, A.B., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Springfield College

Alden McAuley, B.S., Maine.

Boston Teachers' College

Agatha Guilford, B.S. Boston.

Salem Teachers' College

Ruby Mason, B.S., Boston.

Mass. College of Art

Vina Wyngood, A.B., Boston.

Johnson C. Smith College

Edward Cannady, A.B.,

Other Graduates

Among other New England graduates from colleges outside of New England are:

Howard University
Erick C. Roberts, M.D., Boston; Steve Davis, S.B., in engineering, Boston. Lillian Russell, M.S., Boston.

Livingston College
Charles Foggie A.B., Boston.

Lincoln University
Hubert Darrell Bynoe, A.B., Boston; Charles Southward Ireland, A.B., Springfield, Mass.

N. C. State College
Edna E. Baker, A.B., New Haven, Conn.; Russell E. Blune, A.B., Methuen, Mass.

Education - 1936
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Dr. Carver Experiments On Cassareep Of British Guiana

Courier

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Sept. 17 — (By G. A. Boyea for ANP)—Prof. Dr. G. W. Carver, seasoned Negro scientist of Tuskegee fame, is presently engaged in performing an experiment with cassareep sent him by the Negro Progress Convention. This information was revealed in a letter despatched to the convention by Messrs. G. Hodge and Ashmore McKenzie, British Guianese students at Tuskegee.

9-19-36

Cassareep is a treacle made from cassava, a vegetable produce grown in West Indian and tropical countries. Locally it is used for seasoning sauces and forms part of the popular dish known as "pepperpot." It may be stated that Dr. Carver has already successfully tackled other B. G. products and a year back created a sensation by making paint and confectionery from sorrel. Sorrel is mainly used in British Guiana as a drink and considered an antidote for hot weather days.

WHITE DAILY GIVES BOOK PRIZES

Atlanta Daily World
9-21-36
Atlanta, Ga.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—(SNS)—Negro students took first place for Knoxville in a contest which was opened to thousands of elementary and Junior High School students of this city and neighboring towns. During the summer session the Knoxville News-Sentinel published a Golden Jubilee edition in celebration of the 150th birthday of Knoxville and offered prizes to the first eight students making the neatest and most scholarly arrangement of this material into a scrap book. Through the encouragement of Professor Leonard Jackson, instructor in Social Science, three Green School students took part in the contest and were hailed as three of the five Knoxville winners in the columns of the Sunday News-Sentinel. These books will prove of untold value as future reference books in the school library as well as be admired for the skillful arrangement. The winnesr were: Ogust Delaney, 7-B grade, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Delaney, East Vine Avenue; Katherine Hudgens, 7-B grade, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hudgens, East Bethel Avenue; and Robert Whitmire, 8-B, son of Mr. and Mrs R. Whitmire, East Vine Avenue.

12 TEACHERS ARE APPOINTED AT TALLADEGA

Freshman Class Enrollment Shows 33 Per Cent Increase Over 1935

TALLADEGA, Ala. — A 33 per cent increase in the freshman class marks the beginning of the sixty-ninth academic year of Talladega college. Talladega draws its students from 25 states and the total enrollment is expected to exceed that of last year.

Fifty-one of the permanent staff at Talladega have returned to the campus together with 12 new appointees, according to an announcement from President Buell G. Gallagher.

The new appointees include William J. Knox, Ph. D., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, professor of chemistry, who succeeds Dr. Irving A. Derbigny, a former professor at Talladega and an alumnus of the institution, who last spring resigned to become dean of Tuskegee institute.

Recognized Authority in Chemistry

Dr. Knox holds his bachelor's degree from Harvard university and the master's degree from M. I. T. in addition to his doctorate and is recognized as a national authority in problems of physical chemistry. He was formerly on the faculty of A. and T. college, Greensboro, N. C.

In the chair of economics the college has called Herman Kranold, who comes to America through the cooperation of the Committee for the Relief of Displaced German Scholars, having been exiled from Germany by the Nazis. A frequent contributor to national and international journals and periodicals, Mr. Kranold is the author of a score of books and pamphlets dealing particularly with the international apportionment of world raw materials, and he is known as an authority on the economics of sub-tropical countries.

The new director of women's activities is Hilda A. Davis, who graduated from Howard university with high honor and holds her master's degree from Radcliffe college. Active in the national student Y. W. C. A. work, young enough to know the present college generation well, and appointed to teach in the department of English, Miss Davis is peculiarly fitted for her work.

As college physician and professor of health, the college has called one of its own alumni, Joseph Paul Kelly, who holds his M. D. degree from Howard university.

Other Appointees

Other new appointees are: Catherine Van Buren, Mus. B., Oberlin, instructor in voice; Virginia F. Toles, B. S., University of Illinois, assistant librarian; Ella Lois Johnson, A. B., Oberlin, instructor in public school music; Reid E. Jackson, M. A., Ohio State university, assistant professor of education; Nellie V. Bailey, B. S., Wilberforce, secretary to the comptroller, Melbahu T. Bryant, B. S., Simmons college, secretary to the dean, and Josephine C. Carroll, matron of Foster hall.

In the two laboratory schools Katherine E. Bell is the sole new appointee. While an undergraduate at Upper Montclair Teachers college, New Jersey, Miss Bell was an exchange student for one year in France, and last spring she completed the work for the master's degree at Columbia university. She comes to Drewry high school as instructor in French and English.

Receives Rosenwald Grant For Ph. D. Study

Courier 10-3-36

Ozie H. Johnson Gets Distinguished Service Award In Mathematics.

By J. A. FINLEY

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1—Ozie Harold Johnson, a graduate of the Kansas State Teachers College, the University of Kansas and the University of Iowa, was the recipient of a Rosenwald Fellowship to secure the Ph. D. degree in mathematics at the University of Chicago, it was learned Sunday.

The fellowship was awarded in reward for the distinguished services rendered by Mr. Johnson, who discovered a method of solving a cubic and quartic equations by means of determinants.

Johnson has a brilliant scholastic career. At the Kansas State Teachers College he was graduated with the highest honors in mathematics. It was then his pleasure to study under outstanding mathematicians, including Prof. James Uspensky, Russia; R. Philip Baker, Oxford University, England; Leonard Eugene Dickson, University of Chicago, and Gilbert A. Bliss, also of Chicago.

Mr. Johnson is 26 years of age and resides at Pittsburg, Kan. He expects to receive the Ph. D. degree at Chicago at the close of the summer quarter.



O. H. JOHNSON

HIGH HONORS TO ATLANTAN AT PARIS U.

Call

Edward A. Jones Completes Difficult Work With Distinction

10-9-36

ATLANTA. — (BNA) — Edward Allen Jones, instructor in French at Morehouse college and Atlanta university, brought honor to his school, race and country by graduate work of an unusually high quality at the University of Paris last year. He was awarded the highly coveted "diploma" of this 700-year-old institution with "mention tres honorable," being the seventh of 60-odd scholars to receive this diploma out of a hundred taking the university examinations for it.

In a special graduate school, at the Sorbonne, for teachers and prospective teachers of the French language and literature outside of France, Mr. Jones worked under the great masters of the celebrated

French university to their full satisfaction. A varied though intense program embracing philology, the French language in its evolution during the last four centuries, French literature of the last 400 years, phonetics, the history of the French nation and civilization, problems in the teaching of the language and literature.

Worked With Masters

Such venerable scholars of the faculty of the Sorbonne as M. Charles Bruneau, the eminent philologist; Henri Chamard, M. Daniel Mornet, M. G. Michaut, professors of French literature; M. Pierre Fouche, director of the Institute of Phonetics of the University of Paris, not to mention many others, are among those with whom Mr. Jones worked.

The diploma, which gives the approval of the highest intellectual body of France to teachers of French, is highly prized and in Europe is expected of those to whom the teaching of French is intrusted. Mr. Jones is one of the few Americans to succeed in this work which is famous for its difficulty, for less than 50 per cent of those taking it generally get the diploma and among those failing are a number of the native French students who have done all of their study in French schools.

Elected to High Office

Mr. Jones won the respect and esteem of the teaching staff and of his fellow students at the Sorbonne, the American ones not excepted. Upon the nomination of one of the latter, he was elected by a big majority of his colleagues to a high office in the "Societe des Anciens Eleves" of the school and is over all the American former students of the graduate school in which he was working. He keeps the school informed on the doings and success of the former students and serves as a propaganda agent through regular correspondence with these persons.

At the University of Paris Mr. Jones was a fellow of the general education board and Rockefeller foundation. This was his second fellowship from the same board. In 1929, Mr. Jones was granted the degree of master of arts from the famous French School of Middlebury college, Vermont, where he maintained an average of A, and where he will soon have satisfied the residence requirements for the doctorate in modern languages.

Mr. Jones was awarded the bachelor's degree "summa cum laude" in 1926. He has been teaching for nine years, eight of which have been at his alma mater. He was awarded the "Certificate d' Etudes Francaises" by the University of Grenolle, France, in the summer of 1929.

ENTER CATHOLIC U.



Miss Edwina Boyer, left, and Hurve' Rachal, graduate of Xavier university, New Orleans, who were admitted to Catholic university in Washington. Both Miss Boyer and Rachal are honor students. They are the first to be admitted at Catholic university in many years.

Gets Ohio Ph.D.



R. CLYDE MINOR, for ten years a member of the faculty of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C., who has been awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy by Ohio State University. His field is sociology. He is a member of the honorary sociological society, Alpha Kappa Delta, and of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternities.

Awarded Grant



DR. CHARLES W. BUGGS, assistant professor of biology at Dillard University, who has been granted an award to aid in research in the biochemistry and physiology of medusae by Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society.

Education - 1936

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Two Colored Girls Winners in National Spelling Bee



Youthful spellers from all over the country competed here last Tusday in the National Spelling Bee which was held in the auditorium of the National Museum. In the inset is shown MacNolia, of Akron, Ohio who was first in her state and fifth in the finals here. She was awarded a prize of $75. Others in the picture left to right are Mary L. Schreffler, of Passaic; Bruce Ackerman, Peoria, Ill. who won second prize; Elizabeth Kenny, Plainfield, N. J. and state winner; awarded $50 prize; George Caigie, Jr., Portland Oregon; Charles Edwards, Jr., Wheeling, W. Va.; and Prof. H. F. Harding, of George Washington University who was one of the pronouncers.

A Young Marble Champ



Thirteen-year-old Leonard Tyner of Chicago, who won the All-City Marble Tournament in which thirty-seven contestants participated. The tournament is sponsored by the Chicago Park District and the winner will represent Chicago in the Midwest Marble Tournament to be held at Lake Geneva, Wis., June 25.

SPELLING BEE WINNERS



Two Negro girls were among the winners in the national spelling bee held in the auditorium of the National museum in Washington Tuesday, May 26. In the inset is shown MacNolia Cox of Akron, Ohio, who was champion of her state and fifth in the finals. She stumbled over the word "nemesis." She won a prize of $75. Others in the picture, left to right, Mary L. Schreffler of Passaic, N. J., white; Bruce Ackerman, Peoria, Ill., who won second prize; Elizabeth Kenny, Plainfield, N. J., winner of her state, who won seventh place and was awarded a $50 prize; George Caigle Jr., white, Portland; Charles Edwards Jr., white, Wheeling, W. Va. and Prof. H. F. Harding, George Washington university, who was one of the promoters. MacNolia has an IQ of 125.—ANS Photo.



Owen Dodson.

Colorful College Days Of Owen Dodson Close

Active in Dramatics—Goes to Yale for Advanced Study

Owen Dodson, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Dodson of Brooklyn, was honorably graduated from Bates College, Lewiston, Me., on Monday with the degree of bachelor of arts.

During the first year Dodson won the freshman prize in public speaking, and in his junior year, first prize in the junior prize speaking contest. His subject was "The Ebony Muse." That same year he received honorable mention in the Maine State Poetry Reading Contest.

He has been vice-president of the English society, editor of the literary magazine, "The Garnet," a member of the Senior Dramatic Society, author of the seniors' chapel hymn and the class day poem for commencement week. During his sophomore year the dramatic club presented one of Mr. Dodson's original plays, "Deep in Your Heart." His junior year he directed dramatics at the United Baptist Church in Lewiston, and produced a dramatized version of Vachel Lindsay's "The Congo."

Directed Shaw's Play.

His last year he directed Beulah Dix's "Allison's Land." His production of G. B. Shaw's "Candida" was highly praised by local critics. In Clemence Dane's "Granite" he was given an opportunity for the first time to act in a major role. His interpretation of the "Nameless Man" was labeled excellent.

The climax of his dramatic career came on June 13, when, with Louise Geer, another senior, he presented an outdoor performance of Euripedes "The Trojan Woman." It was attended by over a thousand people.

In Brooklyn recently, one of Mr. Dodson's plays, an original poetic play of Negro conditions in the South, "Including Laughter" was presented by the Brooklyn College Evening Session. His work in poetry has appeared in Opportunity Magazine, the New Masses, New York Herald Tribune and the Lewiston Evening Journal.

At commencement he received honorable mention for his work in the Phi Beta Kappa reading contest.

Mr. Dodson has been accepted by Yale School of Drama for graduate work next school year.

HIGH HONORS WON BY BORO STUDENT

Miss Frances Douglass Is Honor Graduate From Alfred U.

Among the graduates of the New York State College of Ceramics of Alfred University at the centenary commencement exercises, held last week, was Miss Frances Millicent Douglass, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Douglass of 376 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn.

Miss Douglass was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science in Applied Arts, cum laude, being the only one of her class to win that honor. She was also a member of the Ceramic Guild and the Women Student Government Board as well as the women's honorary scholastic sorority, Phi Sigma Gamma, and the co-ed fraternity Eta Mu Alpha.

Ceramics, the art to which Miss Douglass has applied her efforts, is one of the oldest arts in history, dating back to the baking of clay and making of vessels and utensils. It affords play for designing, modeling and painting in the production of artistic and beautiful forms.

Miss Jones Awarded Columbia Scholarship



SPELMAN COLLEGE TEACHER GETS EXTENDED FELLOWSHIP TO STUDY ABOARD THIS SUMMER

NEW YORK, N. Y. (INP).—Miss Ida Louise Jones, a member of the faculty at Spelman College, Atlanta, who has for the past year studied at Teachers College, Columbia University, on a General Education Board Fellowship grant in aid, has been awarded an extension for study abroad this summer.

Miss Jones was recently awarded the Master of Arts degree from Teachers College, specializing in the field of Child Development and Parent Education.

Education-1936
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

FIVE RACE STUDENTS INCLUDED IN FINE STUDENT BODY OF EXCLUSIVE BRYN MAWR

GETS SCHOLARSHIP

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.— Five colored girls are attending the eight weeks' summer school at Bryn Mawr College. These annual sessions are known as the Brookwood Labor Institute.

They are Marian Jackson, Philadelphia; Anna Butler, Philadelphia; Katherine Williams, Chicago; Helen Walker, Connecticut, and Lillian Dominic, Pittsburgh.

Nearly every state in the union is represented and two girls from Porto Rico and two from England are enrolled.

Financed by various labor organizations, the students are taught economics, political economy, etc.



MISS HENRIETTA BELL

Secretary for the business, professional and industrial clubs of the Blue Triangle Y. W. C. A. in Houston who is studying at Oberlin college this summer on a scholarship provided by the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. The course which opened July 13 and will continue to August 7, is designed for a discussion of group work in the Y. W. C. A. Miss Bell is a graduate of Wiley college and a member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority.—ANS Photo.

Receives Degree



LANGSTON, Okla.—W. L. Kennedy, former professor of animal husbandry at Langston University, received the degree of doctor of philosophy at Pennsylvania State College recently. His dissertation, dealing with the sugar content in the blood of bovines, was praised by the graduate committee of the university as an original contribution to science.

He served as professor of animal husbandry and dairying at Virginia State College in 1827 and 1928 and went to West Virginia State College in 1929 where he taught for two years. He came to Langston in 1931.

Sister of Kansas Citian First Negro Cleveland Principal

CLEVELAND. — Mrs. Hazel Mountain Walker, teacher in the Mayflower school here for 24 years, was appointed school principal here last week, the first Negro ever to receive a principalship in this city. Her school has not yet been assigned.

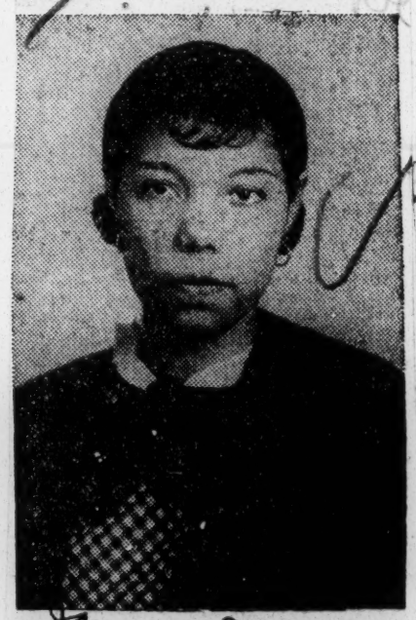
Mrs. Walker is widely known in educational circles for her ability to teach reading to children who come from homes where the parents are illiterate or children of foreign parentage.

Besides her educational career, Mrs. Walker is a lawyer, having been graduated from the Cleveland law school in 1919 with honors. She is now taking an advanced course in education at Western Reserve university.

Mrs. Walker is the wife of Herbert Walker, for 16 years in the postal service here. She is the sister of Miss Elsie M. Mountain, executive secretary of the Paseo branch Y. W. C. A. in Kansas City, Mo.

The Walker home is at 2204 E. Seventy-ninth street.

PHI BETA KAPPA



Miss Frances Edwards, a graduate of the University of Kansas where she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa after majoring in French. She lives in Kansas City, Mo.

Gets Foreign Scholarship; Needs Second Operation

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (ANP)—After being awarded a scholarship to Eton College, in England, following nine years of working his way through college, Eugene H. Breckenridge, 24, was at General Hospital No. 2, this week, recovering from the first of two operations a week ago Saturday, and hopes to be on his way east by September 10.

Olive Dye Discovered

Breckenridge, the son of a widow, won recognition at West Virginia State College, where he obtained his B.S. degree, and at the University of Wisconsin, where he took his M.S.

At Wisconsin he worked with Dr. Isaac Fidelberg in studies that led to the discovery of a dye to extract a dye from the leaf of the olive tree. This was the basis of his master's degree thesis and he was presented to the U.S. Academy of Sciences, which in turn called the attention of the Lavender Society in London to the quality of his studies. The British group voted Breckenridge a $1,000 fund for study at Eton.

Cynic Guild Gives Fare

The youth, however, still had to have money enough to pay for his fare to New York. His predicament was told to the Cynic Guild of Cape Cod, Mass., which voted to give him $150 for expenses to New York.

Breckenridge then became ill, but his condition is considered good. Physicians believe he will be able to make the scheduled trip.

Research Aid To Biologist

Dr. Charles W. Buggs Gets Sigma Xi Award

NEW ORLEANS.— Dr. Charles Wesley Buggs, assistant professor of biology at Dillard university, has been awarded a research grant by Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society, to aid him in carrying on research in the problems dealing with the biochemistry and physicology of medusae during the current school year.



DR. CHARLES W. BUGGS

Dr. Buggs was elected to Sigma Xi at the University of Minnesota where he earned his Ph.D. degree with a scholarship record unsurpassed in several decades of the bacteriology department there. His work at Minnesota has been published in the leading biological journals of the country.

Under the terms of the grant the research financed by the Sigma Xi is to be published at the end of the period of award. The grant-in-aid marks one of the most substantial recognitions of the work of a Negro scientist on record.

EARNS PH. D.



Professor W. Edward Farrison, head of the department of English at Bennett College, who was recently awarded his Ph. D. degree at Ohio State University. Dr. Farrison's dissertation was on "The Phonology of the Illiterate Negro Dialect of Guilford County, North Carolina."

George Taylor Is Enroute To Sierra Leone

Won Five Gold Medals While Studying On Peninsula

Journal and Guide Bureau

NEW YORK CITY—George C. Taylor, a former student of Hampton Institute, who last June received the degree of Master of Education from Rutgers University, sailed Friday aboard the S. S. Stuyvesant of the Royal Netherlands Lines for Africa, where he will head the richest academy in British West Africa.



GEO. TAYLOR

Mr. Taylor studied at Hampton Institue; was for a while a student at Tuskegee Institute and holds three certificates from Cambridge University, England.

WON MEDALS AT HAMPTON

While at Hampton, he received at different times, five gold medals for essay writing and other literary works, and was president of the Y. M. C. A.

At Tuskegee he was the first president of the Negro History Society.

While at Rutgers University, Mr. Taylor lectured organizations in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey on topics of his race.

He is the author of three text books. His third volume, "The Organization of a Curriculum" will soon be published.

VISITS IN TRINIDAD

While en route to Africa, Mr. Taylor is scheduled to visit the British Imperial College at Trinidad and a few other institutions in England.

The new school head is expected to reach Sierra Leone early in November to take charge of his institution.

NOW PH. D.



R. Clyde Minor, son of the late R. C. Minor, founder of the Bethany Baptist church, Columbus, Ohio, who was awarded the Dr. D. degree at Ohio State University, September 4. He has taught at Livingston College, Salisbury, N. C. for the past ten years.

GETS PH.D.



GREENSBORO, N. C.— (SNS) —Prof. W. Edward Farrison, head of the Department of English at Bennett College, rerently received the Ph.D. degree from Ohio State University at the early fall convention.

The dissertation submitted by Dr. Farrison for partial fulfilment for degree is—"The Phonology of the Illiterate Negro Dialect of Guilford county, North Carolina." This work was at a phase of the program of the "Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada" which is under the direction of Dr. Hans Kurath of Brown university.

James Weldon Johnson to Lecture at New York U.

NEW YORK.—A series of 12 lectures under the general head "Negro Contributions to American Culture" will be given at New York university this fall by Dr. James Weldon Johnson of Fisk university.

The first lecture was given September 23 and they will continue on Wednesday evenings from 8 to 9:45 o'clock through December 16, with the exception of November 11.

GETS PH. D.



R. CLYDE MINOR

Professor of sociology at Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C., who was awarded a Ph. D. degree from Ohio State university on September 4. His thesis was on "The Negro in Columbus, Ohio." Minor has taught at Livingston for 10 years. He also has taught at the Virginia State college, Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., and Fisk university summer school.

FISK PROF. WIN PhD.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—During the recent commencement of the University of Rochester, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon Lloyd B. Alexander, Assistant Professor of Biology at Fisk University. Dr. Alexander holds the degree of B.A. and M.A. from the University of Michigan and is an active member of Sigma Xi scientific society, and of Phi Sigma, honorary biological society. The doctorate work was partly financed by two General Education Board fellowships.

Education – 1936

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Hero Futilely Attempts To Avoid Praise For Saving Town As Bolt Fires Gasoline

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 14.—(U.P.)—Middle-aged George Creely tried vainly today to avoid the praise showered on him for a feat of heroism that probably saved half of this town from destruction and serious loss of life—a single-handed fight against a blaze under the lid of a 110,000-gallon gasoline tank.

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"The tank is on fire," she shrieked.

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The Somerville Fire Fighting Volunteers of which Creely is president, pulled chemical equipment to the scene but Creely by that time had the fire all but out.

Interviewers went to his home when his feat became known but all he could say was:

"Well, uh, we don't like fires around here."

Negro Chemist At National Meeting

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Tournament speech tests were held Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Seven hundred fifty students from 150 American high schools competed. Peterson was the only colored student entered.

When he arrived here from New York, the white officials of the tournament went into a huddle to try to keep him from competing against the 749 white boys, it being feared that one colored boy would be too strong for them.

He was advised at first that he might speak all alone at the Douglass (colored) high school. Finally, however, after vigorous protest from Roscoe Dunjee and Dr. A. P. Bethel, in whose home young Peterson was a guest, the 18-year-old New York lad was allowed to take part in the trials at Classen high school with the white contestants. Many of them were very friendly.

Thursday night Peterson came to the platform with the other students but waited while they spoke. Then, when his time came to speak, they retired.

But this arrangement did not prevent him from winning, nor the fact that there were only 10 colored persons in the large audience which heard the speeches.

"Gee, but I'm swept off my feet," declared Peterson when he finally realized that he had won national honors. "I learned those lines in about eight hours, and I have only been practicing for two months."

The young orator is a three-letter student in the Peekskill high school and also sings, having appeared on radio programs in Boston and New York.

CALEB PETERSON WINS FIRST PLACE IN DRAMATIC SECTION OF NATIONAL SPEECH TOURNEY

NEGRO YOUTH WHO ONLY KNOWS ONE SKIT OUT-DISTANCES OPPONENTS IN FORENSIC MARATHON

Lauds Treatment Given Him While In State

Winning in a field of 750 high school students, coming from 150 high schools all over America, Caleb Peterson, Jr., 18-year-old Negro youth, junior in the Peekskill (N. Y.) high school, won national honors in the forensic realm, when in the dramatic section he was given first rating.

Tumultous applause rang in Classen high school Thursday evening when young Peterson recited a portion of the second act in "Emperor Jones," a role made famous by another Negro actor, Paul Robeson. It was Peterson's first attempt at dramatics and because he did not know anything else to recite, his radio broadcast Friday morning had to be confined to a "Howdy do, Hello" affair. The copyright owners on "Emperor Jones" refused to allow the lines to be broadcast, although importuned by officials of WKY so to do.

"Why the kid was so far out in front of the other contestants in the dramatic section that it was in fact no need for a referee," declared one of the judges following the contest. "This young man's power of interpretation is wonderful and I predict a great future for him," she declared.

"My coach asked me if I thought I could learn the part after I had selected it," declared Peterson, "and the truth is I learned the lines by heart in eight hours. I have been studying the part for two months," he continued.

Peterson said that he had seen Robeson act the role in the movies, and this perhaps contributed in a large measure to his knowledge of presentation. He said since assuming this role he had written Robeson and had received encouraging letters from him.

"I could not have been treated any finer any place on the surface of the earth. I liked the fine spirit of fellowship that pervaded the atmosphere every moment while I mingled among the contestants at Classen. It really gave me inspiration to know that in the Southland there was such friendly relationship existing between the two races.

"I truly appreciate the cooperation and assistance I have received from members of my own race. Dr. and Mrs. Bethel have been wonderful to me and have caused me to feel as though I were their own son. I can also never forget what many of the other business men of the city have done, particularly Editor Roscoe Dunjee, who gave so much of his time to caring for my interests.

"I feel that God has certainly answered my prayers, for I have longed to measure up to the standards my father and mother have set for me, and I shall certainly strive on through the coming years in an attempt to justify part of the flowers which have been cast upon me while in Oklahoma."

The new dramatic star said that his greatest ambition was to reach Hollywood and get into the movies, "although," he said, "mother wants me to be a minister." Mrs. Peterson's father was a minister back in South Carolina, where she was born.

Young Peterson was born in Peekskill. His father, a checker for the Standard Oil Company, is a man of ordinary education, but completed a business course, and is regarded as a trusted employe of the company for which he works.

Funds raised to bring the youth to Oklahoma were supplied as follows: Peekskill high school, $50; Boosters Committee, $25; Negro Community, $25; Mr. Levison, tone voice, sang two numbers before entering his assigned part of program. The sum of $16.67 was given as a silver offering following an appeal made by Editor Roscoe Dunjee.

Hundreds cheered Friday night at Douglass high school (colored) when Peterson recited for the benefit of the huge audience which jammed the auditorium of the school, the winning number which brought him national honors. The youth, who also has a fine bari-

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Tumultous applause rang in Classen high school Thursday evening when young Peterson recited a portion of the second act in "Emperor Jones," a role made famous by another Negro actor, Paul Robeson. It was Peterson's first attempt at dramatics and because he did not know anything else to recite, his radio broadcast Friday morning had to be confined to a "Howdy do, Hello" affair. The copyright owners on "Emperor Jones" refused to allow the lines to be broadcast, although importuned by officials of WKY so to do.

"Why the kid was so far out in front of the other contestants in the dramatic section that it was in fact no need for a referee," declared one of the judges following the contest. "This young man's power of interpretation is wonderful and I predict a great future for him," she declared.

"My coach asked me if I thought I could learn the part after I had selected it," declared Peterson, "and the truth is I learned the lines by heart in eight hours. I have been studying the part for two months," he continued.

Peterson said that he had seen Robeson act the role in the movies, and this perhaps contributed in a large measure to his knowledge of presentation. He said since assuming this role he had written Robeson and had received encouraging letters from him.

"I could not have been treated any finer any place on the surface of the earth. I liked the fine spirit of fellowship that pervaded the atmosphere every moment while I mingled among the contestants at Classen. It really gave me inspiration to know that in the Southland there was such friendly relationship existing between the two races.

"I truly appreciate the cooperation and assistance I have received from members of my own race. Dr. and Mrs. Bethel have been wonderful to me and have caused me to feel as though I were their own son. I can also never forget what many of the other business men of the city have done, particularly Editor Roscoe Dunjee, who gave so much of his time to caring for my interests.

"I feel that God has certainly answered my prayers, for I have longed to measure up to the standards my father and mother have set for me, and I shall certainly strive on through the coming years in an attempt to justify part of the flowers which have been cast upon me while in Oklahoma."

The new dramatic star said that his greatest ambition was to reach Hollywood and get into the movies, "although," he said, "mother wants me to be a minister." Mrs. Peterson's father was a minister back in South Carolina, where she was born.

Young Peterson was born in Peekskill. His father, a checker for the Standard Oil Company, is a man of ordinary education, but completed a business course, and is regarded as a trusted employe of the company for which he works.

Funds raised to bring the youth to Oklahoma were supplied as follows: Peekskill high school, $50; Boosters Committee, $25; Negro Community, $25; Mr. Levison, tone voice, sang two numbers before entering his assigned part of the program. The sum of $16.67 was given as a silver offering following an appeal made by Editor Roscoe Dunjee.

Hundreds cheered Friday night at Douglass high school (colored) when Peterson recited for the benefit of the huge audience which jammed the auditorium of the school, the winning number which brought him national honors. The youth, who also has a fine bari- general donations, $5. 1;

Victor Over 500 White Orators Is Toast of Town in Peekskill

Caleb Peterson, Jr., Meets Obstacles and Overcomes Them

Peekskill's first national champion, Caleb Peterson, Jr., the high school boy who took up dramatic oratory a few months ago "just for the fun of it," and then won the national high school damatic declamation title at Oklahoma City, Okla., is the "toast of the town" this week. He has been guest of honor already at numerous parties and fetes—with yet more to come.

His presentation of a sketch from Eugene O'Neill's famous "Emperor Jones" won the title for Caleb against 500 white opponents in the finals last Thursday. A great roar burst from the crowd of 1,000 white persons as Caleb's name was called—a far different reception from that which he was accorded when he first arrived to enter the tournament, at which time the suggestion was made that he "compete separately."

Greeted by Instructor.

One of the first to greet Caleb on his return to Peekskill last Saturday was Roger Williams, white, dramatic instructor at Peekskill High School, coach and instructor of the champion. Mr. Williams was jubilant at the success of his pupil, who had outdistanced more than 500 competitors from every state in the union.

Monday, at a general assembly at Peekskill High School, Caleb presented the trophy of beautiful black onyx, emblematic of his victory, to Dr. Quittmeyer, the school principal.

The trophy is 16 inches in length and nine inches in width. It is a placque, made entirely of black onyx, with the figure of a Roman orator upon it. The figure of the orator is in gold. Above the orator is the word, "Declamation," and below is inscribed: "National Speech Tournament, 1936."

The placque will be placed in the high school trophy case.

Possessed of a rich baritone voice, the champion has given frequent recitals in Peekskill, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Newburgh and Boston, Mass. He also has sung on the radio, and it is now rumored he may accept a radio contract.

Funds for Peterson's trip south were obtained by popular subscription, all of the Peekskill service clubs as well as various other organizations making substantial donations.



Caleb Peterson, Jr.

School officials contributed $50.

Notable Athlete.

Besides his ability as a vocalist and orator, Peterson is a notable athlete and is an outstanding star on the track team of his high school. He is also a crack basketball and football player.

His absence from the track team was felt keenly last Saturday, when Peekskill High School, in a meet with Mt. Vernon High, lost by only one point.

According to the Associated Negro Press, the 18-year-old student got his taste of Oklahoma as soon as he arrived on the Sunday preceding the tournament.

He was told how to come and go and cautioned that under no condition must he attempt to partake of any of the social courtesies enjoyed by the other contestants.

Planned "Jim-Crow" Appearance

Then it was planned to have him appear separately at the colored Douglass High School and be judged apart from the rest of the contestants. Roscoe Dungee, editor of the Black Dispatch and president of the Oklahoma State Conference of N. A. A. C. P. branches, and Dr. A. P. Bethel then got active and protested the attempted jim-crow.

C. E. Grady, chairman of the tournament committee, spoke for the committee.

"I am just afraid something awful will happen if this colored boy speaks with white students," Mr. Grady told Mr. Dungee and Dr. Bethel.

"I want you all to know that I was born in Indiana and don't believe in the way things are done down South. But you see, I was down in Texas once and they were about to do something to a Negro, and I told them to quit, and I liked to got killed myself. I said then never again would I try to interfere with Southern customs and practices."

Declared an Injustice.

"Well, the judges you sent over to Douglass said it was you who made this rule," declared Dungee. "They were all agreed that to segregate this boy was an injustice, and they said they made protest to you and others before he came."

"I never heard of such double-crossing in my life," declared Mr. Grady. "Why, there are people here from Texas and Louisiana who would not stand for the Negro boy to speak, and I am trying to protect him."

Mr. Grady was advised that he would have to be the judge as to whether young Peterson would speak, and that all the committee wanted to say was that Peterson, under no conditions, would be allowed to speak at Douglas school or any other place that smacked of jim crow and segregation.

"If he cannot compete fairly, we can at least save him his self-respect," said Dr. Bethel.

Mr. Grady then asked to be excused a few minutes while he went into conference with others connected with the tournament. In about ten minutes he returned to say that the matter was settled and that Peterson could come on up and deliver his oration on the second floor, with the other white contestans.

White students in the hallway thronged around Peterson, smiling and laughing in good fellowship when he arrived again on the second floor. One young fellow walked up and engaged Peterson at length in conversation.

Henson Will Be Awarded Gold Medal

WASHINGTON, June 12— The House passed last Tuesday the bill introduced by Rep. Arthur W Mitchell, Dem., of Illinois, providing for the recognition of the heroic conduct of Matthew A. Henson, who accompanied Admiral Robert E. Peary to the North Pole when he discovered it on April 6, 1909.

Before passing the bill the House amended it by striking out a provision which would have given Mr. Henson an annual pension of $2,500.

A provision appropriating $500 to cover the cost of designing and producing a medal to be presented to Mr. Henson was changed so as to authorize the appropriation of such sum as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the bill.

The measure authorizes the director of the mint to coin a suitable gold medal to commemorate Henson's heroic services on Admiral Peary's polar expedition. The medal is to be presented to Henson by the President.

CHAMPION SPEAKER



CALEB PETERSON JR.

Eighteen-year-old Peekskill, N.Y., high school student who won the national declamation championship contest during the National Forensics League speech tournament in Oklahoma City, Thursday night, May 7. Young Peterson was the only Negro entrant among the 750 students who participated in the various contests.—ANS Photo.

Education - 1936

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

MR. MONROE N. WORK INVITED TO NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Monroe N. Work, director of the Department of Records and Research, has been extended invitations to become a member of two outstanding national organizations. The American Historical Association and the Council of the American Genetic Association.

The American Historical Association is to the historian what the American Medical Association is to the doctor and the bar association to the lawyer; a medium of collective achievement and a visible evidence of professional unity and purpose in an important task. The American Historical Association is composed of the leading historians of the country.

The American Genetic Association, established in 1903, is the oldest Association in the world devoted to the "increase and diffusion of knowledge regarding heredity." The Council of the American Genetic Association have among its members many leaders in the science of Genetics.

Mr. Work has also been appointed by the Southern Sociological Society to serve on the Committee of Arrangements for the annual meeting of the Society which is to be held in Birmingham, Alabama, on April 2-3. At this meeting, Mr. Work will deliver an address on "Adjustments of Race and Class In the South."

The faculty, the students and friends of Mr. Work wish to congratulate him upon his recent elections.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
December 22, 1936

Annual Collection Given Negro Hero Of 1925 Disaster

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 21.—(AP)—Tom Lee had an extra $55 Monday to spread among his pickaninnies at Christmas.

The aging Negro riverman, who saved 16 lives when the steamboat "M. E. Norman" sank in 1925, beamed happily when the Engineers Club turned over to him its annual Christmas collection.

"Thank you, suh!" Tom bowed. "Thank you, suh!"

Eleven years have passed since the river disaster, but Memphis is still grateful for his heroism.

The "Norman," a government towboat, set out on a short trip to entertain some visiting engineers. About 65 were aboard.

Tom was just another riverman, putt-putting along, turning his head to see how the "Norman" was running the channel. He saw something that made him put his rudder hard-down and head for the steamer.

The "Norman" keeled over suddenly. Experts have never agreed on the cause of the accident. But 23 persons drowned in the swirling muddy waters.

Tom struggled with his little boat. He saved 16 persons. The rest took care of themselves by swimming or clutching wreckage.

Grateful Memphians raised almost $5,000 for Tom. With the money they bought him a substantial house and lot—held in trust for him. The rest of the money takes care of yearly taxes and repairs. He still holds a small job they found him in the city engineering department.

Shreveport, La., Journal
December 14, 1936

FUND IS STARTED TO REWARD HEROISM OF CADDO NEGRO

Sheriff Hughes Makes Initial Contribution to Fund for Gabriel Miller.

Feeling that the heroism of Gabriel Miller, negro, who saved two men from drowning in Caddo lake and recovered the body of another, A. D. Collins, nearly a week after he had been drowned, should be rewarded, Sheriff T. R. Hughes Monday started a fund for that purpose.

Sheriff Hughes made the initial contribution of $25 and urged that others who wish to contribute to the fund mail their checks directly to him at the sheriff's office.

"Miller," Sheriff Hughes said, "braved a storm on Caddo lake Sunday a week ago to rescue George Bryson and a negro, Woodrow Thompson, after the boat in which they and Mr. Collins were riding, overturned. He risked his life to save the two men, and made a valiant effort to rescue Mr. Collins also," the Caddo official said.

The negro aided in the search for Collins' body throughout last week, and it was he who finally located it with a drag line, Sheriff Hughes declared.

"I think that Miller should be rewarded for his heroic work, and I am glad to make the initial contribution," Sheriff Hughes said.

Education – 1936
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Negro Graduate 'Tops'

HARTFORD, Conn.—Lulu Dwin, Negro student in the graduating class of the Weaver School here was chosen from among the 129 in her class, which graduates Thursday, as the "prettiest girl" and also the "most courteous."

Societies Honor Brown U. Student

EAST PROVIDENCE, R.I. — Miss Margaret L. Carter, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ulysses L. Carter, 205 Central Avenue, and a junior at Brown University, was elected on Tuesday to membership in two national honor societies, Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

Phi Beta Kappa, the oldest Greek-letter society in America, being organized in 1776, selects its membership primarily on high scholastic standing. Not more than one-third of eligible candidates are elected in their junior year.

Must Excel in Science

Sigma Xi is a scientific honor society. An associate membership, such as that awarded to Miss Carter, can be attained only through marked excellence in two pure or applied sciences. Full membership is awarded after some noteworthy advance in the scientific field.

This year, Miss Carter was awarded the First Pembroke Scholarship, given annually by the Dean to the student with the highest academic standing in his or her respective class.

She has also been awarded the Elisha Benjamin Andrews Scholarship for excellence in scholarship during her first two years of college work. Twice she has been awarded silver cups from the Moorefield Civic Association for excellence in study while in the senior high school.

Miss Carter is majoring in psychology and biology. Next year, she has the privilege of doing independent research work.

Washington, D. C. Post
February 23, 1936

Two High School Girl Pupils Tie For Honors in Post Competition

Elizabeth Earll and Mabel Faesch in First Place; Frances Breg Is Second; High Tribute Is Paid Newspaper.

Woodrow Wilson High School's participation in the current Washington Post Scholarship Competition ended last week in a special school assembly on Wednesday in which N. J. Nelson, principal, paid high tribute to The Post and local university sponsors of the project and announced top honors tied between Elizabeth Earll and Mabel Faesch, and second place to Frances Breg.

Although this new institution, with no senior class enrolled, is automatically excluded from further progress into the campus finals which will determine winners of scholarships commencing next fall at four local universities, rivalry has run high among scores of junior students whose efforts have won them regular credits in the social science classes of Herbert K. Bosley and Miss Winifred Rogers.

The Post is awarding a certificate of honor to each of the three winners.

Miss Earll's essay covered the topic, "Can America Keep Out of Foreign Wars?" She is secretary of the school's current affairs clubs and active in the dramatic and French clubs. She ranks high in English history and French classes and has ambitions for a career in historical research. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Earll, of 5045 Reno road.

Miss Faesch, who wrote on "The States' Rights Issue in American History," is president of the current affairs club, treasurer of the literary club and prominent in the dramatic club. Especially interested in English, history, German and oral English studies, she is ambitious to become a newspaper writer or novelist. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Faesch, 3602 Albemarle street.

Miss Breg, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Roy Breg, is vice president of the French club and member of the literary club, and stands high in history, French and English classes, and looks forward to teaching civics. Her essay was on "Current Trends in Our Latin-American Relations."

Mr. Bosley, now director of the school's social science department, last year, as teacher at Western High School, trained two of the project's eight final scholarship winners, Nellie Strong and William Ashby Jump.

More Post Essay Victors



Post Staff Photo.

These are eight of the students who will represent Washington colored high schools in The Post Scholarship finals this spring. Left to right, top row, are Lorraine M. Landers, Almira Elizabeth Perry, Francis X. Wheeler and Lucretia Carolyn Matthews, all of Dunbar. Below are Charles Robert Byrd and Sadie B. Ezelle, Armstrong; and Melvin H. Lowry and Frank B. Johnson, Dunbar.

W. McKinley Menchan Listed in "Who's Who"

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Apr. 2.—W. McKinley Menchan, professor of education at the Alabama State Teachers' College, is one of a selected group of American educators listed in the recently issued 1935-36 edition of "Who's Who in American Education." This book, published by the Robert C. Cook Company of New York City, is the most outstanding index of educational leaders in the United States. Mr. Menchan is also a member of the consultative curriculum committee of the State of Alabama.

Gets Phi Beta Kappa



MISS KATHERINE McNEIL, 1423 T Street, Northwest, Washington, a senior at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., who has been named among those nominated for the Phi Beta Kappa honors. She is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William C. McNeil, the latter a member of the Washington school board.

Race Hero Gets A Bronze Medal

WASHINGTON, April 3—A bronze medal given by the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association was recently awarded Will Griffin, a Negro citizen of Alabama City, Ala., for the heroic rescue of another switchman from the path of a moving car.

Will Griffin has a distinguished record of service and has been frequently cited for his heroism. The Holmes Safety Association encourages safety in the mining industry.

SAILS ON JUNE 5 FOR EXTENSIVE SURVEY OF SCHOOLS IN GERMANY

Oberlaender Trust Awards Grant to Noted Reader

Amsterdam News

Subsidized by a grant from the Oberlaender Trust of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta University will sail in June for Germany to study education under the Hitler regime and its possible application to Negro education in America.

The grant-in-aid, Dr. DuBois said in a statement to the Negro press last Saturday, came in response to a suggestion he made to the directors of the trust in February, 1935.

In this request, the Atlanta University professor said, he outlined a plan "to make a study covering perhaps six months, more or less, into the way in which popular education for youth and adults in Germany has been made to minister to industrial organization and advance; and how this German experience can be applied so as to help in the reorganization of the American Negro industrial school, and the establishment of other social institutions."

Studied in Berlin.

Dr. DuBois studied at the University of Berlin as a young man after having completed his career at Harvard in 1895. Since that time he has made several trips to Germany during the period of the empire as well as the era when the Reich was governed in accordance with the Weimar Constitution.

His present plans call for return to his university post in February, 1937, after a tour through the Soviet Union, China, Japan and Hawaii.

The Oberlaender Trust was established, according to its report, "to enable American men and women who have attained national prominence to become better acquainted with the achievements of the German-speaking peoples in their respective fields."

Among American scholars who in the past have received these grant-in-aids are Ralph Bryant, professor of forestry, Yale University; John F. Coar, University of Alberta, Canada; C. W. Hasek, Pennsylvania State College; Howard P. Jones, secretary of the National Municipal League; Dr. Alice Hamilton, professor of medicine, Harvard Medical School; Mr. and Mrs. Julian Harris, journalists.

Awarded Tau Delta Pi Key

Russell Davis, Washburn Student, Honored

TOPEKA.—Russell Davis, student at Washburn college, was presented the key of Tau Delta Pi, honorary scholastic fraternity, along with 11 white students at a special honors day convocation Thursday, March 19.

This new honor gives Davis the distinction of being the first Negro at Washburn to win election to both Tau Delta and Pi Gamma Mu, national honorary social science fraternity to which he was elected last spring.

Davis has made an enviable scholastic record throughout his college career and has won special commendation from Dean W. A. Irwin of the economics department.

Davis is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity and was cited for outstanding achievement in December at the grand chapter convention in St. Louis. He is working his way through school by working as a bellhop at a local hotel.

JNO. E. HODGE IS ELECTFD TO PHI BETA KAPPA

Pittsburgh Courier 4-3-36

Kansas U. Confers National Scholastic Honor to Youth

Kansas City Call

LAWRENCE, Kansas—John E. Hodge, student of Kansas University of this city, was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa National Scholastic Society this week. Hodge, whose major is mathematics and chemistry, is the son of Prof. J. A. Hodge, principal of Sumner High School, Kansas City, Kansas.

Young Hodge graduated from Sumner High School in 1932 and attended the Kansas City Kansas Junior College for one year. Since that time he has attended Kansas University. As a high school student Hodge maintained a high scholastic standing, attained a city wide reputation for is mastery of miniature air craft building, and played a cornet in the Sumner High School band.

Following his graduating in June Hodge expects to get his master of Science degree.

GETS DEGREE



Dr. FLEMMIE P. KITRELL, who recently completed requirements for the Ph.D. degree from Cornell University, Utica, N. Y. Dr. Kitrell is Dean of Students and Head of the Department of Home Economics at Bennett College. She olds a Bachelor of Science degree from Hampton Institute, Va., and a master degree from Cornell University. For the doctorate degree, she major in Nutrition.

REPRESENTS U. OF DENVER



Defender 4-11-36

MISS MARY MARTIN

Freshman in the college of liberal arts at the University of Denver, has been chosen to represent the university in the annual intercollegiate band meetings that will be held in Boulder, Ft. Collins, and Denver. The outstanding players of this group will be selected as members of the instrumental organizations of colleges and universities of Colorado and Wyoming. Miss Martin, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Martin of Englewood, is solo B-flat clarinetist of the university band, a member of the clarinet trio which was heard over KOA from the college recently. She is also a member of the Englewood symphony orchestra and an accomplished pianist.

Education- 1936
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Receives Ph. D. At Iowa, Gets Teaching Position At Tuskegee

Dr. Russell W. Brown, Native of Louisiana, Is Selected For Post In Science Department of Tuskegee.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 2—Announcement is made from Tuskegee Institute to the effect that Dr. Russell W. Brown, who recently received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Iowa State College, has been appointed to a position on the faculty of Tuskegee.

Dr. Brown is a native of Louisiana and received his grammar school education in the public schools of New Orleans and his high school training in Straight College. He was graduated from Howard University with the degree of bachelor of science. Later he received the degree of master of science from Iowa State College.

Despite his youth, Dr. Brown has had quite a bit of experience in his field of work. He has taught in Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss., and Langston University, in Langston, Okla. In 1933 he was appointed to a position on the staff of the Iowa State College as a Research Fellow in the Department of bacteriology. He is an active member of the Society of American Bacteriologists and affiilated with the Sigma XI, Phi Kappa Phi honor society and Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

In 1932 he was married to Miss Mildred McConnell of Taft, Okla., a graduate of Fisk University. Dr. Brown is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Brown of New Orleans. His father has been identified with the Negro business and fraternal field for years having been grand keeper of record and seals of the Knights of Pythias lodge for a number of years and secretary of the Liberty Industrial Life Insurance Company of New Orleans for equally as many years.

NEGRO IS MIBS KING

Chicago Orphan Wins National Marble Title.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 2.—(AP) Leonard Tyner, negro orphan from Chicago, won the national marble tournament today, defeating Frank Hawkins, of Birmingham, Ala., five games to two.

Previously the husky negro boy had eliminated Billy Vaughn, 14, of Painville, Ohio, 5 to 1, and the Alabama youth had defeated John Fatke, 14, of Cumberland, Md., 5 to 3.

A few hours previously Andrew Tanana, of Throop, Pa., and Eugene Miconovich, of Scranton, Pa., had been withdrawn from the finals because their sponsor charged race prejudice in the tourney.

Their sponsor, the Scranton (Pa.) Times, charged the finals had been arranged so the Alabama youth would not have to play against the negro. The Cumberland and Painville boys runners-up at yesterday's semi-finals took their places in the finals.

The Alabama boy declined to pose in a photograph with the negro after the final game. Instead, the latter posed with last year's champion, Henry Altyn, of Throop, Pa., against whom he was runner-up in 1935.

SCIENTIST



DR. ERNEST F. DUPREE

Dr. Dupree is the new head of the department of science and mathematics at Tennessee A. & I State college. A native of Tacoma, Washington, Dr. Dupree studied at the University of Washington, the University of Chicago and earned his doctorate in physiology and biochemistry from Edinburgh University.

EARNS PH.D.



MILES W. CONNOR

Mr. Connor, who is principal of the Coppin Normal School, Baltimore, Md., received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the school of education of New York University at the 104th commencement exercises in June.

In Hospital Post



MISS ADELAIDE Gertrude Charles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph B. Charles, 311 West 149th street, assumed duties at Harlem Hospital yesterday (Friday) as the first Negro woman to be appointed assistant dietitian there. She was graduated cum laude in last year's class at Howard University, and holds membership in Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and The Debutante Club.

A GOOD START

THE appointment of Mrs. Hazel Mountain Walker as the first Negro principal in the Cleveland Public Schools is gratifying in the extreme. Not only because of Mrs. Walker's capability and fitness for the preferment that has come to her, but for the encouragement that her promotion brings to other teachers of our group, who have labored long and arduously in the ranks of the system.

THE EAGLE has long advocated the promotion of one or more colored teachers to the top in the elementary school system to chart the way for the many young women of our group who have elected to enter the field of teaching, and we are particularly pleased at this equitable action on the part of the School Board.

We do earnestly hope, however, that the Board will bear in mind that there are other capable Negro teachers in the system equally as well qualified as Mrs. Walker, and that this single appointment is not being accepted by us as a "closed book proposition"; but that we definitely expect that consistent with fairness and equity, otner such appointments will be worked out in due course.

Gets Award For Study In England

Eugene H. Breckenridge, 23-year-old student of organic chemistry, who will receive his M. S. degree from the University of Wisconsin in August has been awarded a $1,000 scholarship for advanced study in his field at Eton college in Buckinghamshire, England.

The scholarship was granted Breckenridge by the Lavoisier Society of London through the chemistry department at the University of Wisconsin.

Breckenridge's thesis on "Synthetic Dyes" attracted attention in scientific circles throughout the country as it deals with a new method of extracting dyes from the oil of palm leaves.

Born in Texas

Breckenridge, who lives at 2403 Tracy avenue, first came to Kansas City in 1925 from his native home in Texarkana, Texas. He entered the high school department of Western university, Quindaro, Kas., graduating in 1929.

He worked his way through Western by working in the kitchen, later doing janitor work and in his senior year working in the president's office.

He worked his way through the West Virginia State college in Charleston, W. Va., from where he earned his B. S. degree in the field of chemistry in 1933. The following year he worked on his master's degree at Wisconsin through a fellowship granted by the Presser Foundation of Philadelphia which recognized Breckenridge because of his honors in debating.

On Debate Team

During his last years at West Virginia, Breckenridge was a member of the college debate team and was elected to membership in Tau Delta Delta, honorary debating society.

He also was elected to Beta Kappa Chi, honorary scientific fraternity.

Before sailing for England, Breckenridge is scheduled to make an address on the subject of his thesis before the Cynic Guild in Cape Cod, Mass., the first week in September.

The young chemist is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity and of the Allen Chapel A. M. E. church.

EARNS PH. D.



Professor W. Edward Farrison, head of the department of English at Bennett College, who was recently awarded his Ph. D. degree at Ohio State University. Mr. Farrison's dissertation was on "The Phonology of the Illiterate Negro Dialect of Guilford County, North Carolina."

NOW PH. D.



R. Clyde Minor, son of the late Rev. R. C. Minor, founder of the Bethany Baptist Church, Columbus, Ohio, who was awarded the Ph.D. degree at Ohio State University, September 4. He has taught at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., for the past ten years.

High Honor to Law Student

Elect Thomas Hunter to Kent 'Round Table'

CHICAGO.—(AP)—Thomas Edward Hunter, a native Kansas City youth, has been elected to membership in the "Round Table," an honor society at the Kent College of Law.

He is the first Negro to be admitted to this association, according to Judge Pickett, member of the Kent faculty, who in introducing the new member to other members of the society said, "You are the first of your race in the history of this law school to be so honored.

Kent is one of the great law schools in the loop here. To be elected to the "Round Table," a student must maintain an unusually high scholastic average.

Mr. Hunter was graduated in 1926 from the Lincoln high school in Kansas City. His father, Joseph Hunter, died when Thomas was in his 'teens. After graduating from high school, young Hunter came to Chicago with his mother and his younger sister. He entered Crane junior college from which he was graduated and later was graduated from the University of Chicago. He is employed as clerk in the Chicago postoffice.

He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity and lives here at 212 East Sixtieth street.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
December 17, 1936

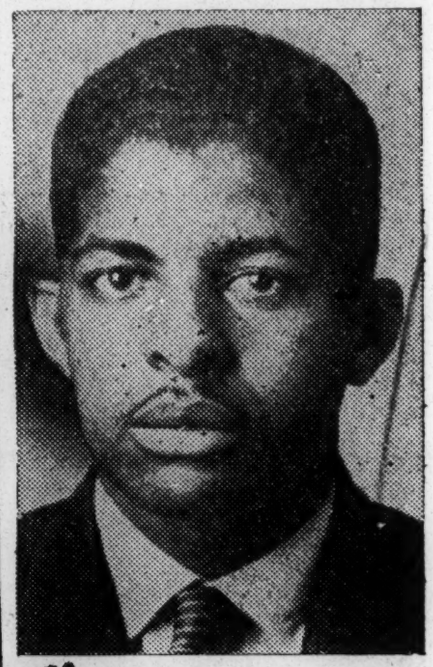
Negro Orphanage Sought for State

A drive for funds to found a home for colored orphans, aged and infirm of Alabama was begun Wednesday by the Booker Washington association, according to W. R. Cowart, president. The home is to be called the Booker Washington Home and is to replace one now operating in temporary quarters near Verbena. Land for the new refuge has already been donated by the Gulledge brothers at Verbena and a federal appropriation of $4,900 for the new building has been secured conditional upon the securing of $3,000 by local state subscription. The old home has been in operation for four years and now has 56 inmates. New plans provide for larger housing facilities and a school to teach young negroes useful trades.

"We would certainly thank anyone for a contribution no matter how small," stated Cowart, "for Alabama does not have any institution to take care of the colored aged and orphans. If we can raise the $3,000, then federal aid will enable us to complete the badly needed building."

Prize Winners in Essay Contest





Ruth M. Stuart at Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State Teachers College, Nashville, Tennessee, winner of the first prize for students in colleges and universities, and Walter Freeman at Booker Washington School, Columbia, South Carolina, high school prize winner in the essay contest sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association on the subject, "What Negroes Should Know About Tuberculosis" and conducted by state and city tuberculosis associations.

Education—1936

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Andrew Reneau Is Given High Honor

BELOIT, Wis., May 1—Andrew Reneau, a senior at Beloit high school, was the only member of his Race to be elected to the National Honor Society by the high school faculty in a meeting held recently. The election was based on scholarship, leadership, character and service.

The only other members of the Race who have been elected are Mrs. Velma Hamilton, formerly Miss Velma Bell, in 1926, and Miss Ruby Gaines in 1932.

Andrew, son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Reneau of 1665 Park avenue, has taken an active part in extra-curricula activities since he entered high school. He has been a member of the Latin, biology and glee clubs and is now, aside from being an honor student, a member of the student council an dsports editor of the Increscent, a student publication, Reneau also participates in activities outside of school, being president of the local Negro Hi-Y organization and head usher at the Second Methodist Church.

Upon graduation next February, he plans to enter Howard university or the University of Wisconsin where he expects to major in journalism.

J. Weldon Johnson on Jury of Awards

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—James Weldon Johnson, professor of creative literature and writing at Fisk University, has recently been named by the Book-of-the-Month Club as one of twenty-eight eminent literary editors, critics, and writers to serve on a jury of awards in the granting of four annual fellowships of $2,500 each to encourage "unrecognized authors."

Paine College Teachers Honored

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Miss Edythe Irene Tate, head of the home economics department of Paine College has been awarded a fellowship to study at the University of Chicago during the term of 1936-37. This distinction was conferred upon her by the General Education Board of New York City.

Mrs. Marguerite Steffan, head of the department of modern languages at Paine, has been singularly honored by being made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Scholastic Fraternity.

HOWARD U. PROFS. AWARDED GRANTS

Fellowship Awards For Profs. Ralph Bunche, Chas. H. Wesley

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Announcement was made this week by the Social Science Research Council of New York City of Fellowship Awards to two members of the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts, Howard University. These awards go to Dr. Charles H. Wesley, head of Department of History, and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, associate professor and head of Department of Political Science.

Dr. Wesley's award is a Grant-in-Aid of Research for the year beginning June 1, 1936. These grants are made available to mature scholars whose capacity for productive research has been effectively demonstrated by published works and are designed to aid in completing rather than initiating projects. Dr. Wesley will continue his research and writing in the historical field, devoting special attention to the Abolition Movement in the United States.

The Grant will provide for travel to the important collections of historical material in New England, the Middle States and the West, and will make possible the completion of another book by Dr. Wesley during the period of the research grant. He will continue his professional duties in the Department of History in September, after completing the field work during the period June to September.

Dr. Bunche receives a post-doctoral fellowship for two years of study and research in the fields of Colonial Policy and Cultural Anthropology. The award involves approximately 15 months of field work in West, South and East Africa. In 1923-33 Dr. Bunche devoted a year to the study of Colonial Policy in West Africa

3 D. C. Youths Are Selected By Who's Who

Washington Students Are Among Outstanding College Men

Three Washington students were selected by the editors of "Who's Who," a volume devoted to prominent students in American universities and colleges. H. Pettus Randall, editor, of the University of Alabama, informed the Washington Tribune this week.

Those selected whose homes are in Washington were Barrington D. Parker, son of Dean George A. Parker of the Terrell Law School, who is a student at Lincoln University; Frank D. Reeves, 1301 T Street, Northwest, student at Howard University; and James A. Washington, 2236 Columbia Road, Northwest, student at Howard University.

Parker, who lives at 2411 M Street, is basileus of Beta Chapter, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; a member of Phi Kappa Epsilon Honorary Society; Phi Lambda Sigma Society; winner of the junior oratorical contest; president of the varsity club; captain of the football team and the tract team and a member of the freshman debating team.

Reeves is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternty, and lists as honors the Dean's Honor List, 1932-33; 1934-35; election to the student council for three years; treasurer of council; 1935-36; university scholarship, 1935-36; elected business manager of the Howard Players, 1935-36; achievement award, 1935; selection as regular on freshman and sophomore intramural football teams; chairman of the Student Board of Review, 1934-35, and advertising manager of the Hilltop.

Washington, a member of Gamma Tau Fraternity, is president of Howard University's Student Council. He was a class debater during his freshman and sophomore years; played "Shylock" in the "Merchant of Venice"; was a member of the freshman football team; member of the Howard Players; elected member of the Board of Athletic Control;

Was placed on the Dean's Honor Roll for the past three years; received the Merrick-Moore Scholarship Award; elected to Board of Directors of the Howard Players; participated in seven plays given by the group during the last three years.

PHIL EDWARDS NOW A DOCTOR

Brothers Get Honors At McGill U.

The Edwards brothers, King and his famous track star brother, Phil, were graduated Thursday from the McGill School of Medicine in Montreal, Canada. Both young men made enviable records while they were at the Canadian school.

Phil, who was third in his class during the first three years at McGill, achieved highest honors in obstetrics and gynecology the final year. He will interne at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal, the first Negro ever to have received an appointment there. King received honors in pathology and psyciatry.

The 28-year-old cinder path star, who began his brilliant career as a schoolboy runner in British Guiana 19 years ago, expects to leave for Germany with the Canadian Olympic team the middle of July. If he qualifies for the team this year, it will be the third consecutive time he has run for Canada in the Olympics.

Judging from his record this year, Phil will have little difficulty in qualifying. He ran one of the fastest races of his life last October at the University of Toronto, when he broke the Canadian Intercollegiate half-mile record in the fast time of 1:55.

A graduate of New York University with the B. S. degree in 1929, some of the highlights in Phil's career there were the winning of the 500 yard world indoor record; the winning and equalling of the half-mile record in 1928 and 1929; and placing fourth in the 800 metre race during the Olympics at Amsterdam, Holland in 1928. He placed third in the same race and also in the 1500 metre run during the Olympics at Los Angeles in 1932. He was captain of the track team at New York University in 1928 and at McGill in 1932. His brother, King, also attained distinction on the cinder path, having received letters from New York University, where he took a three-year pre-medic course, and at McGill.

King, who came here last week to visit his family at 213 West 139th street, left Tuesday morning for Canada. With him, to attend the commencement exercises, were his sisters, Mrs. Lucille Edwards Chance, a well-known local attorney, and Miss Sarah Edwards, and his mother, Mrs. Julia Edwards.

Max Bond Wins Doctorate

LOS ANGELES, May—(By ANP)—J. Max Bond, director of the Negro program of the gigantic Tennessee Valley authority, took time off from his duties to come to California to pass a final examination at the University of Southern California for his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology, last week.

GIRL WINS HONOR AT CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE

CHICAGO, — (ANP) — Miss Norvella McGee, Chicago Musical College student, last Thursday, won first place in the college's annual contest to select the best soloists, her victory also bringing her the honor of being the first of her race to win this distinction. Miss McGee, as the No. 1 singer at the school, will appear on the commencement program, June 17 at Orchestra Hall, with the Chicago symphony orchestra, her appearance there marking the first time a colored singer has been so honored.

Peterson Soars on Wings of an Ideal—Ambition. Mother's Prayer

Bested 425 Whites at Oratory

By EDGAR T.ROUZEAU

PEEKSKILL, N.Y.—Almost all her life Mrs. Mary Peterson, a Peekskill housewife, has been yearning for things which she never got.

Because her life had been like that, for twenty-four years, she had come to feel that the things she most dearly desired—from a pair of skates to an operatic career—must begin with a dream and end with disillusion.

She was so convinced of it that she actually trembled when her son, Caleb Peterson, Jr., went off to Oklahoma City to compete in the National High School Forensic Tournament as the representative of the Peekskill High School.

Afraid for Son

She was afraid for him. She got down on her knees and prayed. And then it happened!

Caleb Peterson won. They kept him off the platform until all the whites had finished—425 of them. He then proceeded to strike them dumb with him oration of the second scene in "The Emperor Jones." He was declared the champion high school orator of the U.S.A. It was just what his mother wanted. Her prayer had been answered.

Occupying a chair in the sitting room of her second-story apartment at 442 N. Division Street, Mrs. Peterson used the end of her apron to wipe a suspicious glint from her eyes.

Life All Disappointments

"My entire life," she said, "has been a series of disappointments. I didn't even get the toys I wanted as a child. I wanted a bi- didn't get them. I wanted a bicycle; I never had one of my own.

"I wanted to attend certain schools, and I never had the chance to go. Then I wanted to train for a profesional career as an operatic singer, but the opportunity never came to prepare myself. Disappointments. That's all I had.

start out in life like that—with dreams unrealized, and disillusions. He won the oratorical tournament here at the Peekskill High School, but everybody said that because of his color, he wouldn't stand a chance in the national tourney. I was afraid for him.

"He insisted on going. I prayed for him to win. I'm happy for once in my life." Mrs. Peterson reached again for the hem of her apron. "Excuse me, mister," she said. "I can't help it."

Inspired at Age of 7

Young Peterson received his inspiration to become an orator on a dreary winter afternoon in 1924. It was then that Mrs. Peterson lifted her 7-year-old son to her lap and told him an incident in the life of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Washington was a great man, Sonny . . . . People loved him, because he loved his people. . . . Any time they let him talk for his people, he would talk. . . . The way he talked made others want to love his people, too."

Mary Peterson was following the example of other mothers throughout history—setting up an ideal for her son—and like other sons, young Caleb responded to something that went surging through his heart. He hugged his mother.

Wanted to Help Like Booker T.

"Mummy," he said, "I want to talk like that man did."

From that day on, Mrs. Peterson said, young Peterson has lived for the day when he could move an audience like Dr. Washington did. He himself had no doubts that he would win the tournament in Oklahoma if given a chance.

The youth is a three-letter athlete in school. He had previously won his laurels in track, football and basketball. Peterson, who hopes to become an actor, is a baritone and singe frequently in concerts and over the air.

He has a brother, Percy, 16. His father, Caleb Peterson, Sr., works for an oil company. His mother sings occasionally at Peekskill church concerts.

"I have but one aim in life," she said. "It is to give my children some of the things and provide them with some of the chances which I did not have myself."

Cincinnatians Pay Honor To Oldest Dartmouth Graduate

CINCINNATI, O., April 7—John Blackburn, retired school teacher and principal, 3053 O'-Byron street, Walnut Hills, celebrated his ninety-fifth anniversary of his birth Wednesday now sary of his birthday last Wednesday. Blackburn retired ten years ago after having served as a teacher in the McCall School, Cincinnati, and also as principal of Xenia, O. and Evansville, Ind., high schools.

He is a graduate of the class of 1863 of Dartmouth College. He also served on the Board of Management Ohio University, Athens. Blackburn's only activity at present is a Sunday school class at the Bethel Baptist Church, Walnut Hills, where he teaches each Sunday. Born in Virginia, he was brought to Cincinnati when a boy. In addition to English he speaks French, Latin, Greek, Spanish and German. He is believed to be the oldest Negro Mason in Cincinnati.

FORMER NASHVILLE MAN GIVEN MEDAL FOR SUCCESS IN ENGINEERING FIELD

David N. Crosthwait, Of Marshalltown, Iowa is Specialist in Heating and Ventilation

Chicago, June 4—(ANP) The Chicago Branch of the National Technical Association will present their first Medal of Achievement in the field of Engineering to Mr. David N. Crosthwait, Jr., of Marshalltown, Iowa, at a banquet to be held Friday evening—June 12, at the Wabash Ave. YMCA.

Mr. Crosthwait is a native of Nashville, Tenn. He recived his engineering education from Purdue University, graduating in 1913 with the Bachelor's Degree in Mechanical Engineering and in 1[illegible] with the Mechanical Engineer's Degree. In 1913, Mr. Crosthwait became a Mechanical Engineer with the C. A. Dunham Co. of Marshalltown, Iowa, specialists in Heating and Ventilating Systems and Equipment. In 1919 he became a Research Engineer and later the Director of the Research Laboratories of the C. A. Dunham Co. In 1930 he became the Technical Advisor of the Company. Mr Crosthwait is an outstanding inventor holding several United States and Foreign patents on Heating and Ventilating Systems and Equipment. Several Scientific articles have been written by Mr. Crosthwait which have appeared in various technical publications. Mr. Crosthwait is also a Registered Professional Mechanical and Electrical Engineer in the States of Iowa and Indiana. He holds memberships in outstanding technical societies of national scope. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

The National Technical Association is composed of several branches located in Chicago, Ill.; Dayton, Ohio; Washington, D. C.; Detroit, Michigan; St. Louis, Missouri; and New York, N. Y. The combined membership of these branches is approximately two hundred actively engaged in the practice of their professions. The association was organized for the purpose of disseminating information concerning the opportunities of men of Color in the technical and engineering fields; the encouragement of the Colored youth in the preparation for these fields; the advancement of chemistry and engineering in all branches; the promotion of the interest of these professions among the darker races and the breaking down of barriers to the profession due to race prejudices.

The Chicago membership embraces a variety of branches of the technical profession:—engineers, engineering draftsmen, chemists, architects, teachers and manufacturers. Some of these men own and operate their own businesses. Some are employed by private firms, city and state governments in technical capacities. The officers and members of the Executive Committee consists of:—Harold R. Lewis, President; Robert E. Lewis, Vice President; James W. Lucas, Secretary; Augustus D. Watson, Treasurer; Samuel R. Cheevers, Lloyd A. Hall; Byron J. Fauntleroy

Education-1936
Scholarship and other Distinctions.

Negro Gets $500 Award As Hero

The new A. & P. radio show of the air, which features Kate Smith, vocalist, has this fall added a new feature to its regular Thursday night broadcast. In addition to Miss Smith's singing and the instrumental numbers, the sponsors are now making a weekly award of $500 for the most outstanding act of heroism of the week. Three nominations are made and the winner is picked by a majority vote of the radio audience.

Two weeks ago the name of Harry Earle, 31, Negro gas station attendant of Greensboro, N. C., was placed in nomination for his heroism in rescuing a white man (son of the late Governor Charles B. Aycock of North Carolina) from a flaming gasoline pit. Earle's act of bravery won the award and on the program last Thursday night he made a "command" appearance to receive his $500 award. The presentation was made by Miss Ruth.

In receiving the prize money Earle stated that he was proud to repay, in some measure the debt of gratitude the Negroes of North Carolina owed the late Governor Aycock, who during his term of office, from 1900 to 1904, did more to advance the cause of Negro education in the Old North State than any of the predecessors.

It was the first time the Negro hero had ever been further north than Greensboro, N. C., and he was particulraly thrilled by his visit to New York.

Harlem Jeweler Is Elected To Society

(*Chicago Defender, Sept.* 19, '36)

The first colored man to hold membership in the Horological Society of New York is R. F. Hufstead, a Harlem jeweler. The society is composed of watchmakers, repairers and craftsmen who make time-keeping instruments.

Spelman Girl, Mary Culver, Prize-Winner In Contest

For her essay on "What Negroes Should Know About Tuberculosis," submitted in a competition sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association, the Georgia Tuberculosis Association, and the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Miss Mary J. Culver, Spelman College senior, has been given third prize, the sponsoring associations have announced. Miss Culver's essay was judged the second best in the Georgia state essay contest, and was submitted along with the other two prize-winning entries to the national judges for consideration.

First honors went to Miss Ruth Steward, of Tennessee A. and I. College, Nashville, and second place to Miss Leola Styles, of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida. The prizes were respectively, $25, $10, and $5. In the state competition, first award was made to Willie Teague of Morris Brown College, second to Miss Culver, and third to V. Trenton Tubbs, of Morehouse College. The state prize-winners were given $15, $10, and $5.

Miss Culver, whose essay was rated among the best in the two competitions, is a resident of Abbeville, Alabama.

The purpose of the contest is to encourage Negro students to study the problem of tuberculosis as it affects them and the race, and to interpret information regarding the general aspects of the disease, such as its cause, cure, prevention and spread, simply and forcefully for the benefit of Negroes.

Chemistry Articles Appear In Magazine

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Four articles by members of the Howard University Department of Chemistry appear in the October issue of the Journal of the American Chemical Society.

The titles of the articles and their authors are: Dr. A. H. Blatt, associate professor of chemistry—"Hydroxy Poyketones. III. Benzoyformin;" Dr. Blatt and Dr. R. P. Barnes, assistant professor of chemistry—"The Action of Alkali on Acylated Ketoximes. III. Hydrogen Bond Formation in Derivatives of the o-Hydroxbenzophenone Oximes;" Dr. J. L. Shereshefsky, associate professor of chemistry and Head of the Department of Chemistry, and Charles E. Weir, assistant in the Department of Chemistry—"Absorption of Vapors on Glass Spheres. I. The Absorption of Nitrogen."

The following papers were presented by members of the Department at the 92nd meeting of the American Chemical Society held in Pittsburgh, Pa., recently: "Absorption of Vapor on Glass Spheres. I. Absorption of Nitrogen," by J. L. Shereshefsky and Charles E. Weir —Presented by Mr. Weir; "Hydrogen Bond Formation in Derivatives of o-hydroxybenzophenone Oximes," by Professor Blatt and Miss Russell. Presented by Professor Blatt.

The following paper was also read by title at the meeting mentioned above: "The Chemistry of Human Epidermis. III. The Occurrence of Methionine in Human Skin (Stratum Corneum) and Ias Relationship to the Total Surfur," by Dr. Vernon A. Wilkerson, associate professor of biochemistry, and Dr. Victor J. Tulane, assistant professor of chemistry.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
December 10, 1936

Negro Girl Wins Prize for Essay

Award Made for Playlet on Tuberculosis

Millicent Bouey, 12-year-old student at Armstrong High School, was awarded a special prize of $5 in the national essay contest on "What Negroes Should Know About Tuberculosis," it was announced yesterday at headquarters of the Richmond Tuberculosis Association.

Mrs. Edmund Strudwick Jr., vice-president of the association, will make the presentation at 1 o'clock this afternoon along with a letter from Dr Kendall Emerson, managing director of the National Tuberculosis Association

Dr. Emerson wrote, in part: "The way you presented the facts about tuberculosis and its prevention in the playlet made the committee consider your entry worthy of special consideration and honorary mention."

The playlet so impressed the local committee that it is being broadcast at 7 o'clock tonight over Radio Station WRVA with a cast from Armstrong High School, the author taking a leading role. Mrs. Strudwick, said.

The national contest was conducted late last spring, and Negro high school students through the country participated. This was one part of the educational program financed by Christmas seal funds under the sponsorship of local tuberculosis associations.

U. OF C. CONFERS COVETED DEGREE UPON E. G. WEIR

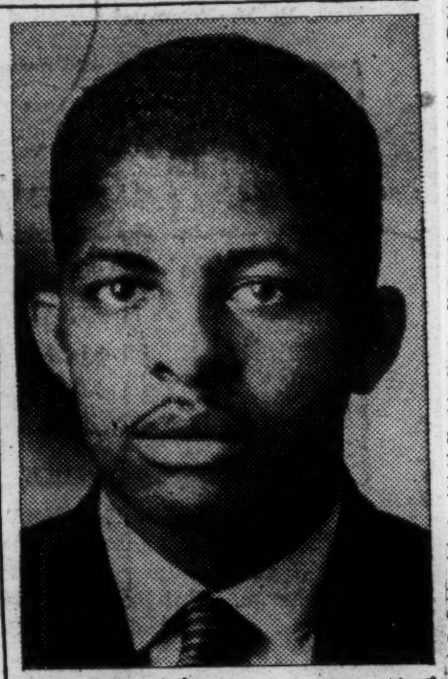
At its one hundred eighty-sixth convocation, the University of Chicago conferred the degree of doctor of philosophy in physiology upon Everett G. Weir, 6834 Langley avenue, Chicago.

Dr. Weir, on leave of absence from Howard university, has been engaged in graduate work for the past two years through fellowship grants from the Rockefeller and Rosenwald foundations. He expects to resume his duties at Howard university January first, where he will be a member of the department of physiology which is headed by Dr. Joseph L. Johnson.

A purely local product, Dr. Weir was graduated from Englewood high school in Chicago in 1926. He received the degree of bachelor of science from the University of Chicago in 1930 and the degree of master of science from the same school in 1934.

•Prize Winners in Essay Contest





Ruth M. Stuart at Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State Teachers College, Nashville, Tennessee, winner of the first prize for students in colleges and universities, and Walter Freeman at Booker Washington School, Columbia, South Carolina, high school prize winner in the essay contest sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association on the subject "What Negroes Should Know About Tuberculosis" and conducted by state and city tuberculosis associations.

BROTHERS RACE FOR THEIR PH. D.





A friendly academic race between the Bond brothers ended December 15, when Horace Mann Bond, dean of Dillard University, New Orleans, received the Ph.D. at the University of Chicago. J. Max Bond, left, the winner took time out from his activities as director of Negro Welfare for the TVA to take the Ph.D. degree at the University of Southern California last April. Both brothers have contributed extensively to the special literature of their respective fields, sociology and education.

U. Of C. Confers Coveted Degree On Everett G. Weir

At its 186th convocation last week the University of Chicago conferred the degree of doctor of philosophy in physiology upon Everett G. Weir, 6834 Langley avenue, a member of a pioneer Chicago family.

Dr. Weir, on leave of absence from Howard university, has been engaged in graduate work for the past two years through fellowship grants from the Rockefeller and Rosenwald foundations. He expects to resume his duties at Howard on January 1 when he will be a member of the department of physiology which is headed by Dr. Joseph L. Johnson.

A purely local product, Dr. Weir was graduated from Englewood high school in 1926. He received the degree of bachelor of science from the University of Chicago in 1930 and the degree of master of science from the same school in 1934. He is a nephew of Felix Weir of New York, famous violinist who is now teaching music in Washington's public schools.

Felix Weir is the father of Reginald (Reggie) Weir, former City College of New York tennis team captain. Reginald Weir is an interne at Harlem hospital. The violinist, also a native of Chicago, was a member of the cast of "Shuffle Along" and of several of the Miller and Lyle shows.

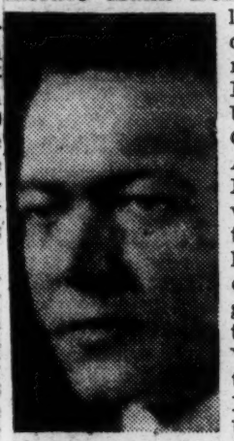
Dr. Weir's father, George H. Weir, has been one of the few Race men operating businesses in the loop. His tailor shop at 219 S. Dearborn street has been open since 1906. An uncle of Dr. Weir' David Weir, was one of the city's most widely known caterers 33 years ago, operating a con-



cern at 30th street and Michigan avenue. Dr. Weir said he was due back at Howard university on December 26. At 6834 Langley avenue he is spending the holidays with his wife, Mrs. Jewel Weir, and his mother, Mrs. Fannie J. Weir.

Brothers End Race For Ph. D's

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—A friendly academic race between two brothers ended December 15 when Horace Mann Bond, dean of Dillard University of New Orleans, received the Ph. D. degree at the University of Chicago. In April, 1936, J. Max Bond, the winner, took time out from his activities as director of Negro welfare for the Tennessee Valley Authority to take the Ph. D. degree at the University of Southern California with high honors. His thesis dealt with the two-century old history of the Negro in Los Angeles. Previously, he graduated from the George Williams College of Chicago, and received the A.M. degree from the University of Pittsburgh. His brother, Horace Mann Bond, completed his undergraduate work at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, and received the A.M. degree from the University of Chicago in 1926. His doctoral thesis on social and economic influences on the education of Negroes in Alabama is scheduled for early publication.



H. M. Bond



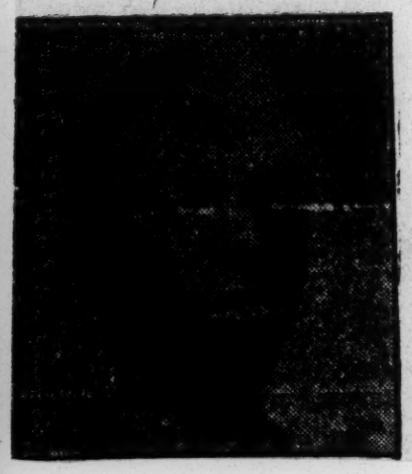
J. M. Bond

Education – 1936
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Carnegie Medal Award
6

"Bad Wolf" Driven from Door





Mrs. Edna Calhoun and her small children do not have to fear the wolf any more since her husband died in a vain attempt to save a 14-year-old white girl. Sterling Calhoun, a relief worker, was drowned last July when he attempted to save Mary K. Kerns and her younger brother, Richard, 11, who had waded beyond their depths in the Anacostia River. A grateful public gave the widow over $600 for funeral expenses to save her husband from a pauper's grave, and only this week Calhoun was awarded the Carnegie hero medal.

Mrs. Calhoun will receive $50 a month from the commission. She is shown above with two of her three small children.

Sterling Calhoun, Hero Of River Tragedy, Gets Carnegie Medal Award

Widow to Receive Benefit Fund for Education Of Two Little Children

DIED IN VAIN EFFORT TO SAVE 2 CHILDREN

Sterling Calhoun, unemployed father who died in a heroic attempt to save the lives of two drowning white children last summer, was one of the 21 persons singled out for national recognition by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, Wednesday night.

Calhoun was awarded a bronze medal for exceptional bravery, but will never receive it, for he died in the life-saving attempt. However, his widow, Mrs. Edna Calhoun, of the 100 block of L Street, Southwest, will receive a $50 a month benefit fund from the commission to educate Calhoun's two children, Hazel, 5, and Florence, 3.

Drowned in Attempt

Calhoun was drowned in the Anacostia River last July 10 after vainly struggling to rescue Mary K. Kerns, 14, and her brother, Richard, 10, of 1901 First Street, Southwest. The children who had waded out into deep water, attracted the attention of Calhoun as he sat on the river bank fishing.

Hearing the kiddies' cries, Calhoun pulled off his shoes and jumped into the water. At the same time he beckoned to a young fellow in a rowboat nearby. When the rowboat was only 15 yards away, Calhoun sank with one arm raised after struggling futilely to keep little Mary afloat. All three were drowned.

Public Funds Taken

Sympathetically aroused by his heroic act, hundreds of Washington citizens subscribed to a public fund to aid in the burial of his body and for support to his grief-stricken widow and two young children. Citizens of all races participated in the fund-gathering, and over $800 was collected by the Southwest Civic Association.

Funeral services were conducted from the Friendship Baptist Church, where Elder Guy Wills, pastor of the Bethlehem Baptist Church, where Calhoun was a member, eulogized him as "a doer and not a talker." In paying tribute to the dead hero, Elder Wills quoted the Bible Scripture: "For greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his fellowman."

Calhoun was buried on a quiet hillside at Lincoln Memorial Cemetery. At the time of his death, he was a relief worker, receiving funds to care for his family.

Carnegie Medals Awarded W. Va., Miner and D. C. Hero's Widow

Afro-American 3-21-36 Baltimore, Md.

PITTSBURGH — Sticking close to its eight-year average, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission announced it had presented hero medals to two colored and eighty-three white persons last year.

The table below shows that since 1928 the number of colored heroes recognized has been limited to two each year. There were only two exceptions to this rule, 1929 when four were chosen and 1933 when there was only one colored hero.

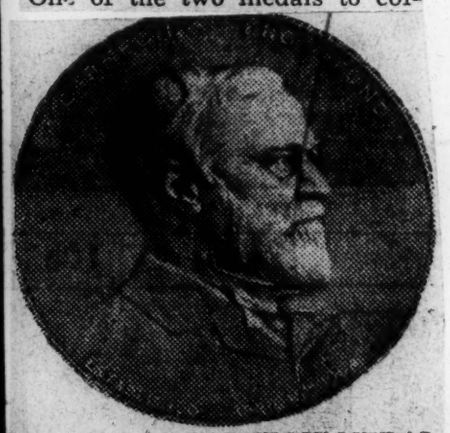
Table shows number of colored and white persons awarded medals year by year since 1928.

Year	Colored	White
1935	2	83
1934	2	74
1933	1	74
1932	2	84
1931	2	92
1930	2	83
1929	4	93
1928	2	105
Total	17	688

Saved White Miner

One of the two medals to colored heroes went to Joseph James Ellis, 45, a miner who saved a fellow miner, Walter Church, white, after a cave-in on July 28, 1931. Ellis was given a bronze medal and $500 by the fund.

Two blocks of slate each 6 inches thick dropped from the roof of the mine, pinning Church to the car. Expecting other falls any minute, Ellis chipped Church free. The latter lost his arm at the elbow.



REPLICA OF CARNEGIE MEDAL

A second bronze medal and $50 a month pension were awarded Mrs. Sterling Calhoun of Washington, whose husband, a laborer, was drowned attempting to save Mary (14) and Richard (11) Kerns, both white from drowning in the Anacostia River near Washington July 10, 1935.

Calhoun left three children. The pension runs till further notice or the widow remarries.

White Man Rewarded

Fred Bumingham, white, 32, Ansonville, N.C., carpenter, was given a bronze medal and $1,000 for rescuing Harvey L. Burns, 18, overcome in a 46-foot gas well.

Education—1936

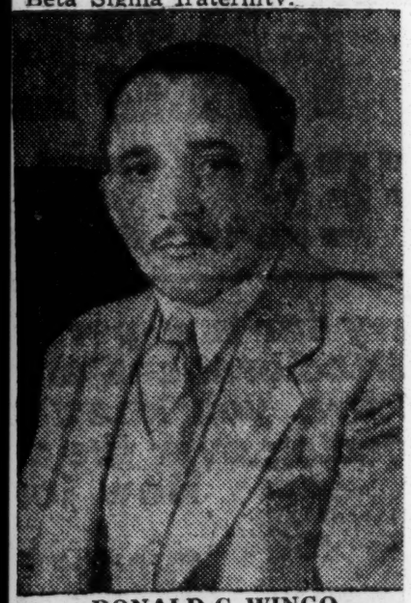
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Republican National Committee Essay Contest.

Hampton Grad Wins First Prize In G.O.P. National Essay Contest

Donald Courtney Wingo of Amelia, Va., and 1309 South State St., Ann Arbor, Mich., won first prize of $150 in cash for having submitted the best essay on the subject, "Why the Negro Should Support the Republican Party." The $1,500 prize contest was conducted by the Colored division of the Republican National committee with its headquarters at Chicago. According to Dr. L. K. Williams, director of the contest, more than 4,000 entered their essays and the contest attracted national interest.

Mr. Wingo is a graduate of Hampton Institute and of Virginia State college and is at present completing work for the master's degree in education at the University of Michigan. He is a member of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity.



DONALD C. WINGO

Education-1936
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Spingarn Award.
6

Mrs. John Hope Gets Spingarn Medal Award

Howard Prexy Eulogizes the Late John Hope As Wife is given Medal

Mrs. John Hope, wife of the late educator of Atlanta Ga., received the Twenty-second Spingarn Medal on behalf of her husband, who, while living, would not permit anyone to reward him for his contributions, Hope last Friday night by Dr. The medal was presented to Mrs. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, at one of the sessions of the twenty-seventh annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. held at the Sharp Street M.E. Church, Baltimore, Md., last Friday night.

"Quiet, Modest"

For more than thirty minutes, Dr. Johnson eulogized the life of Dr. Hope, referring to him frequently as "a quiet, modest, intelligent man."

Tracing his life from the time he was a high school student until the time of his death, Dr. Johnson referred to Dr Hope as a man who "knew what he went to school for and got what was there."

First Decision

"The first decision John Hope was called upon to make was to seek mature culture in the best way. His second decision was to invest his life in the greatest need in the city from whence he came. He went to Atlanta deliberately and cast his lot among those whom he knew were striped of advantages.

"He hadn't been teaching at Roger Williams Institute long before everyone there knew that he was a teacher,—not a job holder. When he taught Greek, he taught more he taught languages. When he taught one thing he taught all things. He taught his students how to live," Dr. Johnson said.

"No Dodger"

Dr. Hope was not a man who dodged responsibilities, according to Dr. Johnson. He accepted them as they came, he told his audience. His first responsibility came when he was called upon to head the elementary department of Morehouse College, then Roger Williams Institute, Dr. Johnson said.

When the president of the college left for a few weeks, he placed Dr. Hope at the head of the institution. When he left finally to accept another position, according to Dr. Johnson "there was no need for a general movement to make Hope the successor." Everyone knew Dr. Hope would get the position, the audience was told.

"As head of Morehouse College, Dr. Hope made it an institution of character and orderly habits by the common consent and cooperation of all;" the speaker said.

Great Leader

"Dr. Hope later became head of Atlanta University, and was in the midst of a great educational program when death snatched him away with his working clothes on. He proved his ability to lead by actually leading all the way," Dr. Johnson, said, as he presented the Spingarn Medal to Mrs. Hope.

Spingarn Medalist Nominations Open

12-26-36

NEW YORK, Dec. — Nominations for persons to receive the Spingarn medal for 1936 are now open and will be received by the Spingarn Medical Committee of 69 Fifth avenue, New York. Nominations should be addressed to Oswald Garrison Villard, chairman.

Membere of the committee aside from Chairman Villard are, A. Philip Randolph, Theodore Roosevelt, Miss Marion Cuthbert, Sinclair Lewis, Jas. Weldon Johnson, William Stuart Nelson, Heywood Broun, and Mrs. Olive Tilford Dargon (Fielding Burke.)

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The language of the award characterized Dr. Hope as follows:

"A distinguished leader of his race, one of the foremost college presidents in the United States, widely and favorably known throughout the educational world, John Hope was admired wherever he went because of his wisdom, his tact, his skill in negotiation, his solid contribution to any conference in which he sat, his remarkable modesty, and his untiring service to both races in the United States.

"A graduate of Brown University, he dedicated his life to the teaching of colored youth. First a president of Morehouse college from 1906 to 1931, he had served at Atlanta university in the same capacity since 1928. Under his presidency occurred the epoch-making amalgamation of Morehouse and Laura Spelman colleges and Atlanta university, in which group Atlanta now stands as the foremost Negro graduate school. His achievements in this field were attended by honorary degrees from Brown and Bates colleges and Bucknell, McMaster and Howard universities. But his activities were not confined to education alone. For one year he rendered distinguished service among the colored troops in France as a representative of the Y. M. C. A. At one time president, he was a director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation which has made such remarkable contribution to improving the relations of the two races. He was president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and of the Georgia State Council for Work Among Negro Boys, a distinguished figure in the Baptist World Alliance and in the work of the Y. M. C. A. and the N. A. A. C. P.

"But it is the fineness of Dr. Hope's personality the committee wishes especially to commemorate as well as the admirable example he set, and not only to members of his own race. In the dignity and steadfastness of his bearing, in the quiet, but unyielding strength of his character, and his championship of the right of the Negro to the highest education available, and to equality of the treatment in accordance with his rights under the Constitution of the United States, Dr. Hope proved in himself that there are no bounds nor limits to be set for men and women because of the accident of their color."

VIEWS and REVIEWS

by GEORGE S. SCHUYLER



(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

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One also must hasten to commend the committee, of which Dr. Hope was until recently a member, for this laudable change of policy in awarding the golden disc. At first, it will be remembered, the medal was awarded for outstanding achievement during the year preceding. Later on, doubtless to increase the number of eligibles, the phrase "or years" was added. This enabled a number of professional achievers who had been resting on their laurels, if any, to qualify. The committee has very wisely avoided awarding the medal to nobodys like the late Monroe Trotter, Kelly Miller, A. Philip Randolph and Marcus Garvey. Although it must be confessed that Garvey's U. N. I. A. enjoyed a much longer life than the Pan-African Congresses for the promotion of which Dr. DuBois was honored by the committee and the value and effect of which was nil.

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The reputation of the dead is made. They can get in no difficulties or compromising positions that might embarrass the committee after the award is given, whereas there is always a chance of the living getting in Dutch and so impeaching the committee's judgment. It is sadly recalled that one medallist succumbed to John Barleycorn while another barely escaped John Law.

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Another likely candidate is Phyllis Wheatley. Surely she deserves such recognition not only for her achievement as a poet, but also as the namesake of countless Negro clubs, associations and schools, and of one of Garvey's ships in which he sold passage and stocks although the U. S. Department of Justice was unable to find it. The 1937 medal should be sealed in a stratosphere balloon and sent to her.

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The possibilities in this new method are almost limitless. Surely there are thousands of distinguished Negroes lolling in Paradise or roasting in Perdition to whom the medal should be awarded. There is Mahomet, who, according to reliable reports of contemporaries, was a coal scuttle blonde, while many of his leading generals who were likewise tar-brushed. There is that noble lady, Moses' wife, the actress of numerous Jews, who seductously draw the color line. There is Khufu, who built the Great Pyramid of Gizeh, surely a tremendous

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achievement, lasting as it has for five thousand years. There is Mosesh, king of Basutoland, that great warrior and shrewd diplomat. These individuals, now unhappily residing across the River Styx, are all obviously eligible for the Spingarn Medal now that it is being awarded to the dead.

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But a problem of major proportions suggests itself: where shall the medals be sent? Here, indeed, is a poser. Are we to assume that all of these celebrated ladies and gentlemen of color went to Heaven? Or is it possible that some migh thave gone to Hell? How shall we ever know, seeing that Sir Conan Doyle and Houdini both failed to send their promised messages from the spirit world, and we are still out of communication with it.

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"I have a goofy notion," writes my friend, P. L. Prattis. "It concerns the Spingarn Medal and its award.

"You know, I had a high regard for John Hope and was a student of his work and career for more than 20 years. But I can't place my fingers on the positive effects of his influence and work.

"I don't know whether you would think that Joe Louis, Jesse Owens or Haile Selassie would deserve the award.

"But in respect to Joe Louis. I do know: He has caused millions of persons to think more kindly and respectfully of Negroes. He has lifted Negroes up themselves. He has broken down barriers and opened doors of opportunity to Negroes.

"In respect to Jesse Owens: I know that no other Negro, or white or yellow or brown man, in the world's history ever performed the feats which were his one afternoon in 1935. I know that the records made by him will be a symbol of the ability of his race for years and years to come. The Sullivan Award notwithstanding, Jesse Owens was the world's foremost athlete last year."

* * * *

"In respect to Haile Selassie," Br'er Prattis continues, "He may not be a Negro, is not an American, but the committee has stretched the original wording of the award beyond its original scope. Haile Selassie raised the estate of dark peoples. There is scarcely a black man in the world today who would not choose him as his emperor. He knocked out the diplomatic champions of Europe (Hoare, Laval, etc.) and, could he but obtain support, would inaugurate a new historical epoch for the black man."

Br'er Prattis and I am in complete agreement on the above. The accomplishments of Dr. Joseph Barrow in the squared circle and the achievements of Prof. Owens on the cinder path have reflected much credit and glory upon the group and certainly deserve as much reward as the efforts of some of the higher mendicants, who have received the Spingarn Medal. It strikes me as being just as commendable to be the world's outstanding track man or acknowledged master of the prize ring as it is to write some songs, act in a play, produce some mediocre books or corral a group of well-fed colored ladies and gentlemen in London, Paris or Lisbon ostensibly to save the entire Negro race while wolfing caviar and champagne.

* * * *

However, at this writing, I am not so much interested in the Spingarn Medal Follies as I am in the establishment of new annual awards recognizing great achievements of ladies and gentlemen of color in directions often ignored by award committees.

It does seem to me that some public recognition should be given to the eminent chiselers of Aframerica. In every community there are several of these virtuosoes plying their profession with a skill that elicits admiration even from their victims. All the world admires finesse, and these brethren certainly have it. With no visible means of support save their penal extremities, they go on year after year living on the fat of the land and successfully eluding both the clutches of the police and the "switchbacks" of their victims. They have in truth glorified hustling, and the most accomplished certainly deserve niches in the racial Hall of Fame. This suggested award might be called the Marcus Garvey Medal, after the best-known of all the Negro hustlers. Other chiselers have limited themselves to the chocolati of a town, a county, a state or a country. Marcus took the whole black world for his oyster. For the 1935 Marcus Garvey Medal, I nominate "Colonel" Hubert Fauntleroy Julian, whose hustling is interracial, international and incomparable.

* * * *

True, many other candidates leap to mind. There are whole platoons of "educators," who for years have annually moved over the country fortified with student choirs chanting spirituals. There are shoals of ecclesiastical bagmen who deserve recognition for their high art in the newer mendicancy. I know of one of these eminent hustlers in Mississippi, who has a chain of churches with the congregation of each constantly working its head off on various money "drives" and who loudly boasts that he is the head of two schools although he himself is almost illiterate. He is a past master in getting the money.

Then, of course, there are the Communist hustlers, who have kept the wrinkles out of their bellies for almost a decade by shouting "Comrade," hurling clenched fists at the ceiling or sky on every possible occasion and villifying everyone who refused to dress like a tramp or who doubted some of their wild statements.

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There is one eminent gentlemen in Chicago, once on the payroll of Sam Insull, who is known to have an almost irresistable "line" and should long ago have received the Phi Beta Kappa Chisel for outstanding attainment in hustling. This Negro possesses nerve enough to walk into the White House and ask Roosevelt for the loan of his tuxedo—and get it! Once he sits down facing you and begins to talk, your hand moves instinctively to your pocket for the payoff.

And, of course, it would be unfair to say nothing about the race savers whose names are legion. Some, like the soapbox shouters for the boycott, go after the nickels of the proletariat. Others, like the suave, safe-and-sane boys and gals armed with scary statistics, oily tongues and itching palms, concentrate on the Big Bankroll Boys.

The best of the lot certainly deserve recognition such as I suggest.

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There is also great need of an annual award to the Negro community in this country that has done the least during the twelve months to improve the social, economic, physical and cultural standards of its people. Admittedly it would be a very difficult task to find the annual winner for there are so many scores of communities that do absolutely nothing along this line. Perhaps it would be necessary to award two medals: one for the North and another for the South.

The award committee would have to be a really brilliant one because of the complex task confronting them. It would be necessary to consider such matters as absence of public accommodations for Negroes, resident and transient; the uninterrupted progress of job and relief discrimination, the unimpeded advance of segregation voluntary and enforced, absence of health education by churches and societies closeness of morals to the barnyard standard, and other marked evidences of civic somnolence, ignorance and indifference. Competition between our various Black Belts would naturally be keen. It would be nip and tuck between Syracuse and Albany, New York; between Omaha and Des Moines; between Dayton and Columbus and Springfield, Ohio; between Los Angeles and Oakland; between Fort Worth and Waco; between Macon and Augusta, Ga. What a tough job it would be to decide which ghetto had done the least to improve itself.

There is also great need for Negro Gossip Medals similar to the Carnegie Hero Medals for gossipers, who can boast of having broken up the most courtships and families, wrecked the most homes, besmirched the largest number of characters and generally wrought the most havoc in their respective communities with vicious stories during the preceding year. Since there is danger that the supply of gold might give out if all were presented with medals made from that precious metal, only those gossipers with the most unusual feats to their credit should get them. I have in mind those especially skilled in fashioning vicious tales out of the whole cloth and in the handling of innuendo, inference, the half-statement and the where-there's-some-smoke-there-must-be-some-fire brand of story. I think some such move should be made to recognize and immortalize those who do so much to retard the progress of the race. Perhaps the Black Legion, the Ku Klux Klan or some nationally-known Negrophobe might contribute the medals each year for the continuance of our social retrogression.

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VIEWS and REVIEWS

by GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

"I have a goofy notion," writes my friend, P. L. Prattis. "It concerns the Spingarn Medal and its award.

"You know, I had a high regard for John Hope and was a student of his work and career for more than 20 years. But I can't place my fingers on the positive effects of his influence and work.

"I don't know whether you would think that Joe Louis, Jesse Owens or Haile Selassie would deserve the award.

"But in respect to Joe Louis. I do know: He has caused millions of persons to think more kindly and respectfully of Negroes. He has lifted Negroes up themselves. He has broken down barriers and opened doors of opportunity to Negroes.

"In respect to Jesse Owens: I know that no other Negro, or white or yellow or brown man, in the world's history ever performed the feats which were his one afternoon in 1935. I know that the records made by him will be a symbol of the ability of his race for years and years to come. The Sullivan Award notwithstanding, Jesse Owens was the world's foremost athlete last year."

* * *

"In respect to Haile Selassie," Br'er Prattis continues, "He may not be a Negro, is not an American, but the committee has stretched the original wording of the award beyond its original scope. Haile Selassie raised the estate of dark peoples. There is scarcely a black man in the world today who would not choose him as his emperor. He knocked out the diplomatic champions of Europe (Hoare, Laval, etc.) and, could he but obtain support, would inaugurate a new historical epoch for the black man."

Br'er Prattis and I am in complete agreement on the above. The accomplishments of Dr. Joseph Barrow in the squared circle and the achievements of Prof. Owens on the cinder path have reflected much credit and glory upon the group and certainly deserve as much reward as the efforts of some of the higher mendicants, who have received the Spingarn Medal. It strikes me as being just as commendable to be the world's outstanding track man or acknowledged master of the prize ring as it is to write some songs, act in a play, produce some mediocre books or corral a group of well-fed colored ladies and gentlemen in London, Paris or Lisbon ostensibly to save the entire Negro race while wolfing caviar and champagne.

* * * *

However, at this writing, I am not so much interested in the Spingarn Medal Follies as I am in the establishment of new annual awards recognizing great achievements of ladies and gentlemen of color in directions often ignored by award committees.

It does seem to me that some public recognition should be given to the eminent chiselers of Aframerica. In every community there are several of these virtuosoes plying their profession with a skill that elicits admiration even from their victims. All the world admires finesse, and these brethren certainly have it. With no visible means of support save their penal extremities, they go on year after year living on the fat of the land and successfully eluding both the clutches of the police and the "switchbacks" of their victims. They have in truth glorified hustling, and the most accomplished certainly deserve niches in the racial Hall of Fame. This suggested award might be called the Marcus Garvey Medal, after the best-known of all the Negro hustlers. Other chiselers have limited themselves to the chocolati of a town, a county, a state or a country. Marcus took the whole black world for his oyster. For the 1935 Marcus Garvey Medal, I nominate "Colonel" Hubert Fauntleroy Julian, whose hustling is interracial, international and incomparable.

* * * *

True, many other candidates leap to mind. There are whole platoons of "educators," who for years have annually moved over the country fortified with student choirs chanting spirituals. There are shoals of ecclesiastical bagmen who deserve recognition for their high art in the newer mendicancy. I know of one of these eminent hustlers in Mississippi, who has a chain of churches with the congregation of each constantly working its head off on various money "drives" and who loudly boasts that he is the head of two schools although he himself is almost illiterate. He is a past master in getting the money.

Then, of course, there are the Communist hustlers, who have kept the wrinkles out of their bellies for almost a decade by shouting "Comrade," hurling clenched fists at the ceiling or sky on every possible occasion and villifying everyone who refused to dress like a tramp or who doubted some of their wild statements.

* * * *

There is one eminent gentlemen in Chicago, once on the payroll of Sam Insull, who is known to have an almost irresistable "line" and should long ago have received the Phi Beta Kappa Chisel for outstanding attainment in hustling. This Negro possesses nerve enough to walk into the White House and ask Roosevelt for the loan of his tuxedo—and get it! Once he sits down facing you and begins to talk, your hand moves instinctively to your pocket for the payoff.

And, of course, it would be unfair to say nothing about the race savers whose names are legion. Some, like the soapbox shouters for the boycott, go after the nickels of the proletariat. Others, like the suave, safe-and-sane boys and gals armed with scary statistics, oily tongues and itching palms, concentrate on the Big Bankroll Boys.

The best of the lot certainly deserve recognition such as I suggest.

* * * *

There is also great need of an annual award to the Negro community in this country that has done the least during the twelve months to improve the social, economic, physical and cultural standards of its people. Admittedly it would be a very difficult task to find the annual winner for there are so many scores of communities that do absolutely nothing along this line. Perhaps it would be necessary to award two medals: one for the North and another for the South.

The award committee would have to be a really brilliant one because of the complex task confronting them. It would be necessary to consider such matters as absence of public accommodations for Negroes, resident and transient; the uninterrupted progress of job and relief discrimination, the unimpeded advance of segregation voluntary and enforced, absence of health education by churches and societies, closeness of morals to the barnyard standard, and other marked evidences of civic somnolence, ignorance and indifference. Competition between our various Black Belts would naturally be keen. It would be nip and tuck between Syracuse and Albany, New York; between Omaha and Des Moines; between Dayton and Columbus and Springfield, Ohio; between Los Angeles and Oakland; between Fort Worth and Waco; between Macon and Augusta, Ga. What a tough job it would be to decide which ghetto had done the least to improve itself.

There is also great need for an annual award to the Negro community that has done the most during the twelve months to retard the progress of the race. Perhaps the Black Legion, the Ku Klux Klan or some nationally-known Negrophobe might conceivably be the recipient. Since there is danger that the supply of gold the Ku Klux Klan might give out if all were presented with medals made from that precious metal, only those gossipers with the most unusual feats to gression.

Education-1936

Summer Schools, Institutes, etc.

Georgia
8

Pavo, Ga., News
July 23, 1936

HANCOCK OPENS SCHOOL FOR NEGRO TEACHERS

SPARTA, Ga. — The annual summer school for colored teachers of Hancock and adjoining counties opened Monday morning at the Log Cabin Center, under the supervision of Professor B. F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State College in Savannah. This is the third annual session and the number of students has grown each year until now every negro teacher in Hancock County is required to attend the summer school, the expense being borne by the county Board of Education, and school busses are provided for transporting them.

Education-1936
Supervisors.

Federal.

J. B. Watson Appointed to Educational Commission

WASHINGTON. — J. B. Watson, president of the Arkansas State A. and M. college at Pine Bluff has been appointed consultant ex-officio for the educational policies commission.

The commission was appointed for a five-year term in December by the joint action of the National Education Association and the department of superintendence to develop long-range planning for the improvement of American schools.

William Anthony Aery, director of education at Hampton institute, also has been named consultant. The consultants will receive important materials prepared by the commission and will be asked to express opinions on issues submitted.

Education—1936
Supervisors, State.

Virginia
8

Alexander New Supervisor Of Negro Schools

Journal and Guide

To Take Over New Duties Monday In Richmond

3-14-36

Journal and Guide Bureau

RICHMOND—Fred M. Alexander, principal of the Newport News High School, white, who has been appointed State Supervisor of Negro Education to succeed the late W. D. Gresham, will assume his new duties here Monday. The appointment of Mr. Alexander was announced in Washington Tuesday night by Dr. Sidney B. Hall, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A graduate of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, and Columbia University, Mr. Alexander has been principal of the Newport News High School more than 15 years, and has held offices in both the State and National Education associations. The new appointee expects to receive the degree of doctor of philosophy from Columbia University next summer.

The General Education Board of New York City will pay Mr. Alexander's salary and the expense of his office, it has been learned.

Before going to Newport News, Mr. Alexander was principal of the Cape Charles High School and served as president of the Virginia Education Association from 1930 to 1932. He is also a member of the National Society for Curriculum Study, and was recently invited to serve as a member of the year-book committee of the National Society for the Study of Education.

Mr. Alexander has served as a member of the summer school faculties at Fredericksburg State Teachers' College and Columbia University, and was at one time business manager of the University of Virginia summer school.

"Mr. Alexander will bring to the position adequate training, background and experience," Dr. Hall said in announcing the appointment. "He is intimately connected with the state's program for the improvement of instruction, which has been going on for the past four years," the superintendent said.

With the death of Mr. Gresham in January a proposal was made that a qualified Negro be appointed to succeed him, and the idea was discussed editorially in the Journal and Guide of Norfolk.

North Carolina, Mississippi, and West Virginia are among the few Southern states which have Negro supervisors of education.

Richardson Is First Of Race To Get Post

Journal and Guide

Appointee Is Graduate Of Virginia State College

10-10-36

Journal and Guide Bureau

RICHMOND—The appointment Archie Gibbs Richardson, 32, as assistant supervisor of Negro Education in Virginia was made known here Monday by Dr. Sidney B. Hall, superintendent of Public Instruction.

Norfolk Va

The appointment is the first Negro to be appointed to the staff of the Department of Education, Dr. Hall said.

Mr. Richardson is a native of Lexington, Va. He completed his high school work at Virginia State High School, Ettrick, Va. He was graduated from Virginia State College for Negroes in 1927 with the A. B. degree.

Mr. Richardson has done summer school work at Columbia University, Indianapolis, Indiana, leading to the degree of master of science and education which he expects to complete during the summer of 1937.

He is now writing a dissertation on "The Transportation of Public School Children in Virginia." He served as principal of the Mecklenburg County Training School, South Hill, Va., from 1927 until 1935 and was the director of the academy at St. Paul Normal School, Lawrenceville, Va., from 1935 until his appointment. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. Mr. Richardson will have his office in the building of the Southern Aid Society, room 403.

In his new position, Mr. Richardson will serve under Fred M. Alexander, state Supervisor of Negro Education who succeeded, to the position after the edath of Mr. Gresham. Mr. Alexander was formerly principal of the white high school in Newport News.

Race Man On Va. State Bd. Of Education

Journal and Guide

10-17-36

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 16—A precedent was established here last week when Archie Gibbs Richardson was named assistant supervisor of Race education for the State of Virginia.

Announcement of the appointment of the 32-year-old educator who is native of this state was made last Monday by Dr. Sidney B. Hall, superintendent of public instruction. The appointment marks the first time in the history of the state that a Race men has been named to the state board of education staff.

Born in Lexington, Mr. Richardson was graduated from Virginia State college in 1927. From the time of his graduation until 1935 he served as principal of Mecklenburg County Training school. At the time of his appointment he was director of the academy at St. Paul school in Lawrenceville.

During the summers Mr. Richardson has studied at Columbia university and University of Indiana. He is expected to complete requiremens for a master's degree at the end of the summer. 1937.

Bristol, Va., Herald-Courier
March 11, 1936

ALEXANDER TO DIRECT VA. NEGRO EDUCATION

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10. (AP)—Dr. Sidney B. Hall, Virginia superintendent of public instruction, announced here tonight the appointment of Fred M. Alexander, of Newport News, as state supervisor of negro education.

Dr. Hall said the appointment would be effective next Monday.

Alexander has been principal of the Newport News high school more than 15 years. During that time he has held offices in both the state and national education associations.

He was graduated from the College of William and Mary, received a master's degree from Columbia University, and expects to receive the degree of doctor of philosophy from Columbia next summer.

Alexander succeeds the late W D. Gresham, who died in January.

Education - 1936
Teachers Association, National.

NEGRO EDUCATORS TO CONVENE HERE

300 Delegates From All Sections of Nation Expected for Session.

Atlanta will be the host next week to one of the largest and most representative group of negro educators ever gathered in this city when the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, and the full advisory committee and staff of the National Survey of Vocational Education and Guidance of Negroes will meet on the campus of Atlanta University and the affiliated colleges. At least 300 persons from all parts of the United States, representing every phase of negro education and including many of the leaders in this field, are expected to be in the city for these meetings.

Largest of the groups will be the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, which this year is holding its thirty-third annual meeting and is coming to Atlanta for its second meeting. It met in Atlanta in 1905 when President J. R. E. Lee, of Florida A. & M. College, was its president. Dr. Rufus E. Clement, dean of Louisville Municipal College for Negroes, will be the presiding officer at this year's meeting.

The teachers' association will open its series of meetings on Tuesday, July 28, with a mass meeting in the evening in Sisters chapel, Spelman College campus. The sessions will be held through the following Friday.

NEGRO TEACHERS END SESSION HERE

National Association Delegates Pay Tribute to Dr. John Hope.

Sessions of the 33d annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, which opened Tuesday, were concluded last night with a meeting in Sisters chapel, Spelman College, with Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, presiding.

Principal speakers were Dr. H. A. Hunt, of the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, and Dr. Howard D. Gregg, dean of Wilberforce University. A special musical program was a feature.

At the final business meeting yesterday morning, Philadelphia was chosen as the place for the 1937 meeting, officers for the coming year were installed and a number of resolutions, including one favoring a federal aid program for negro schools, were adopted.

Willa Carter Burch, of Washington, D. C., was elected president; Howard H. Long, also of Washington, treasurer, and M. Agnes Jones, supervisor of negro schools in Atlanta, was chosen to succeed A. J. Polk, of Palatka, Fla., as one of the six regional vice presidents.

Following the business meeting yesterday morning, ceremonies were held at the grave of Dr. John Hope, late president of Atlanta University and former president of the association.

Teachers End 33rd Session Held Here

LAY WREATH ON HOPE'S GRAVE

National Teachers In Tribute To Late Prexy

IMPRESSIVE

Members of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools at the close of their final business meeting at Spelman college Friday morning proceeded in a body to the campus of Atlanta university and with brief, impressive exercises laid a wreath on the grave of Dr. John Hope, late president of Atlanta university and former president of the association. Tribute to Dr. Hope's simple, enduring virtues and his widespread influence in the world of education was paid by President J. S. Clark of Southern University, and the wreath, borne to the grave by Boy Scouts, was placed by President J. R. E. Lee of Florida A. and M. college, both old friends and close associates in the field of higher education.

Gathered on the portico of the Atlanta University Administration building, which overlooks Dr. Hope's grave, the delegates were led in prayer by President H. L. McCrorey of Johnson C. Smith university, another long-time associate of Dr. Hope. President Rufus E. Clement, presiding officer of the association, called on Dr. Clark for the chief remarks. These concluded, the gathering sang one verse of "Onward, Christian Soldiers" and the benediction was pronounced by Dr. McCrorey.

Pointing to the simple, grass-covered grave, marked by no stone or shaft, Dr. Cark declared: "John Hope built his own monument, not in brick and stone, which would be material, but in the spiritual life and character of the thousands of men and women he trained."

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The sessions of the 33rd annual meeting of the teachers were concluded last evening with a meeting in Sisters Chapel, Spelman college, at which music was furnished by singing organizations from the Booker T. Washington High School, and the two major addresses were made by H. A. Hunt assistant to the Governor of the Federal Farm Credit Administration, and Dr. Howard D. Gregg dean of Wilberforce university Wilberforce, Ohio. President Clement presided at this last meeting and the musical program was directed by Mrs. Essie M. Groves teacher of music at the Washington High School. Features of the program were a piano solo by Miss Sujette Fountain, selections by the Washington High School female sextette, and by the glee club of that school.

At the memorial services to President Hope yesterday morning, Dr. Clark paid impressive tribute to the great accomplishments of Morehouse college during Dr. Hope's 25 years as its president. No institutions for Negroes has furnished more presidents to other colleges than did Morehouse during his years there. Dr. Clark declared, citing the fact that eight men went out from Morehouse in Dr. Hope's time to head institutions of higher education. It was only necessary, Dr. Clark said, to mention two of these Morehouse products to show the calibre of the men—President Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard university, and President John W. Davis of West Virginia State college.

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Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 31, 1936

HEALTH IS STRESSED BY NEGRO TEACHERS

Importance of Co-operation Between School, Home Cited by Speakers.

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Speaking on "Health Education Into the Home," Dr. M. O. Bousfield, of Chicago, associate director of the Julius Rosenwald fund, said that "teaching of health in this country is in a terribly confused state."

Dr. George Branch, of the United States Veterans' Administration, Tuskegee, Ala., declared that active steps "must be taken to curb the rise of mental disorders," pointing out that there are today in this country three time as many beds in hospitals for the mentally ill as there are in institutions for medical and surgical cases.

Fannie C. Williams, principal of Valena C. Jones school, New Orleans, presided at the morning session at which the principal address was by Dr. C. H. Johnson, of Wilberforce University. Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, presided at the meeting last night at which the principal speakers were Dr. M. V. Zeigler, assistant surgeon general, United States Public Health Service, and Kemper Harreld, vice president of the National Association of Negro Musicians, Spelman College.

Other speakers at the morning session were the Rev. G. Lake Imes, this morning, and addresses tonight in Sisters chapel.

Special musical programs have been liaison officer in charge of chaplains in CCC camps in the fourth corps area, and Alphonse Heningburg, personnel director of Tuskegee Institute. The staff of the National Survey on Vocational Education and Guidance The meeting will close today, with addresses in Howe hall, Spelman College, for Negroes yesterday concluded a two-day conference with introductions to the assembled educators.

Education - 1936
Teachers Association, National.

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The staff of the National Survey on

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Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 30, 1936

HEALTH AND EDUCATION TOPICS AT NEGRO MEET

Colored Teachers Hear Many Speakers at Convention Here.

With the inter-related problems of health and education as their salient topics, members of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools continued their 33rd annual meeting yesterday morning in Howe Memorial hall, Spelman College.

Willa Carter Burch, director of primary education in the Washington (D. C.) public schools, opened the meeting with a discussion of a national health program in negro education.

Meetings of the 14 departments into which the association is divided were held in the afternoon, followed by a garden party on the lawn of Reynolds cottage, Spelman College. The day's sessions closed last night with a mass meeting in Sisters chapel, at which Dr. Rufus E. Clement, dean of the Louisville (Ky.) Municipal College and president of the group, spoke.

Dr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of Atlanta schools, also spoke last night, and music was presented by the WPA chorus, directed by Herbert McClain.

Two major meetings will be held today. Professor C. H. Johnson, of Wilberforce University, will speak at 10 o'clock this morning on art education, and Dr. M. O. Bousfield, associate director of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, will speak on "Why Not Teach Health?"

Dr. M. V. Ziegler, assistant surgeon general, United States public health service, will speak tonight on "Present Opportunities for Conservation of Health," and Professor Kemper Harreld, of the Spelman-Morehouse music department, will speak on the subject of music in negro schools.

A motorcade this afternoon will take visitors to points of interest.

Education-1936
Teachers Association, National.

American Federation of Teachers.

Teachers Call For Boycott Of Hearst

Cooperation with League Against War Voted at 5-Day Sessions

By B. Josephson

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 23.—Finishing its five day convention in the same fighting mood against reaction which developed early in the sessions, the twentieth annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers, in a series of closing resolutions, called for a determined battle against Hearst.

It was the most progressive convention yet held by the teachers' international, teachers' delegates declared. Cooperation was voted with a Farmer-Labor Party, and with the League Against War and Fascism. A central boycott committee against Hearst and a sharp condemnation of the McNaboe committee set up recently to investigate "radical activities" in New York City's schools and colleges was passed. Another resolution demanding the ousting of President Frederick B. Robinson of C.C.N.Y. as "incompetent" marked a high spot of the convention which showed all the way through that it recognized the dangers which threaten the American teachers and students today.

Negro Vice President

For the first time, a Negro, Dr H. A. Callis of Howard University was elected to the vice-presidency while the presidency went to a well-known liberal professor at Yale, Jerome B. Davis.

The great problem of the unemployed teachers was also given its true significance by the election of a separate vice-president for the WPA teachers, only ten per cent of the 40,000 of whom are at present organized.

Pointing out that Hearst "has attempted to pollute the minds of the American people" not only through his newspapers which the resolution called the "sewer system of American journalism" but also through all the other agencies of communication which he controlled, the convention recorded a list of the crimes of Hearst against American life.

The list included his sponsoring of the Washington red-rider which forces teachers to swear each time they collect salaries that they have not taught communism. Hearst's vicious campaigns to "cripple labor," his exploitation of child labor and his opposition to the Child Labor Amendment; his open support of Hitler and fascism, and his unconcealed "jingoist propaganda" supporting the war makers, all were scored in the resolution which called for the setting up of a central agency to carry the boycott against him to the fullest extent.

The passage of the resolution met with one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations that the convention had seen. The central committee was instructed to cooperate with the American Newspaper Guild in its present strikes against Hearst in Milwaukee and Seattle.

The demand for the removal of President Frederick B. Robinson of the College of the City of New York was made in a resolution which repeated the charges recently brought against him by a committee of City College alumni. These included his punishment of 19 students for anti-war activity since 1933 and his policy of retrenchment at the expense of the poorer paid instructors in the college.

The Farmer-Labor resolution, which called upon teachers to cooperate wherever possible in the formation and building of Farmer-Labor parties, condemned both Democratic and Republican Parties as "standing for the defense of the interests of the employers as against that of the workers."

In response to a telegram of greetings from Tom Mooney, the assembled delegates voted to extend aid to him and to Warren K. Billings. The resolution called upon President Roosevelt to extend his aid for the immediate release of the class war prisoners.

Officers elected for the coming year include Vice-Presidents J. Raymond Walsh of Harvard University, for New England; Charles J. Hendley, for the New York area; Mrs. Mary Foley Grossman, for the Philadelphia area; Dr. W. Bergman, Detroit-Milwaukee; Dr. Harry Steinmetz, the California area; Francis Franklin, Chapel Hill, N.C.; Miss Mercedes Nelson, St. Paul, Minn.; Claude Williams, Arkansas; Mrs. Nancy Smith, Tennessee-Georgia; Miss Mary Herrick, Chicago area; Dr. S. K. Winthers, University of Washington area, and Irwin Kuenzli, Ohio area. Dr. Maynard Krueger, of the University of Chicago, was elected vice-president heading the college section, and H. J. Gibbons for the WPA section.

The spirit of the convention was made clear earlier in the week when it decided on C.I.O. support and for unity as the greatest need in the labor movement in a resolution which call for the rescinding of the threat by William Green to suspend the C.I.O. unions.

Education-1936
Teachers' Association, National.

National Education Association.

Equal Opportunities Is Only Hope, Says Embree

Segregation Is Condemned At NEA Meeting

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6—Maintaining that the American democratic public school system cannot stand save on the principle and the practice of free and universal education for all people, Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Thursday pleaded for equality of opportunity for the Race in learning before the convention of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association.

"Education for all people is the American ideal", Mr. Embree said. "And we have succeeded in making this ideal a reality far beyond the dreams of any other nation. Only 50 years ago the enrollment in all schools, both public and private, was 11,000,000, chiefly in the elementary grades. Today it is 30,000,000. High school enrollment has grown from 250,000 pupils in 1880 to 7,000,000 in 1935. Colleges and universities, two generations ago the rare privilege of an educational elite, now enroll 1,250,000 students in the various branches of higher learning."

Race 80 Per Cent Literate

Taking up the problem of the Race, Mr. Embree said that 70 years ago, at the time of emancipation, less than five per cent of the 4,500,000 slaves and free persons of color could read and write. Today, just two generations later, well over 80 per cent of the 12,000,000 Race members in America are literate.

This alone should prove that the Race is not an innately inferior race, Mr. Embree asserted.

"Meanwhile, Negroes have continued to make their own special contributions to American life, especially in folk music and folk art, and more recently in the formal expression of these same gifts in the fine arts," Mr. Embree said.

"In northern schools and colleges, where they are admitted without official discrimination, Negroes attend in numbers about proportionate to their percentage of the population and frequently carry off the highest honors in scholarship, as well as in sports and other competitive activities.

Four-Fifths in Jim Crow Schools

"But four-fifths of the race still live in the South where they are restricted to a segregated school system. In those southern segregated schools today two and one-fourth million Negro children are enrolled in 25,000 elementary schools in the 17 southern states which have separate school systems.

"This leaves nearly 900,000 southern colored children of elementary school age who are not in school. In the 2,000 segregated schools of secondary level, 150,000 Negroes are enrolled. During the past 18 years in specifically Negro institutions, college enrollment has jumped from 2,637 in 1918, to 19,000 in 1930 and to 25,000 in 1934-35.

"These records show phenomenal progress in Negro education from the zero point of only 70 years ago. But from the standpoint of democracy the support of Negro education is still grudging and unfair.

"The average for all the southern states for which figures are available is an annual expenditure on education of $12.57 per Negro pupil as contrasted with $44.31 per white pupil.

"These figures are the more depressing when it is remembered that the South, which is poorer than other sections, pays less than half as much even for the education of its white children as the nation as a whole, where the average pupil expenditure is $99 a year.

"The value of school plant and equipment averages in the South in the white schools $157 per pupil; in the colored schools $37 per pupil."

Segregation is Holdback

Mr. Embree stressed the economic and social interdependence of all men under modern civilization, pointing out that any racial group which is held back will retard the progress of others, that disease germs recognize no color line, that the total population is at the mercy of its individual criminals and gangs.

He quoted General Robert E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck and Company, as saying, "If the Negroes of the South were raised to the standard of living of the average American, the wheels of every kind of industry would begin to turn at a rate never before dreamed of, even in our greatest boom days."

The Julius Rosenwald Fund, of which Mr. Embree is president, is best known for its program of school house building for the Race. It has co-operated with 883 counties in 15 southern states in the construction of 5,357 rural schools, which have become a part of the regular public school system.

250 NEGROES DELEGATES TO N. E. A. MEET

Call

St. Louis Host to Educational Leaders From All Parts of Country

3-6-36

ST. LOUIS.— More than 250 leading educators from all parts of the country were here attending the department of superintendence meetings of the National Education Association that closed Thursday, February 26.

Kansas Mo.

They came from north, south, east and west to discuss the age-old problem of how best to teach the young minds of the nation — the leaders of tomorrow. About 10,000 white and Negro educators attended the meetings.

Practically every Negro institution of importance, including both college and high school, was represented either by its head or other high officials.

Noted Educators Attend

Well known figures in Negro education who attended the meetings include: W. J. Hale, president, Tennessee State college, Nashville; G. W. Gore Jr., dean, Tennessee State college, Nashville; L. A. Potts, Prairie View college, Prairie View, Texas; W. T. B. Williams, Tuskegee institute; W. A. Clarke, Tuskegee institute; H. Councill Trenholm, president, Alabama State college, Montgomery; A. Henningburg, personnel director, Tuskegee institute; H. O. Cook, principal Linconl high school, Kansas City, Mo.; Harold Trigg, department of education, Washington; Charles W. Florence, president, Linconl university, Jefferson City.

J. B. Watson, president, Arkansas State college, Pine Bluff; S. J. Reedy, Lincoln university, Jefferson City; Rufus Clement, president, Louisville Municipal college; V. H. Collins, Jefferson City; William E. Baugh, Indianapolis; O. B. Cobbins, Jackson, Miss.; B. T. McGraw, register, Lincoln university; Charles Thompson, Howard university; E. P. Davis, dean liberal arts college, Howard university; W. A. Robinson, Atlanta university; E. M. McKinney, dean, Johnson C. Smith, university.

Dr. Caliver Present

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in Negro education, Washington; Lawrence A. Oxley, department of labor, Washington; Emory James, Indianapolis; John P. Davis, president, West Virginia State college; Harry Eberhardt, West Virginia State college; John Hayes, Indianapolis; John Kelly, Jefferson City; F. D. Moon, Oklahoma City; M. Scott, Bartlesville, Okla.

Walter R. Chivers, Atlanta university; E. T. Atwell, national recreational association, New York; Jane Ellen McAllister, Miner Normal, Washington; Clement Richardson, principal Kansas Vocational school, Topeka; H. D. Gregg, Wilberforce university; W. M. Wright, Springfield, Ohio; William Hodges, Cleveland.

Dr. Johnson of Fisk Here

H. Theo Tatum, principal Roosevelt high school, Gary, Ind.; Miss Daisy M. Trice, principal Booker Washington school, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Bessie L. Trice, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk university; Miss Zelma Watson, personnel director, Tennessee State college, Nashville; Ruth G. Rush, Durham, N. C.; Jessie Gross Harris, Cincinnati; J. R. E. Lee, president, Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee; Hilda A. Davis, Shaw university; A. H. Washington, of Washington; C. J. Long Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.; J. A. Hodge, principal Sumner high school, Kansas City, Kas.; Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs supervisor of Negro schools, Kansas City, Kas.; Ella E. Robinson, Kansas City, Kas.; J. H. Collins, principal Northeast Junior high school, Kansas City, Kas.; Byron K. Armstrong, Langston university; C. O. Rogers, principal Douglass high school, Oklahoma City, Okla.; W. G. Mosley, Jefferson City; E. O. Boone, Columbia, Mo.; Mrs. Maudelle Brown Bousfield, principal of Douglass school, Chicago; Ruth M. Jackson, principal, Coleman school, Chicago.

Education-1936
Teachers' Association, National.

National Education Association.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver Will Preside Here At Session Of National Education Meet

More than 50 prominent Negro educational leaders are expected at the sixty-sixth annual convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association which will be held at the Municipal Auditorium Feb. 22-27. About 10,000 school administrators from all parts of the country are expected to attend. There will be conferences for members of the 25 organizations affiliated with the department.

Will Lead Group

Dr. Ambrose Caliver of Washington, Negro Senior Specialist in Negro Education in the Department of Interior, will lead the meeting on the "Problems in Negro Education" which will be held in the assembly hall of the Public Library Tuesday morning Feb. 25th. Recently $234,000 was placed at the disposal of Dr. Caliver for a survey of Vocational training opportunities among Negroes.

The entire colored teaching corps of the city will assist in a dinner in connection with the meeting to be held Tuesday night, Feb. 25, at the Pine St. Y.M.C.A.

Monday night a dinner meeting will be held at the Hotel Statler at which time a prominent speaker will be heard.

There will be a holiday in the local schools on Wednesday in order to give all of the teachers an opportunity to participate.

The convention program will place major emphasis on the part the schools should have in relations to present economic and social conditions. "The Function of the Schools in the Democracy," is the convention them.

One session will be devoted to a symposium on current national issues by speakers representing three political parties.

Leaders Expected

Among the Negro leaders who have already indicated that they will be present besides Dr. Caliver are:

Garnett C. Wilkinson, Superintendent of Washington Public Schools President of the National Association of Colored Teachers; W. T. B. Williams, head of industrial schools in Va.; J. E. R. Lee, President of Fla. State A. & M. College; Gladys W. Jones, Secretary of the National Association of Deans of Women; H. L. Trige, State Superintendent of Colored High Schools in N. C.; Dr. Charles H. Compton, head of the Department of Education at Howard U. and Editor of the Journal of Negro Education.

Health, Education To Be Theme of NATCS Meet in Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga. — With "Education and Health" as the theme, the thirty-third annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will get underway July 28, with several leaders in these fields scheduled to speak.

Public schools and colleges of the city will be hosts to the educators and popular meetings will be held each night at which addresses will be delivered by specialists in health and education.

Speakers include:

Dr. Willis Sutton, superintendent of public schools, Atlanta; Surgeon M. V. Ziegler, U.S. Public Health Service, Washington; Kemper Harreld, vice president of the National Association of Negro Musicians, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Howard D. Gregg, Wilberforce University, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute.

The president, Dr. Rufus E. Clement of Municipal College, Louisville, Ky., will deliver his address on Wednesday night.

Reports will be given at the Tuesday meeting by the following committees:

Resolutions: headed by Dr. John W. Davis, West Virginia; citizenship, I. J. K. Wells, West Virginia; legislation, Carrington L. Davis, Maryland; anniversary commemoration, Dr. J. W. Scott, Ohio;

Necrology, Mrs. Angeline D. Smith, Georgia. Mrs. M. Alice LaSaine, chairman of the necrology committee, will be unable to be present and Mrs. Smith will act in her absence.

Music for the conference will be under the direction of Kemper Harreld, director of music at Spelman College. Chairmen of local committees appointed to look after the interests of the delegates are: housing committee, J. P. Whittaker; promotion committee, Prof. W. A. Robinson; educational exhibits, B. T. Harvey; fine arts exhibit, Miss Margery Wheeler; campus committee, Miss Hattie V. Feger;

Music committee, Kemper Harreld; entertainment committee, Mrs. Margaret N. Curry, and reception committee, Miss B. E. Usher.

Several conferences of national import will probably be held at the time of this meeting. Announcement of these will be made later.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
August 1, 1936

NEGRO TEACHER BODY ELECTS

Last session of the thirty-third convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, which opened here Tuesday, was held Friday in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College, with Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, presiding.

Speakers were H. A. Hunt, of the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, and Dr. Howard D. Gregg, dean of Wilberforce University.

Officers for the coming year were installed and Philadelphia was chosen for the 1937 conclave.

The new officers are Willa Carter Burch, of Washington, president; Howard H. Long, also of Washington, treasurer, and M. Agnes Jones, supervisor of negro schools in Atlanta, one of six regional vice presidents.

During the day, ceremonies were held at the grave of Dr. John Hope, former president of Morehouse College and Atlanta University and of the association.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
August 1, 1936

NEGRO TEACHERS END SESSION HERE

National Association Delegates Pay Tribute to Dr. John Hope.

Sessions of the 33d annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, which opened Tuesday, were concluded last night with a meeting in Sisters chapel, Spelman College, with Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, presiding.

Principal speakers were Dr. H. A. Hunt, of the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, and Dr. Howard D. Gregg, dean of Wilberforce University. A special musical program was a feature.

At the final business meeting yesterday morning, Philadelphia was chosen as the place for the 1937 meeting, officers for the coming year were installed and a number of resolutions, including one favoring a federal aid program for negro schools, were adopted.

Willa Carter Burch, of Washington, D. C., was elected president; Howard H. Long, also of Washington, treasurer, and M. Agnes Jones, supervisor of negro schools in Atlanta, was chosen to succeed A. J. Polk, of Palatka, Fla., as one of the six regional vice presidents.

Following the business meeting yesterday morning, ceremonies were held at the grave of Dr. John Hope, late president of Atlanta University and former president of the association.

Education - 1936
Teachers Association, State.

Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 27, 1936

PROPER TEACHING OF NEGROES, AIM

A. E. A. Delegates Told That Facts Of Race Should Be Presented

"If Negroes are to develop racial self-respect, they must be taught the facts of their race—both good and bad," declared Prof. Carol W. Hayes, president of the Alabama State Teachers Association for Negroes, before a general session of the association at Industrial High School Thursday night.

Prof. Hayes advocated more mention of the outstanding Negroes of history in current textbooks. His talk centered around the general theme of the association, "The Development of Racial Self-Respect Through a Study of Negro Life and History."

Entering its second day Friday, with more than 1,400 teachers from over the state registered, the association was to be addressed at noon Friday by Dr. J. A. Keller, state superintendent of education, and Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of Talladega College. Carter C. Woodson, of Washington, D. C., will address the teachers Friday night.

The keynote address of the association was given at the opening session Thursday by Prof. A. D. Shores, principal of Dunbar High School, Bessemer.

Prof. Shores declared that "our goal to teach all Negroes about the outstanding figures of their race and to lead them to self-respect is not a selfish one, but is undertaken to promote a sense of brotherhood among the races.

"A thorough study of the races of the world would prove that all peoples have contributed something to the progress of the world and the Negro race has accomplished its share."

The address of welcome was given by Dr. A. H. Parker, principal of the Industrial High School. Music was rendered at the afternoon and night sessions by choirs of Miles Memorial College, Edgewater School and Industrial High School.

Education-1936

Teachers' Association, State.

Kentucky.

Teachers In Regional Meet In Louisville

Problems Of Education And Employment Are Discussed

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 27 — The fourth regional meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools convened at Louisville Municipal college Saturday for panel discussion of the following subjects under the following leaders: "Our Problems—How to Solve Them Educationally," Marcus M. Rambo, principal, Douglass high school, Cincinnati, Ohio; "An Educational Approach to our Economic Problems," I. J. K. Wells, state supervisor Race Schools, Charleston, W. Va.; "Problems Which We Face in Kentucky on the Education of the Negro," President R. B. Atwood, K. S. I. C., Frankfort, Ky.; "The State P.-T. A., Dr. W. W. Sanders, executive secretary N. A. T. C. S., Charleston, W. Va.; "The N. A. T. C. S., and the Local Teacher," Dr. Rufus E. Clement, dean, Municipal college.

Of especial interest to those who attended the open meeting were the discussions led by I. J. K. Wells and by President Atwood. Mr. Wells, one of the best known authoritiese on economic conditions among the Race, asserted that the problem was now three-fold.

"It comprises," he said, "the holding of jobs already open to Negroes, the regaining of ground lost by Negroes during the depression, and the opening of new jobs."

One of the approaches to the problem suggested by Mr. Wells was immediately adopted at the suggestion of Dr. Clement, by the N. A. T. C. S. Mr. Wells was commissioned to head a committee to draw up information in regards to the industries, manufacturers and other employers who failed to hire members of the Race, so that this data may be distributed among the Race to encourage them not to patronize those who discriminate against them.

President Atwood, in his talk on educational problems among the Race in Kentucky, emphasized the almost universal inequality of educational facilities for the Race and pointed out that in Kenucky, there are 700 Race children who can receive no education whatever in the counties in which they live.

Though he spoke with enthusiasm of the new legislation which tends to offset this condition in higher education, he expressed a hope that it was only a temporary measure and that Kentucky would herself supply the Race with facilities for higher education.

The fourth regional convention was presided over by the regional vice president, Miss Mary L. Williams. The growing importance of the N. A. T. C. S. was illustrated two weeks ago when the National Educational Association convened in St. Louis and adopted a measure whereby the Association of Teachers in Colored Schools would cooperate with the N. E. A. in the formulation of policies beneficial to both

Education–1936
Teachers' Association, State.

North Carolina.

The Robeson Voice
Lumberton N.C.
Feb. 19 1936

Negro Teachers Hear Dr. Newbold

Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of negro education in the state was the guest speaker at the second county-wide negro teachers meeting here Saturday.

Dr. Newbold discussed the development of consolidation of the negro schools. Taking the three counties of Warren, Wake and Johnson, he showed the three types of consolidation being used in the State.

In Warren county the plan is to consolidate the high schools and have the small elementary schools in the different communities. Wake county has concentrated consolidation, transporting all the children to the central unit. In Johnson they have taken the middle course and their program is a combination of the plans followed in the other two counties.

The program for the meeting was as follows:

Negro National Anthem, Audience standing.

Invocation, Rev. W. E. Hairston.

Spiritual, "I am So Glad Trouble Don't Last Always." Chorus.

"Somebody's Knocking at Your Door," James H. Penn, Jr.

Instrumental Solo, Mrs. Bernice Davis.

Spiritual, "I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," Chorus.

Address, Dr. N. C. Newbold.

Announcements, Supt. J. F. Pugh.

Greenville, S. C. News
December 8, 1936

Negro Teachers To Meet Next Feb. 6

The next meeting of the Greenville County Negro Teachers association will be held at Phyllis Wheatley center on Saturday, February 6, it was announced yesterday by J. E. Beck, president of the organization.

At the regular meeting of the association Saturday at the Phyllis Wheatley center, Dr. Mayo Tolman, of the Greenville County Council for Community Development, spoke on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis.

Tennessee

Education–1936
Teachers' Association, State.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
April 11, 1936

Negro Teachers Elect Officers

J. H. White Chosen President Of State Association During Convention Here

J. H. White of Whiteville, principal of the Allen-White High School, was elected president of the Tennessee State Association of Teachers in Colored Schools fo. 1936-37 at the annual election of officers of the association Friday morning. Dr. W. J. Hale, head of the A. and I. State College, was again named honorary president of the organization. Other officers elected at the meeting today include the following: L. V. Wells, Covington, first vice-president; Pecola Smith, Murfreesboro, second vice-president; W. E. Nash, Athens, third vice-president; G. W. Gore of A. and I. College, Nashville, executive secretary; J. L. Seets, McKenzie, assistant secretary; Mrs. Mary L. Murphy, Memphis, recording secretary; Mrs. U. L. Knox, Cleveland, assistant recording secretary, and Mrs. Martha M. Brown of A. and I. College, Nashville, treasurer.

The sessions ended at noon today, and were well attended. The meetings were held at the A. and I. State College, and the program included addresses by a number of visiting educators.

At the second annual conference of colleges for Negroes of Tennessee, the following officers were elected yesterday: Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones of Fisk University, president; Dr. C. E. Tucker, president of Smith Memorial College, vice-president; Dean G. W. Gore, Jr., of A. and I. State College, secretary; E. C. Paustain, president of Morristown College, chairman of program committee.

The next annual meeting will be held Thursday before Easter at Nashville.

Education–1936
Teachers' Association, State.

Texas.

1000 TO ATTEND 7TH EDUCATION CONFERENCE

To Talk Curriculum, Also Vocational Opportunities

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas, March 7. —More than a thousand delegates representing every phase of educational activity in the State of Texas will meet at Prairie View College, March 20, in the SEVENTH ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE to discuss the subject: "Vocational Opportunities For Negroes In Texas And The Character Of The School Curriculum." Dr. L. A. Woods, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will preside.

Data for the Conference was gathered by the Prairie View College Committee on Research under the personal direction of Professor H. A. Bullock, Director.

Dr. Ira De. A. Reid, Director of the Federal Survey of Vocational Opportunities for Negroes, and Dr Nolan M. Irby, Director of the Division of Negro Education in the State of Arkansas, will be honor guests and speakers. Both will discuss the topic, "Relation of Vocational Opportunities to the Education of Negroes."

Other speakers on the program are Dean R. O'Hara Lanier of the Houston Municipal College; Mr. D. B. Taylor of the State Department of Education; Mr. Gordon Worley, also of the State Department of Education; and Professor C. O. Rogers, Supervisor of the Oklahoma City Public Schools for Negroes.

The afternoon session at 1:45 o'clock will take the form of a panel discussion and will be conducted by Professor Samuel E. Warren, Chairman of the Department of Social Sciences of Prairie View College. The question, "What Are Some Important Factors That Must Be Considered Or Emphasized In Shaping An Educational Program That Will Meet The Needs Of Texas Negroes In A Changing Social Order?" will be discussed by several college, high school and grade school heads, vocational, business, religious and social directors.

Those participating will be President Mary Branch of Tillotson College; Professor M. B. Davis, President of the State Association of Teachers in Colored Schools; Mr. John W. Rice, Grand Secretary of the Odd Fellows; Dr. H. E. Lee of Houston, Texas; Dean V. E. Daniels of Wiley College; and Mrs. R. W. Rayford, President of the State Colored Parent-Teachers' Association.

President W. R. Banks of Prairie View College and founder of the Educational Conference has expressed a belief that this Conference will surpass all previous conferences in attendance and interest.

DOUGLASS HIGH PRINCIPAL IS SPEAKER AT SEVENTH ANNUAL NEGRO EDUCATION CONFERENCE

GUIDANCE AND VOCATIONAL ADJUSTMENT ARE STRESSED AT FOUR-STATE MEETING

Ira De A. Reid Represents United States

By JOHN HENRY ADAMS

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex., Mar. 26.—(ANP)—In bitter denunciation of the practice of diverting Negro school funds to other use than the law provides and urging a ceaseless campaign against it until it is remedied, T. S. Woods, one of more than one hundred white educators and visitors to the Seventh Annual State Conference on Negro Education which was held Friday at the Prairie View State College for Negroes, Dr. W. R. Banks, president, thrilled the more than nine hundred Negro members and visitors within the state and from Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Florida.

Prior to Woods' speech the conference had already reached a high gauge of interest and enthusiasm from addresses by Dr. Ira De A. Reid, director of Federal Survey of Vocational Opportunities for Negroes in the United States, Washington, D. C., and by Dean R. O'Hara Lanier of Houston College for Negroes, the former speaking on "Relation of Vocational Opportunities to the Education of Negroes," and the latter on "The place of Guidance and Occupational Adjustment in our Educational Program."

"There can be no effective vocational education," said Dean Lanier, "without some form of guidance program." Minority groups above all other groups must work out their philosophy within a philosophy and minority techniques become paramount for survival.

"A wholesome program of guidance for Negroes should lead to versatility in vocational adjustment, resourcefulness and learning to do combinations. People in the United States are doing twenty thousand different things yet the surveys of Negro student choices show a narrow range of 87 different vocations. The broadening of these choices depends upon a sound program of vocational guidance and occupational information with a thorough understanding of the world of work."

From statistics gathered in a national survey under the supervision of the government, Dr. Reid was able to show that although there has been a notable increase in the number of Negroes vocationally trained and fitted for service where skill is required, the decrease in vocational opportunities had reached the alarming point. The same narrowing of opportunities applies to the whites as well, Dr. Reid observes.

Other speakers of the conference were H. A. Bullock, department of sociology; C. O. Rogers, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dr. Gordon Worley, State Department of Education; S. E. Warren, M. B. Davis, president State Association Colored Teachers; Dr. H. E. Lee, Mrs. R. W. Rayford, president State P.-T. A.; Rev. J. R. Starks, president Mary Branch, Tillotson college; John W. Rice and Dean V. E. Daniels, Wiley college.

The conference had as its presiding officer Dr. L. A. Woods, State Superintendent Department of Education.

Education—1936
Teachers' Association, State.

Virginia.

Virginia's Teachers

IF OUR teachers in Virginia take to heart the program put forward by their leaders and given formal endorsement by them in their annual meeting, and we are confident that they will, there should be a noticeable improvement in their own lot and in the lot of their pupils through an improvement in facilities and equipment.

Norfolk takes especial pride in the fact that the Old Dominion teachers elected to the presidency of their association the principal of our local high school, Mr. WINSTON DOUGLAS. It comes as a tribute to him personally and at the same time is a recognition of the teaching force of the city. The association has been directed in the past by wise and able executives. With the same kind of support and enthusiasm given his predecessors, Mr. DOUGLAS will certainly carry on effectively.

12-5-36

The teachers association has for several years emphasized the necessity for a greater participation by its members in governmental affairs through the exercise of the franchise. It is to be commended for continuing this program. A voteless people are a helpless people. Any improvement affecting the educational system will come about more rapidly if proposed by those whose petitions are supported by ballots.

Norfolk, Va.

These columns have on countless occasions deplored the inequalities in the present salary scales of teachers of the two races, and again lends its influence to the movement to bring about suitable adjustments.

Journal and Guide

Virginia's supervisor of Negro education has already evinced an attitude that gives cause for hoping for better things, and he now has an assistant of our own race from whom an intimate and first hand picture of needs and problems can readily be obtained.

The resolutions of the teachers exhibit a broadening of their interests and a stiffening of their convictions on a variety of significant matters. Placed in a position of leadership and of guidance of our youth in their most impressionable years as they are, this is substantial reason for gratitude and commendation.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
November 29, 1936

Negroes Want Race History In Curriculum

Teachers Ask 'Adequate' Pay, Better School Equipment

Five hundred Negro teachers, at their 46th annual Virginia State Teachers Associaion convention here Friday, asked that Negro education include Negro history in its curriculum.

The teachers' resolutions also asked for a "definite salary scale for Negro teachers" and "adequate" pay, better school equipment "in keeping with the principles of democracy and ideals of Christianity," vocational training in all high schools, an improved retirement system and better teacher training.

Dr. Howard D. Gregg, director of education at Virginia Union University, presented the resolutions, one of which urged Negro teachers to "demonstrate their leadership" by voting and taking part in community affairs.

"Trail Blazers Neglected"

"The history of our country as written has neglected to pay tribute to the brave Negroes who were trail blazers in its development," declared the resolution, asking that teachers in class "refer respectfully to the part played by Negroes in history, and point with pride to the noble deeds of our forefathers."

The convention elected as president Winston Douglas, Norfolk high school principal, and re-elected L. F. Palmer of Newport News as secretary and treasurer.

The work of Fred M. Alexander, State supervisor of Negro education, was commended by the delegates, especially his appointment of A. G. Richardson, a Negro, as his assistant.

Urge Greater Interest In Civic Affairs

Journal and Guide

Teaching of Negro History Endorsed In Resolution

Journal and Guide Bureau

RICHMOND—A plea for higher salaries and a campaign to get teachers more actively interested in registration and the use of the ballot, marked the resolutions adopted by delegates to the forty-ninth annual session of the Virginia State Teachers Association which met here during the Thanksgiving holidays.

12-5-36

Pointing out that the new curriculum adopted by the state called for better prepared teachers, the resolution pointed out that Negro teachers find their efforts difficult because of the bare subsistence wage upon which they are forced to live.

SEEK HIGHER SALARY

The resolution called upon officials of the association to approach state officials on behalf of more adequate salaries and a "definite salary scale for Negro teachers and better equipment and facilities for Negro pupils in keeping with the true principles of democracy and the ideals of Christianity."

After urging teachers to assume their roles as community leaders in civic and political affairs, the resolution declared that "colleges of the state in their summer sessions give greater attention to the problem of government participation." It was urged that a special week be set aside for instruction in voting.

The resolution heartily endorsed the appointment of A. G. Richardson as assistant supervisor of Negro education; called on members of the association to place more emphasis on the teaching of Negro history; endorsed the movement being conducted by the Virginia Federation of Colored Women's Clubs for a state institution for feeble-minded Negro pupils.

In commenting on the action of the state in seeking to establish graduate instruction for Negroes within its own boundaries, the resolution expressed appreciation for the effort but in a diplomatically worded paragraph cautioned backers of the movement to see that "wherever graduate work for Negroes is instituted that it shall be adequately supported so that the graduate degrees conferred here in this state shall be on a parity with similar degrees conferred by other institutions throughout the country."

The establishment of vocational training in high schools throughout the state was also urged, and special commendation was voted W. A. Robinson and Fred M. Alexander for their services as guest speakers; Dr. R. P. Daniel for "the spirit engendered in this association and for his untiring efforts on behalf of Negro education"; and L. F. Palmer for his "efficient service."

In the closing section of the resolution appreciation was expressed to Dr. W. J. Clarke and Virginia Union University; Mrs. Kate Gilpin Henderson and the Richmond Teachers Association and the local committee for the "hospitality shown the members and guests during this session."

Dr. Howard D. Gregg served as chairman of the resolutions committee. Other members were the Rev. George W. Watkins, Miss Maude W. Winston, A. G. Macklin, Miss Edna Colson, C. W. Yearwood, Miss Alice Bryant, Miss Mary Gibson, C. P. Downlin. and B. C. Edwards.

Maryland

Education - 1936
Teachers' Salaries.

N. A. A. C. P. Will Attack Unequal Salary Scales Of Maryland Schoolmarms

Courier 11-29-36 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Colored Teachers Are Paid Almost $500,000 Less Annually Than White Teachers Performing Same Service.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—An attack upon the unequal salary scale now prevailing for white and colored teachers in the state of Maryland will be launched soon by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with the backing of the Maryland Teachers' Association.

Decision of the state teachers in colored schools to back such a fight was reached here last Saturday following an address to the association by Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary.

Mr. White revealed that colored teachers in the State of Maryland are being paid almost $500,000 less annually than white teachers performing the same service. The N. A. A. C. P. secretary cited $602 as the average salary for colored elementary teachers in the county, whereas white teachers receive an average of $1,135. The average pay of the colored county high school teacher is $790; of white $1,998. In the city of Baltimore the average for Negro high school teachers is $1,984 while the average for white is $2,361.

As the preliminary action that may be taken, Thurgood Marshall, assistant special counsel of the N. A. A. C. P., is appearing in Baltimore today before the state board of education at its last meeting for this year. Technically, an application to the state board for equalization of the salaries is necessary before legal action is taken. This is a mere formality which must be complied with in order to clear the decks.

A plaintiff from among the state school teachers volunteered to serve as the spearhead of the attack after Mr. White's talk. The state teachers association has started collection of a fund to reimburse the plaintiff for any reprisals which may be taken upon her and to assist the N. A. A. C. P. in its legal steps.

Opening Gun Fired in War to Equalize Teachers' Pay

Afro American 12-12-36 Baltimore, Md.

ROCKVILLE, Md.—Their petition to the Montgomery County board of education being curtly denied, Tuesday, NAACP attorneys are now preparing briefs for the State's first suit to enforce equalization of teachers' salaries.

The action was determined after Edward P. Lovett of Washington and Thurgood Marshall of Baltimore, NAACP attorneys, presented a petition to the board in behalf of William B. Gibbs, Jr., acting principal of the Rockville Elementary School, for back pay and an equalized schedule.

Prior to the presentation of Gibbs's claims, Messrs. Marshall and Lovett conferred with Edwin W. Broome, white, superintendent of Montgomery County schools. Informed of their mission, he asserted that the matter could be settled before the board in just a "couple of minutes."

The board refused to grant the petition.

Has Grade A Certificate

Gibbs is a graduate of the West Chester Teachers' College, Pennsylvania, and holds a first-grade certificate of the first class issued by the Maryland State Board of Education.

He has been employed as an elementary teacher in Maryland since 1932 and in Montgomery County since 1935.

Under the dual salary scale, the petition states, Mr. Gibbs has received continuously since 1935, a salary of $612 a year in twelve equal monthly installments. That is the amount set out in the pay schedule for a colored elementary teacher holding a first grade certificate of the first class and in the fourth or fifth year of experience.

Difference Is $513

The salary for a white teacher of the same class with four years' experience, it is pointed out, is $1125; with five years' experience, $1175, or $513 a year more than Mr. Gibbs is receiving.

The petition also stresses that no salary schedule is provided for principals of colored elementary schools, while for principals of white elementary schools there is provided a schedule of salaries higher than that provided for white elementary teachers.

Emphasis was also placed upon the fact that the scalared schedule provides that the pay for white teachers be increased by each year of experience while that for colored provides an increase only every two years.

Qualifications About Equal

Quotations were given from the sixty-ninth annual report of the State Board of Education, which reveal that the average annual salary of white elementary teachers in Montgomery County is $1362, for colored, $612. It was stated that 98.4 per cent of the whites have at least first-grade certificates; colored, 97.9 per cent, or less than one degree of difference.

Gibbs's petition requested that he be paid the difference between the salary he has been receiving and the salary provided for white teachers with the same qualifications, experience, and duties.

North Carolina.

Education- 1936
Teachers' Salaries.

Colored Teachers Get $24 Less Than Whites, Per Month

RALEIGH, N.C. — Colored teachers in this city receive an average of $80.90 per month on an eight-month basis, and $52.90 per month on a twelve-month basis, as against $104.70 and $69.80 for white teachers, according to a report made Thursday by the city school superintendent.

There are 63 elementary teachers and 21 colored high school teachers, while the whites have 105 elementary teachers and 53 high school teachers. There are approximately 2,073 colored children and 5,544 white children attending the four colored and twelve white schools.

Education – 1936

Teachers' Salaries.

Virginia
6

Survey Shows Move By Va Teachers For Equal Salaries Has Just Cause

LYNCHBURG, Va.—That Negro teachers of Virginia have a just cause in their effort to secure higher salaries in proved by a preliminary report on a study of salaries and living cost of teachers in 37 counties and seven cities for the school year 1934-35 which was made public here this week by Thomas L. Dabney to assist the movement for equal salaries for teachers of both races throughout Virginia.

Data was secured from 662 teachers of whom 360 were teaching in rural schools and 302 were teaching in urban schools. Annual salaries ranged from $260 to $765 in rural schools and from $567 to $1,350 in the urban schools.

An important phase of the study was that on average expenses or living cost of the teachers, school boards have insisted that Negro teachers don't need as high salaries as white teachers because they can live on less.

Dabney's study shows that teachers with higher incomes have higher living standards. They spend more for books, provide themselves and families with more of the conveniences, comforts and luxries of modern life. But most revealing of all is the fact that the average Negro teacher, especially in rural communities, receives such a miserably low salary that she is always in debt although she denies herself of some of the bare necessities of life.

LOW STANDARD REVEALED

Living cost for rural teachers in the study ranged from $267 to $875 a year Urban teachers reported annual expenses from $525 to $1,500. Those with the smallest expenses were forced to a level of life which unskilled laborers were unable to escape during good times.

Three-fourths of the rural teachers received less than $400 a year. Of the 302 urban teachers three-fifths received less than $900 a year and only eleven received over $1,000 a year.

The average annual salary of the rural teachers, according to the report, was $367. The urban teachers reeceived an average annual salary of only $941 although principals were included in three cities.

While expenses were kept down to a minimum among the married rural teachers and those who boarded at home, the average annual expenses of all rural teachers were $442, or $75 higher than their average annual income. The average annual expenses of urban teachers were $972, or $31 more than their average annual income.

The majority of the rural and urban teachers were only able to prevent greater increases in their debts by cutting down their living expenses below a decent standard of living. Only 57 rural teachers and 26 urban teachers received salaries in excess of their living cost. Two hundred and twenty-six rural teachers and 102 urban teachers were compelled to get aid of one kind or another from relatives and friends during the summer vacation. In some instances this aid consisted of sharing products on the farm, living with members of the family or assisting with home work for which the family received a small income.

COMPELLED TO BORROW MONEY

One hundred and fifty-three rural teachers assisted their families on the farm, secured extra work during the summer to supplement their meager salaries or just spend the summer with friends or relatives. While only 180 teachers in the study attended summer school last summer, 87 had to borrow money to meet summer school expenses.

The year's debts among rural teachers were from seven dollars to $205. There were ten rural teachers who were that deep in the red on July 1, 1935. Debts among urban teachers were from seven dollars to $689. But only one urban teacher reporter this figure.

Rural teachers reported savings for the year from $10 to $92. The urban teachers saved from five dollars to $454, according to the report. Small savings were due to a combination of circumstances. Unemployment among families of teachers, salary cuts, debts of the former year and increases in the cost of living in most cases prevented teachers from saving any of their salary.

TEACHERS LOSE INSURANCE

Eighty-seven teachers lost all or part of their insurance during the year. Seventy-one reported that their salary was too small for them to carry insurance. Only ten teachers were able to take a vacation during the summer.

Needless to say, only a few teachers were able to enjoy recreation or other amusements during the year. The majority were unable to provide themselves and families with the comforts and conveniences of modern life. Their standard of living is indicated by the following: club members, 304; telephones, 41; cars, 24; radios, 213; periodicals, 407; advanced study, five; and travel, none.

The teachers who were lucky enough to secure extra work to augment their income did a variety of things like teaching music, working evenngs n beauty parlors, selling insurance during the summer, pastoring, reporting for newspapers, waiting and cooking at summer resorts and hotels and working for private families.

LOST MONEY TEACHING

The incredibly low salary of the average Negro teacher was once described by Lawyer T. C. Venable in an address at the Buckingham Training School by the statement that he was "earning money practicing law and spending it teaching school." Miss Ellen Winsor, white, of Philadelphia, asserted several years ago that it was a "shame and a disgrace for the state of Thomas Jefferson to pay such doles to Negro teachers for salaries."

Despite the injustice of the policy, Virginia counties and cities wth practically no exceptions pay white teachers from 150 per cent to twice as much as Negro teachers reecive. For the 1934-35 school year the average annual salaries were as follows: elementary rural teachers, white, $595; Negro, $372. Cities, white, $1,131; Negro, $787. High school, white, $813; Negro, $493 in counties and $1,445 for whites and $865 for Negroes in cities.

Educational Stumbling Block Seen In Low Pay Scale Of Virginia Teachers

Fact That Half of State's Counties Pay Teachers Less Than $600 A Year Is Pointed Out By Superintendent Bennett of Albemarle

Journal and Guide Bureau

RICHMOND — Asserting that more than half of Virginia's counties pay teachers less than $600 a year, consultants from State and Federal agencies here last week told the State Planning Board's committee headed by Superintendent A. L. Bennett of Albemarle County, that untll teachers are paid better difficulties will be encountered in raising the educational level of marginal population.

Dr. B. H. VanOot, State Superintendent of Graded Industrial Education, said that vocational education was failing in some instances because of poor equipment. It was pointed out that 94 counties in the State paid Negro teachers less than $600 annually and that the salaries ranged down to $234. Nine counties pay Negro teachers less than $600 a year while 19 counties pay white teachers less than $600.

Education—1936

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
May 24, 1936

HAILE'S BROWN CONDOR GETS JOB AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 23.—(AP)—The "brown condor" of Ethiopia's air corps, John Robinson, will come to Tuskegee institute, world's largest institution of higher learning for negroes, as an aviation instructor in the college automobile mechanics division.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, made the announcement today as the south side negro district planned a hero's welcome for the aviator upon his return tomorrow from 13 months in Emperor Haile Selassie's air corps.

"His instructions," Dr. Patterson said, "will be principally in ground aviation work."

TUSKEGEE TERM ENDS WITH 157 DEGREES GIVEN

Dr. Caliver, Of Washington, Is Speaker At Final Program

'LEARN BY DOING' PLAN IS PRAISED IN ADDRESS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 18—(Special)—The 55th annual commencement exercises of Tuskegee Institute closed today when 175 graduates from the several departments received Bachelor of Science degrees, diplomas, and certificates.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, of Washington, D. C., Senior Specialist in negro education, office of education, U. S. Department of the Interior, brought the commencement message to the graduates. Himself a graduate in one of Tuskegee's special courses. Dr. Caliver told this year's graduates that they "have been more fortunate than some students." "Your education," he said, "has not been entirely divorced from life activities. You have had an opportunity to 'learn by doing,' and to apply and test your knowledge and skill. This additional advantage places upon you greater responsibilities."

At the afternoon session Gwendolyn E. Howard, first honor student, of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, spoke. The choir under the direction of William L. Dawson, rendered special music. There were also special numbers by members of the Institute School of Music.

Following Dr. Caliver's address diplomas and certificates were awarded and degrees conferred by Dr. F. D. Patterson, thus closing Dr. Patterson's first year as President of Tuskegee Institute.

Honorary degrees were conferred on Dr. Ambrose Caliver, and Thomas M. Campbell, United States Agricultural Extension Service, for distinguished service in the fields of education and agriculture.

The commencement program opened Sunday afternoon with a baccalaureate address by Bishop Thomas J. Toolen, of Mobile.

Sunday afternoon the Tuskegee Institute Band, under the direction of Capt. Frank L. Drye, rendered a concert in the Adler Band Stand on White Hall lawn. Monday the annual college debate took place in Logan Hall. The question "Resolved: That a System of Socialized Medicine Should Be Adopted Making Available to All Complete Medical Service at Public Expense," was won by the negative team, composed of George William Allen, Cleveland Wilmore Eneas and Major Benjamin Lightfoote, members of the class of 1937

Tuesday morning the annual competitive drill was held in the Alumni bowl. Nine companies of the cadet regiment participated. Company "D" (Second Emery) was declared the winning company after one of the closest contests in years. Tuesday at 7:30 p.m., the annual Trinity Church (Boston) prize contest was held in Logan Hall. Effie Adams, third year high school student of Iverness won first place and a cash prize of $25. William Henry Townsend, fourth year high school student of Tyranza, Ala., won second place and a cash prize of $15.

Wednesday was given over to a symposium which was conducted in the Assembly room of the William G. Willcox Trades School by the class of 1926 which is observing its 10th anniversary reunion at the institute. Graduates of this class who are engaged in various fields of endeavor brought message of hope and cheer to members of the class of 1936 who received their degrees Thursday.

High school class day exercises were held in the assembly room of the academic Building Wednesday at 2 p.m. the girls' physical training exhibition was held in the quadrangle at 4 p.m., and at 5:30 member of the class of 1926 sat at a dinner in the teachers home dining room of Tompkins Hall. Charles N. Green, president of the class, Gary, Ind., delivered the principal address and presented Dr. Patterson with a substantial donation as an expression of the continued interest of the class in the work of Tuskegee Institute. President Patterson responded by saying that "the interest that the graduates have shown in the work and progress of Tuskegee Institute had cheered and heartened him as much as anything else since he assumed the presidency of the institute."

Class night exercises by the college class followed the class reunion dinner. The annual meeting of the General Alumni Association was held in the Alumni Hut Wednesday night. Capt Alvin J. Neely, president, presided.

BISHOP DEPLORES REDS IN COLLEGES

Toolen Tells Tuskegee Graduates Many Professors Are Bolshevists

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 24.—(AP)—Bishop Thomas J. Toolen, of the Mobile Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, told the graduating class of Tuskegee Institute here today that it was "a well known fact" many professors in State universities and colleges are bolshevists.

"They present bolshevism as the world's Utopia," said the Bishop, and then turned to charge that they are striving in a special way to bore in among the colored youth of our land."

Bishop Toolen's address inaugurated graduation ceremonies that will continue through Thursday at the Institute, the world's largest negro college. Dr. Ambrose Caliver, of the U. S. Bureau of Education, will speak Thursday with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president conferring degrees.

"Let us have a look at the State universities and colleges of our country today," said Bishop Toolen. "What do we find?"

"It is a well known fact that is not denied by many of the universities themselves that many of their professors are bolshevists. Many more, if they have not gone the whole distance, are inclined in that direction. They are paid by the money of the people and are teaching destruction of our Government, destruction of capital and of private industry.

"They go further than this; they preach a new religion which is pagan in its source....If these men and women are not satisfied with our form of government, no one will object to their going to Russia or Mexico, where bolshevism is in full force.

"We do object, and object strenuously, to these teachers destroying the ideals and faith of our American youth. We have a right to condemn those who are to teach our youth for not giving them those principles which will make them citizens of whom our country can be proud....."

The widely known Mobile churchman began his address with praise for the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the Institute and its first president, whose name, the Bishop said, "will live in benediction forever over the length and breadth of our land among those who are interested in the....welfare of our colored people."

A concert by the famous Tuskegee band followed the baccalaureate address.

The service this afternoon brought to the campus scores of alumni, former students and friends of the Institute from all sections of Alabama and adjoining states to participate in the exercises of the day. The academic procession headed by the grand marshal, Capt. W. A. Richardson, who for more than 30 y ars has marched at the head of the line, formed at Carnegie Hall and at 1:30 p.m. moved down Maple Avenue, the main thoroughfare of the campus, to the Institute chapel, where since 1898 the baccalaureate address has been delivered by distinguished churchmen of the nation.

Members of the class of 1926, celebrating their 10th anniversary reunion at this time, already on the campus, are: Eugene Tisdale, the Rc . George Quant, in charge of the devotional work at the Girls' Industrial School, Marshalton, Del.; Charles N. Greene, engaged in the printing industry, Gary, Ind.; Turner C. Freeney, business man, Chicago, and Cyrus Riley, insurance, also of Chicago.

SERVICE—

The first issue of Tuskegee's new monthly magazine "Service" has just come to my attention. In my judgment it is the mouthpiece of the most hopeful and stimulating idea that has come out of the Negro colleges of the land since the day of Booker T. Washington. Here is the purpose it sets for itself:

"A national journal dedicated to the men and women who spend their lives administering to the physical comfort of those whose pursuits of business or pleasure require the use of facilities maintained for the commercial lodging, transportation and feeding of guests."

In simple language, I, take it, that means that Tuskegee Institute belatedly intends to do something to help that majority of American Negro wage earners, whose livelihood is made in that field of work familiarly known and scoffed at as domestic service.

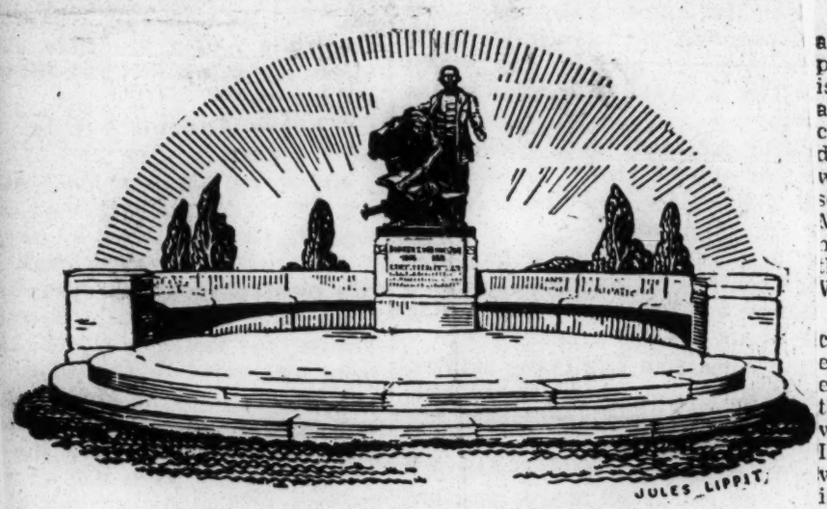
I say that the idea is hopeful and stimulating, not because there is any superior virtue in domestic service as such, but because it seems to me simple nonsense for Negro training institutions to spend all of their time on bookish abstractions, so long as the majority of the Negro population must make its living in these domestic pursuits.

Of course, this new attention to the field of "Service" will reach its highest usefulness not merely by making more efficient and dignifying and taking the stigma out of the "lodging, transportation and feeding" of white people; but also by furnishing a new leadership in the "lodging, transportation and feeding" of Negroes themselves.

The nation should welcome and encourage this new indication of a return to the pioneering spirit of Booker T. Washington in matters affecting the practical necessities of physical living which Negroes face in their actual daily experiences.

Algiers, La. Herald
May 21, 1936

Milestones of American Genius



Memorial to the Negro leader, Tuskegee Institute

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

THE greatest name in the history of the American Negro belonged to a man born in slavery, who never knew who his father was, nor even the exact date of his birth. His mother named him Booker Taliaferro when he was born, in 1858 or 1859. He himself later added Washington as a surname.

As Booker T. Washington he became the leading force in the rehabilitation and education of his race. Tuskogee Institute, famed throughout the country for its pioneer work in Negro education, is a monument to his life's labors. It is fitting that Tuskogee should also be the site of the imposing memorial shown above, symbolical of his services in drawing off the cloak of ignorance from his race. It was erected in 1922 and was subscribed entirely by Negroes.

The Emancipation Act, which freed Booker T. Washington at the age of four or five, did little to make his life easy. There were no schools for Negroes in the little Virginia town where he lived, and at a tender age he was put to work in the mines. Somehow he learned to spell out a few words and this glimpse into the world of knowledge fired his appetite for education.

Having heard of Hampton Normal School, he turned up there one day, when he was 13, having walked several hundred miles to get there. By serving as janitor and waiter he earned his tuition. His fine scholarship eventually won him a place on the teaching staff, which he kept until he was invited to take charge of Tuskogee Institute, then almost unknown.

Arriving at the Institute, in Alabama, he found that the school had little more than a name. It was poor and the Negro community was prejudiced against Washington's idea of combining manual and academic education. Finally he succeeded in opening the school in a shanty, with a handful of students. Later he bought an abandoned plantation and gradually there arose on its broad acres the modern buildings and equipment which are the pride of its students.

By 1915, when Booker T. Washington died, the Institute had 1,800 pupils. He was widely recognized as a benefactor of his own race and therefore of the nation as a whole. He was a familiar figure on the lecture platforms of the country, pleading for greater opportunities for his people. The memorial to him is a permanent reminder of those qualities of daring, perseverance and devotion to an ideal which marked his career. All races unite in recognition of his contributions to education.

The South Stands At Economic Crossroads

COLUMBUS, Miss., June 5.—The agricultural and general economic plight of Race citizens in the South is winning more and more national attention as educators and scientists continue to point out that these conditions are growing progressively worse. Concerning the solution of some of the Southerner's problems, Mr. G. T. McElderry of this city made the following suggestions to the Agricultural Department at Washington.

"Most of the evils of which we complain are due to the misdirected energy and much more to lack of energy. I suggest to the secretary that he could get 500 or 1000 boys who are graduates of the Tuskegee Institute in scientific agriculture who are far more capable of directing the energies of the Negroes than were the white men prior to the war between the states.

"The state flourished under white direction and will flourish again if the energies of Negro farmers are properly directed. More than 3,000,000 acres of good agricultural lands in Mississippi have defaulted in payment of interest and amortigu— than feed to the Loan Bank at New Orleans. Much more than 3,000,000 acres of farms have failed to pay state and county taxes.

"Why issue a billion dollars in bonds to furnish a market to mortgage holders and bankers for farms acquired at one fourth to one half their value? Why not sell these bonds now controlled by Lank Banks and states?

"If Negroes were divided into squads of 50 placed under the direction of these Tuskegee graduates, Negroes would become home owners instead of share croppers. Assets to the state instead of liabilities. Give a man a home and he becomes a much more useful citizen as he will take an interest in roads, schools, churche and the morals of his community.

"The Negro is the most loyal race of people on earth. This fact was amply demonstrated during the war between the states and after the war. Hundreds of white families were broken up financially but the former slaves cared for their white folks as if they were kin to them, supplying food and clothes, as they were able. Not always acquiring food and clothes legally, but their white folks were not allowed to suffer so long as the Negro former slave could get his hands on food and clothing. The South is the Negro's heritage. Why not give him a chance? He has never had a rabbit's chance in the courts or anywhere else.

"The folly of throwing away money buying mules, tools, feed and renting land and building homes for white men who did not know how to farm is very reprehensible and foolish.

COMMERCIAL DIETETICS—

Along with the birth of the new magazine "Service," there has also been recently born at Tuskegee a new course called "Commercial Dietetics;" which means, outside of college circles, "Commercial Cooking."

The point of this new course is first to give training to Negro chefs and cooks, so that they may hold the jobs which they now have; and second to train some more Negroes as chefs and cooks, so that they may get back some of the jobs in this field which have been taken from them by other races.

While surely lack of training has not been the sole reason, yet undoubtedly it has played a larger part than surface thought would admit in the losing-out process which Negroes have experienced in this occupation.

This frank departure from the traditional course of training Negroes to teach cooking, to the training of Negroes to get some jobs as cooks, has so much good common sense and judgment in it that it seems almost strange to find it coming from the Negro college.

I trust that the frowns of the rating boards and the slurs of sister colleges will not deter President Patterson from this pioneering venture, fraught with so much good for the Negro community.

Education – 1936
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Peekskill, N. Y. Star

AUG 12 1936

Noted Tuskegee Institute Quintette Will Present Program of Negro Spirituals and Plantation Songs at Peekskill Presbyterian Church Next Sunday Morning



TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE QUINTETTE

Peekskill will be given a rare musical treat Sunday morning at the regular 10:30 services in the Presbyterian Church. The occasion will be the appearance of the noted Tuskegee Institute Male Quintet in a program of Negro Spirituals. Besides "Deep River," "Go Down Moses," "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" and other favorite Negro Spirituals, the quintet will render "Massa Dear," which Dvorak, the famous Russian composer, made the theme of his "New World Symphony."

Robert R. Moton succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute. Owing to ill health, Dr. Moton has been forced to retire. Recently, the Tuskegee trustees inaugurated Frederick D. Patterson as Tuskegee's third president.

Dr. Patterson is a graduate of Cornell University and an authority on agricultural subjects. He is a former director of the Tuskegee Institute Agricultural Faculty.

Dr. Patterson will accompany the Tuskegee Institute Quintet to Peekskill, and will make a short address on Tuskegee's part in improving race relations in the South. Besides his administrative duties, Dr. Patterson is now developing a self-helf co-operative consumers' enterprise among 500 Negroes on Mitchell's Plantation in Alabama.

Rev. Robert H. Blackshear, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, extends a cordial invitation to the public to hear these beautiful singers from the South, and to meet Tuskegee's new president. Dr Blackshear will preside and present Dr. Patterson and the Tuskegee Institute singers.

Torrington, Conn. Register

AUG 7 1936

Tuskegee Singers At Goshen Sunday

Special arrangements have been made for the noted Tuskegee institute singers to supply the music at the regular Sunday services at the Goshen Congregational church Sunday morning at 10:45. The musical numbers will include "Steal Away to Jesus," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Go Down, Moses," "All God's Chillun Got Wings," and other favorite Negro spirituals.

The Tuskegee singers have a national reputation for their fine interpretation of Negro music, and are receiving general acclaim from music lovers everywhere. The Rev. J. G. Brown, pastor of the Goshen church, extends a cordial invitation to the public to hear this noted Negro quintet from Booker Washington's famous Alabama school.

Peekskill, N. Y. Star

AUG 11 1936

Secretary Wallace to Speak at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Sept. 3.—(ANP) Hon. Henry Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace will speak at Tuskegee, Thursday, Sept. 10, President aPtterson announced Monday. The occasion will be a regional conference on soil conservation. Agricultural leaders from Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina will gather for the occasion. Other speakers for the occasion will be Judge Cobb, in charge of the AAA cotton reduction program, Governor Bibb Graves, Miss Nannie Burroughs and Dr. F. D. Patterson.

Secretary Wallace's address is to be broadcast over the Farm and Home Hour via the National Broadcasting Co.



Five Minutes with— Bill MacKellar

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By W. H. H. MACKELLAR

A Visit to Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 1.—It was a fortunate day for the Negroes when Booker T. Washington was born. Probably no man of the colored race has ever contributed so much to the advancement of his people.

* * * * *

The little city of Tuskegee lies only an hour's bus ride east of Monegomery. Today I traveled over there both to see the famous institute and also to observe what a Negro city does on a Saturday afternoon.

* * * * *

Macon County is prediminantly Negro in its make-up. Tuskegee is the county-seat and the trading center of all the surrounding country. It has a population of 3,200, of

whom 3,000 at least are Negroes. The streets are crowded with them, and the stores are filled with buyers coming to town for the week-end marketing. Here they congregate to gossip, to make merry, to hold hands for a few brief hours. They are a happy and care-free people. And at the coming of evening, they go back afoot or by mule-power to take up for another week the labor on their little farms.

* * * * *

Tuskegee Institute is near the city, but not of it. The two do not blend socially or commercially. Arriving at the bus terminal, I took a taxi to the Institute grounds. Entering the administration building office, I was met by a mulatto man be-spectacled and with thinning gray hair, who graciously inquired what he might do for me. The man was none other than Mr. E. T. Washington, son of the illustrious founder. I explained my errand, whereupon he volunteered a personally conducted tour of the premises. It was then that I gathered a store of information.

* * * * *

In the year 1881, Mr. George Campbel, white, and Mr. Lewis Adams, colored, builded greater than they dreamed. Feeling the need of an educational institution in Macon County, they wrote to General Armstrong, the head of Hampton Institute in Virginia, asking that a teacher be sent to Tuskegee. It so happened that at Hampton there was a brillinat man 25 years of age who showed ability far above the ordinary. His name was Booker T. Washington, and he was sent to answer the call.

* * * * *

He arrived without funds and no prospect of any, but he did not despair. An old church was found standing upon an half-acre of land. The roof leaked, the glass was out the windows and the edifice was innocent of paint. Here, under these discouraging conditions, with only thirty students, many of whom could not attend regularly, owing to their labor demands at home, Tuskegee Institute was born.

* * * * *

The beginnings were like unto making bricks without straw, but Booker T. Washington never faultered. In the very first year he persuaded the Alabama Legislature to issue a permit to establish a normal school, and to appropriate from state funds the annual sum of two thousand dollars. That was a help, but it was such a little and the field was so great. It was a tremendous undertaking—this job Dr. Washington had undertaken. He faced the dual task of procuring the money necessary to carry on the work, and at the same time of convincing Negroes and whites alike that such a type of education was necessary.

* * * * *

How well he succeeded is proven beyond peradventure. As we now look upon Tuskegee Institute as the world knows it today with its 132 buildings scattered in beautiful simetry over 2,000 acres of land. Many of them compare favorably with those found upon the campuses of many a college. The purse strings of the rich opened at the behest of Booker T. Washington, because it was evident that he was doing a great work and knew what he wanted to accomplish.

* * * * *

It requires $400,000 a year to operate Tuskegee, and of this sum $65,000 per year is unprovided and must be raised. In Winter it has 2,000 students, and the Summer classes now in session number 800 young men and women.

* * * * *

Booker T. Washington died in 1915. He was all too young to pass away at 59 years. But he did not die until the Institute he founded was secure upon a firm foundation.

* * * * *

One of the most impressing things at Tuskegee is the monument to Booker T. Wasnington. It takes the form of a bronze piece of statuary, the work of the sculptor Keck. It depicts a strong young Negro man seated upon an anvil beside a plow. Above him stands Booker T. Washington lifting from his face a veil. Beneath it is this inscription:

> "He lifted the veil of ignorance from his people, and pointed the way to progress through Education and Industry."

* * * * *

Upon another place in the grounds stand two tall Lombard poplars, and between them is a granite block. It is the grave of Booker T. Washington. He sleeps amidst the triumphant scenes of his life's labors, and it is well

Tuskegee Projects

Furnish Experience For Student Study

Students Run Real Businesses Under School Supervision

12-12-36

TUSKEGEE INST., Dec. 10. (ANP)—"Learning to do by doing" is still the guiding thought in Tuskegee's program of education. Several enterprises, recently established here, will provide laboratory experience for the students taking special courses.

A modern, attractive restaurant and lunch counter has been installed in the Chambliss building. Here students of the hotel and restaurant courses get actual practice in management, food preparation and service. In connection with the school's cafeteria, a highly efficient catering service has been installed and is almost wholly under the direction of the students of the course.

A well equipped candy kitchen provides experience for young women who are prepared to enter the field of candy making. "Tuskegee Candies" in colorful boxes are sold by drug and department stores in many sections of the country.

Another interesting enterprise in the Student's Co-op which operates a haberdashery and notion store in the east entrance of the Tompkins dining room. Except for a faculty advisor, this co-op is conducted entirely by the students and is well supported by teachers and students alike.

Education-1936
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Determination And Ambition Guided Properly May Be Way To Success

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 29.—(Special)—"Can you work?"

"Are you willing to work if given something to do?"

Answers to these two questions have determined the future of more than one negro boy and girl seeking an education at Tuskegee Institute there without funds and without prospect. One of them happens to be Delia E. Bryant. The questioner was Booker T. Washington.

Delia was born in a one-room log cabin on the Johnson place, located about two miles west of Livingston, Ala., in Sumter County. She was an infant when her mother died, leaving seven children, three boys and four girls.

As soon as Delia was large enough to work on the farm, she found a regular job as a farm hand, plowing, chopping, milking, picking cotton, and doing whatever other tasks were assigned to her. Anxious to make some real money, she found the time to work a cotton patch of her own, from which during her last three years on the farm she was able to save eight dollars a year.

Twenty-four dollars saved in three years was mighty slow progress, Delia decided. She began looking elsewhere. Her eyes turned toward Montgomery and the lure of life as a domestic servant. Early in September, 1911, Delia packed her grip and walked 12 miles to York, Ala., to catch a train for Selma. En route to Montgomery a large number of negro boys and girls boarded the train. She wondered where they were going. It was only as the train entered Montgom- that she found they were on their way to Tuskegee Institute. On the spur of the moment she decided to follow them.

There had been no correspondence with the registrar, no application, no letters of recommendation. She found it difficult to explain to the dean of women her presence on the campus. Finally however she found her way to the office of Booker T. Washington, to whom she explained the chance decision that had led her to Tuskegee. His two questions followed:

"Can you work?"

She told him of her work on the farm,

"Are you willing to work if given something to do?"

Delia assured him that all she wanted was a chance to prove herself. She got it. She was admitted to night school on probation. She made good, supporting herself with work on the side.

For nine years Delia remained at Tuskegee, taking work in the girls' industries and the general course in agriculture. Some of those years she found it necessary to remain out of school, working and saving her money for the year following. She graduated from High School in 1920 and was the first girl to receive a diploma in general agriculture from Tuskegee Institute.

Since her graduation in 1920 she has been regularly employed. Her first job was teaching in a little rural school in Furman, S. C. In 1921, however, she found employment as home demonstration agent in Madison County. Later she was transferred to Autauga County, and since has served in the same capacity in Clarke.

At present she has 22 home demonstration clubs, with an enrollment of 490 women, and 14 4-H clubs with an enrollment of 355 rural girls, organized through Clarke County. These women and girls receive instruction through practical demonstrations at club meetings, circular letters, bulletins, farmers' conferences, and tours of inspection.

Problems of food, shelter, and clothing confront them. They are seeking the solution in a live-at-home program. Their goal is ample food and feed supply for the family and livestock, adequate housing conditions, and sufficient, serviceable clothing.

"Any contribution I may have made toward improving farm life conditions among my people may be attributed to the training that I received in general agriculture at Tuskegee Institute," Delia writes.

It is such work as this among the negroes of the South, through the efforts of Tuskegee Institute over a period of more than half a century, that is contributing materially to the general welfare of the entire south. And it is in recognition of this work that a movement has been launched to build an Agricultural Building on the campus of Tuskegee as an expression of good will from the White South. The campaign is being directed in Alabama from offices in the Comer Building here. H. C. Ryding, of Birmingham, is Southwide committee chairman and Dr. W. J. Mahoney, campaign director.

Negro Boy's Ambition Realized By Hard Work And Tuskegee Institute

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 27—(Special).—It was a poverty-stricken hovel, stuck like a lounging wart on the front of what passed for a farm in Smith County, Texas. In this hovel resided a family —a man, a woman, and 14 children. From the land around it they sought a living.

Aside from the unusual array of children, this debt-ridden farm was no different from thousands of poor farms scattered over the South. It was operated by an ignorant, industrious man, struggling under a burden of debt to feed and clothe himself and his family. Behind him was privation and want. Before him was futility.

Albert A. Hicks was one of the 14 children, ragged, hungry, and black. But unlike the others, Albert was dissatisfied. The difference may have been due to something inside him, or it may have been only because he was a stepchild. The idea of eating the same meager food day after day, of working and sleeping, and hitching up his ragged overalls with a rusty nail did not appeal to him.

His first step toward something different, still as an undeveloped child, was when he cleared a patch of ground and planted some corn and cotton of his own, working it in spare time from his regular duties on the farm. He gathered a good crop of both. His stepfather sold it with the rest of the crop. Later Albert screwed up the courage to suggest a little money for his extra efforts.

"I feed you and clothe you," his stepfather advised him. "If you get nothing more than that, you are being well paid."

Albert wasn't enthusiastic over that idea, but he dared say nothing. And then, some days later, his mother sent him to the country store where they supplied their few needs. The storekeeper was chatting with a traveling salesman. The merchant was airing his views on customers and debt. "It's a good practice never to let your customers get out of debt," he asserted. "The more they make, the greater the debt. That's the only sure way to keep them with you."

Albert made his purchase and walked thoughtfully out. On the store porch was part of an old newspaper. He walked down the road, his bundles under his arm, looking over the old paper and slowly spelling out the words. There was a story about the President of the United States visiting Tuskegee Institute, a negro institution. Albert decided that must be pretty important place—a place that could draw a visit from the President. It was the first time he had ever heard of Tuskegee, but he wanted to see it.

He nursed the idea but mention of it at home brought no encouragement. Time passed. There came the Fall of 1921. Albert was 19 years old.

Cotton was white in the fields, but laborers were a scarce commodity in that part of Texas at the time. A white man's farm adjoined that of Albert's stepfather. The cotton was ready for picking, but there was none to pick it. Albert volunteered for the job, and got it.

There was plenty of cotton to be picked on his stepfather's place, and Albert must share the work. All day he worked in his stepfather's fields. At night, by moonlight, he picked cotton for his white neighbor. He slept an average of three hours a night.

With the fields picked clean, Albert had enough money for a railroad ticket to Tuskegee Institute. He left home for the place of his dreams. His mother gave him all she could spare—a dozen eggs to exchange in town for a pair of socks.

He arrived in Tuskegee with exactly 16 cents and had eaten nothing for two days. Five cents he spent on cookies, five cents for a drink, and one cent for a postal card for his mother. That was on Saturday. On Monday he was at the registrar's office when it opened, but with no money there could be no schooling.

There was one job open in town—with a family that had proved rather difficult to please. Others had tried working for them and had lasted from one to three weeks, never more. Albert tackled it. He stayed six years with that one famly, earning the price of an education. He finished the agricultural department of Tuskegee Institute in May, 1927. Determination had accomplished the impossible for him.

For the first 14 months out of school while he was trying to find himself, Hicks was employed by an insurance company, but in April, 1929, he received employment as agricultural agent for Clarke County. That had been his task ever since—teaching the struggling farm families of Clarke and Monroe Counties the things he learned at Tuskegee Institute.

Proudly A. A. Hicks declares: "We have today, farmers and their wives organized into 18 community clubs, and the boys and girls into 18 4-H Clubs. We meet with these clubs once each month and always attempt to give them helpful demonstrations and advise them on all subjects that will be most helpful. These clubs have their regular crops of officers and from this group we have a leaders group composed of the officers of each club. The county is divided into four districts and each district meets three times a year to assist us in working out and carrying to the masses our program."

The work of Albert A. Hicks is one of a host of reasons the White South is today raising funds for an Agricultural Building at Tuskegee Institute, to be a permanent expression of good will to the enterprise of these Southern negroes. Through the work of Tuskegee Institute much of the South's agricultural development has been made possible.

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Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 28, 1936

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Education—1936
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Strike Fever Hits Tuskegee Inst. Students

Journal & Guide
12-19-36

Circulate Petition Listing 12 Grievances; Food Main Issue

Norfolk, Va.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The fever of student strikes that has swept through several Negro colleges in the east and midwest in the past month or two, hit the campus of Tuskegee Institute here last week, as circulars were distrbuted list 12 specific complaints against the school administration.

As was the case in most of the student strikes at Howard University, A. and T. College, St. Augustine's College, and Langston College, the principal issue was food. The students at West Kentucky Industrial College recently held a strike in protest of social privileges.

Among other things, the student petition at Tuskegee charged that the faculty was receiving food of a quality far superior to that of the students. The petition also alleges that the best of food is served to the hospital.

Although students have not staged a walkout on classes, the feeling is very tense on the local school campus. On last Saturday night, the dean of men, Captain Alvin Neely called the male students into conference with a view toward ironing out the difficulties.

According to student leaders, the use of meal tickets is not favored and the students generally prefer the coupon style in the dining room. This system was used before but was recently abandoned. The meal ticket system was substituted.

President F. D. Patterson spoke to the student body in the chapel exercises on Sunday night. He asserted that a group of students encouraged by the success of similar measures in other schools, wanted to start trouble here. He reminded the students that if they had any grievances, the use of the proper channels for expressing them would facilitate the ultimate solution of the difficulties.

What course the students plan has not been learned. However, the tense feeling continues to pervade the usually peaceful college community and rumors of trouble are rampant. Whether the students will stage a walkout or a boycott of the dining room has not been revealed.

CHICAGO (ILL.) DAILY NEWS
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1936

DR. ARTHUR HOWE DINNER GUEST HERE TONIGHT

Dr. Arthur Howe, president of Hampton Institute, Negro school in Hampton, Va., will be a guest at a dinner in the Chicago Club tonight and at a luncheon in the Hotel LaSalle Thursday.



DR. ARTHUR HOWE.

A former teacher at Dartmouth and assistant headmaster at the Taft school in Watertown, Conn., Dr. Howe captained Yale university's football team in 1911 and was chosen All-American quarterback. He later was graduated from Union Theological Seminary and holds the first honorary degree granted by Tuskegee Institute.

Prominent Chicagoans, including Robert A. Gardner, Douglas Stuart, James Leavell, Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins and Edward Ryerson Jr., are arranging tonight's dinner. Dr. Howe spoke this afternoon at a tea in the Casino, where the sponsors were Mrs. Charles B. Goodspeed, Mrs. Lester Armour, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Arthur Meeker, Mrs. Charles Swift, Mrs. Chauncey McCormick and Mrs. John A. Carpenter.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. POST
DEC. 7, 1936 D11

NEGRO PAGEANT IS COMING HERE

'Egypt To Tuskegee' Will Be Theme Of Offering By Park Board

"Inheritance," a pageant of Negro history "from Egypt to Tuskegee," will be presented by a cast of 39 actors and a chorus of 200 Negro voices at Municipal Auditorium in January, as the Park Board's first dramatic production of the New Year.

Beginning with a scene in Egypt when Ethiopians were enslaved under a Pharaoh, the pageant moves on to slavery days in the South before the War Between the States. Booker T. Washington's struggle to get an education and finally to found Tuskegee Institute leads up to the full surge of the pageant's theme—the promotion of better understanding between the two races.

Arrangements for the Birmingham production, written by Raymond Harrington Cossey, a Negro of Southern California, were made by Mrs. Charles J. Sharpe, chairman of the fine arts committee of the Park and Recreation Board; Miss Agnes Coughlin, director of recreation for women and girls, and Mrs. Mildred Martin Weldon, drama director for the Park Board.

The actors include: Ethiopia, Grace Blackmon; Justice, Alice Perry; Damon, chief taskmaster in Egypt, Ernest Mosely; an old slave, Felix Gaines; slave woman, Daisy Turner; Pharaoh, king of Egypt, Russell Veal; two fan-bearers, Ethiopian slave boys, Nell Soe Burt, Eleanor Patterson, Mildred Moss, Lorraine Penny; Plato, Pharaoh's royal attendant, James Grice; Memen, young son of Pharaoh, Francis Routen; Sauditu, an Ethiopian prophet, George Jones; an interpreter, Lincoln P. Clark.

Booker, a slave boy of the Old South, Francis Routen: John his brother, William Reese; Samuel C. Armstrong, principal of Hampton Institute, Moses Ousler; Caleb, a student, Jackson Webb; Booker T. Washington, a teacher of the night classes, Russell Veal; Uncle Tosh, an old ex-slave, Felix Gaines; Samuel James, a skeptic Northern gentleman, Eldridge Walker.

A band of slaves and the chorus complete the large group at work in the production.

OPELIKA, ALA., NEWS
DEC. 16, 1936 D21

Tuskegee Students Make, Sell Candy To Earn School Funds

Auburn, Ala., Dec. 16—(Special)—A new slant on earning one's way through college has been developed at Tuskegee Institute. A group of students there is making what is termed Southern Style candy which has been placed on the market in Alabama and a number of other states.

Packed in attractive boxes the candy is proving to be an excellent seller. It is manufactured and packed in the Tuskegee Institute Candy Kitchen.

The students are specializing in the making of black walnut and pecan brittle. Sales of this candy in recent months have enabled a number of students to continue their studies at Tuskegee Institute. Officials in charge of the project say that they receive many orders by mail from people in other sections of the country who consider the Southern Style candy a delicious novelty.

A complete line of the candy was placed on sale here in Auburn this week.

Education—1936
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.
6

Hotels Of Nation Ask Tuskegee To Train Chefs For Their Staffs

Jobs for several thousand men and women in the South are in prospect through the collaboration of the Hotel Men's Association and Tuskegee Institute.

These openings are not a recent development. They are rather the spreading result of a neglected field of education.

For the last decade, through the teeth of the depression, hotel men have watched their kitchens emptying alarmingly of experienced chefs. Death and the lure of higher wages elsewhere took an especially heavy toll in the South—a section celebrated for its cuisine.

There was none to replace those who had gone. No school of cooking in the South offered graduates ready for the kitchens of hotels, restaurants and dining cars.

And so the need fathered the idea.

W. T. Wilson, manager of the Exchange Hotel, discussed the matter at a casual meeting with G. L. Washington, director of mechanical industries at Tuskegee Institute. Washington suggested the possibility of a school at Tuskegee.

Mr. Wilson discussed the need further with Billy Moffatt, manager of the Gay-Teague Hotel and president of the Montgomery Hotel Association.

Several weeks ago a delegation of hotel men from Montgomery conferred in Tuskegee with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Institute. In the group from Montgomery were Mr. Wilson, Mr. Moffatt, Leon Loeb, manager of the Greystone Hotel; W. H. Moore, manager of the Jefferson Davis Hotel, and Frank Buford, of the Exchange, secretary of the Montgomery Hotel Men's Association.

Out of this conference grew a definite plan. Hotels, especially in the South, needed graduate chefs and pantry-women. Tuskegee saw an opportunity in a school from which its graduates could step into waiting jobs.

At the instance of hotel men here, Dr. Patterson went to New York. In New York City he conferred with such men as Thomas D. Green, president of the American Hotel Association; Lucius D. Boomer, of the Waldorf-Astoria, and Frank McKowne, president of the Statler Hotel Company. He went to Ithaca and discussed his plans with Prof. H. B. Meek, head of the hotel administration course at Cornell University.

Yesterday Dr. Patterson announced that the plan had developed to the point of realization.

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Ex-Slave, His Children Tuskegee Grads, Looks Back On Long Life

By ANNIE MAE HOLLINGSWORTH

Uncle George Davie, Bullock County's oldest citizen, will count his years as 106 if fate is kind, and he likes to see the third of August.

Despite the ravages of these hundred and more years, Uncle George still has a retentive memory and his mind is clear as to the vicissitudes of a life which stretches over the century mark.

His eyes are somewhat dimmed and his hearing is not so good, but he still walks around the yard of his daughter's modest little home, just two miles out from Union Springs on the Montgomery Highway, and loves to join his "brethren" at church when the weather permits.

His wife, Aunt Nancy Davie, lived to the ripe old age of 94, dying in 1926. She was owned by an old Union Springs family, Mr. Homer Blackmon, and was the loved negro mammy of their children.

Aunt Nancy and Uncle George had four children of their own, and, true to the custom of their generous race, reared three other orphaned children.

Uncle George is now one of the few remaining links of the old slavery time darky and the modern negro. He was a pioneer at the time when his race was freed and was seeking a place for themselves in the chaotic period of the reconstruction.

Uncle George never had the advantage of an education but realized the importance of training for his children. Tuskegee Institute, then in its infancy with that great leader, Booker T. Washington, struggling to make that school as a light set upon a hill for his people.

Although Uncle George never owned a foot of land in his life, when times were hard and money scarce he managed to earn by dint of hard work a frugal plenty for his family and an extra bale of cotton to load on his wagon with his two daughters, Catherine and Sylvia, and set out for Tuskegee.

Of course this one bale of cotton did not, by any means, defray their school expenses but his industrious daughters were given work to do to help.

True to their hard discipline they did with their might what their hands found to do and so made a way for themselves.

Feeling the necessity for some professional work, they took a course as nurse and how well they have kept faith with their early training of Tuskegee Institute, hundreds of their patients scattered far beyond the confines of Bullock County can testify. But all this is another story which deserves a far wider telling.

Just now, when the thought and purpose of a Good Will building is in the conception, this simple family of splendid negroes, who have learned the fine secret of life filled with service, seems to typify this link of loyalty and good will between the races.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
February 20, 1936

Tuskegee Exhibit In New Orleans

Tuskegee in Pictures is the name of an exhibit to be sent from the Institute to New Orleans on February 9 where it will be an outstanding feature of the Negro History celebration at the Thomy Lafon school.

This is one of the largest public schools in the south.

Pictures and literature telling the story of Tuskegee Institute have recently been sent to Norfolk, Virginia for a similar exhibit.

Negro Ministers Hold Session At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Feb. 27.—(Special)—More than 50 rural and urban ministers were in attendance upon the Alabama State Interdenominational Alliance of Negro Ministers in session here today. Today's meeting of the Alliance was divided into morning and afternoon sessions. The object of the meetings as stated by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Institute chaplain, is to stimulate the ministers through their pastoral and other church activities to be of a larger and more useful service along practical and spiritual lines in their respective fields of labor.

President F. D. Patterson, who appeared on the morning program, in his address extended to the ministers a hearty welcome.

Chaplain Harry V. Richardson pointed out some of his observations in preaching to young people. Forester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, discussed the church in a new social order.

Huntsville, Ala., Times
April 6, 1936

NEGRO LEADER GIVEN PRAISE

Booker T. Washington Extolled At Tuskegee Address

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 6 (AP)—Delivering the Tuskegee Institute founder's day address, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Howard university, Washington, D. C., extolled Booker T. Washington as one who "has taken his place among the immortals in the field of American education."

Dr. Scott reviewed the life and activities of the negro Tuskegee founder.

Booker Washington, he said, "seemed to have a conscious pride in recalling how he had thwarted circumstance, and overcome obstacles; and he never ceased to teach his pupils the enduring qualities of perseverance, self-reliance, self-sacrifice, and honorable ambition.

"He recognized the fact that qualities such as these contribute to the 'durable satisfactions of life'."

Scott, who served Washington as secretary for 18 years, referred to Washington's work in the field of race relations and his "desire and determination to overcome racial misunderstandings and, if possible, to obliterate racial bitterness."

Tuskegee institute is one of the largest institutions of higher education for negroes in the country.

Hotels Of Nation Ask Tuskegee To Train Chefs For Their Staffs

Jobs for several thousand men and women in the south are in prospect through the collaboration of the Hotel Men's Association and Tuskegee Institute.

These openings are not a recent development. They are rather the spreading result of a neglected field of education.

For the last decade, through the teeth of the depression, hotel men have watched their kitchens emptying alarmingly of experienced chefs. Death and the lure of higher wages elsewhere took an especially heavy toll in the south—a section celebrated for its cuisine.

There was none to replace those who had gone. No school of cooking in the south offered graduates ready for the kitchens of hotels, restaurants and dining cars.

And so the need fathered the idea. W. T. Wilson, manager of the Exchange Hotel, discussed the matter at a casual meeting with G. L. Washington, director of mechanical industries at Tuskegee Institute. Washington suggested the possibility of a school at Tuskegee.

Mr. Wilson discussed the need further with Billy Moffatt, manager of the Gay-Teague Hotel and president of the Montgomery Hotel Association.

2-27-36

Several weeks ago a delegation of hotel men from Montgomery conferred in Tuskegee with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Institute. In the group from Montgomery were Mr. Wilson, Mr. Moffatt, Leon Loeb, manager of the Greystone Hotel; W. H. Moore, manager of the Jefferson Davis Hotel, and Frank Buford, of the Exchange, secretary of the Montgomery Hotel Men's Association.

Tuskegee Ala.

Out of this conference grew a definite plan Hotels, especially in the south, needed graduate chefs and pantry-women Tuskegee saw an opportunity in a school from which its graduates could step into waiting jobs.

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An agricultural building is to rise on the campus at Tuskegee as a goodwill gesture from southern white people— and recognition of the important part the Institute already has played in improving economic and social conditions in the south. Funds are now being raised through the south for this purpose.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Tuskegee Graduate Is Director Of Negro 4-H Club Work In Georgia

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 17.—(Special)—Many negro boys, lacking everything but the ambition to make some worthwhile contribution to society, have worked their way through Tuskegee Institute's Agricultural Department.

Their education completed, usually they have followed one of two courses. Either they have returned to their farms to make them prospering businesses or they have carried the facts they learned at Tuskegee Institute to the less fortunate farmers of southern communities. In either event they have, almost without exception, made a distinct contribution to the welfare of that part of the South in which they settled.

Alexander Nurse is now State club agent at Georgia State Industrial College. The following, in his own words, is an account of what he has been doing during the 10 years that have elapsed since his graduation from the agricultural department at Tuskegee Institute:

"I was born on a tenant farm in Baldwin County, Georgia, April 14, 1902. I attended a one-room school until 1917. It was then that my mother took me to Milledgeville in a wagon and left me to work my way. That Monday morning, October 1 entered Kyles' private school where for three years I worked and attended classes.

"During the Summer of 1920 I managed to save enough money to enter Tuskegee Institute. Upon entering Tuskegee in September of that year, I enrolled in the B-prep class. After two months in day school I found that I would be unable to continue and changed to night school. For two years I attended school at night and worked during the day. The remaining four years I helped myself by working at the horse barn, truck garden, and other divisions of the agricultural department.

"In 1926 I graduated as one of three honor students from the agricultural department.

"September, 1926, I began work as teacher of vocational agriculture at Sandersville High and Industrial School Sandersville, Ga. During 1927-28 I was principal of the Washington Junior High School and teacher of agriculture at Cairo, Ga.

"October, 1928, I entered extension work as county agent in Ware County Waycross, Ga. In 1929, while engaged in this work, I carried a carload of pure bred spotted Poland China hogs to the Southeastern Fair at Atlanta, and won $400 in cash prizes for my pig club boys.

"After two years of county agency work I was promoted to State Club agent and for the past six years I have been located here at Georgia State Industrial College, supervising 4-H Club work with negro boys of the State.

"Since becoming State 4-H Club agent I have completed work for my B. S. degree in agriculture, which was awarded June, 1934, by the Georgia State Industrial College.

"I am interested in farming. My brother and I are doing the best we can with a three-horse farm in Baldwin County."

Tersely he tells his story. There are no details of the missionary work and the experiments involved in his duties. But these duties of a farm agent are perhaps familiar enough to an agrarian South. They would be superfluous. They are among the reasons a White South plans to raise an agricultural building on the campus of Tuskegee Institute as an expression of good will.

The campaign for funds for this formal recognition is now in progress. It is being directed in Alabama from headquarters in the Comer Building, Birmingham. White industrial, business, civic and religious leaders in every corner of the State are active members of the committee directing the campaign, headed by H. C. Ryding and directed by W. J. Mahoney.

The campaign in this State is being pushed rapidly to a close. When the quota has been raised here, work on those of other Southern States will begin.

Director



SARAH OWSLEY STIVERS '36, Tuskegee's first graduate with the degree of bachelor of music, who left the institute this week for Port Arthur, Tex., where she will become director of music in the public school system of that city.

Education-1936
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

THE SOUTH TODAY

Tuskegee Routs the Greasy Spoon

By WILLIAM J. MAHONEY, JR.

(Copyright, 1936, by Southern Newspaper Syndicate)

Editor's Note.—William Mahoney, Jr., managing editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, has worked on half a dozen Southern newspapers and has served in every capacity, from printer's devil to editor. Since his association with the Montgomery paper in 1929, Mahoney has interested himself in the progress of Tuskegee Institute and is advantageously situated to discuss that Negro university's new cooking school.

The South, proud of its reputation for good cooking and discriminating taste in matters of the table, has poured out millions of dollars and thousands of lives on epidemics born of its kitchens.

Its reputation has come from the kitchens of the few, its diseases from the kitchens of the many. On the one hand was the deliciously indigestible menu of fried chicken candied yams, gravy and hot biscuits, while on the other was the poor Southern diet of corn pone, molasses and coffee.

The leveling process of time has served to combine the two, with no noticeable improvement in the Southern stomach. Baking soda, pepsin and similar specifics are still after-dinner favorites.

There has been no great trouble with the educated food taste of the South. The problem has come from ignorance in the Southern kitchens—accentuated by the lure of gold that has taken the better Southern cooks elsewhere.

The hotel manager and the restauranteur has felt most directly the effects of unwholesome food, poorly prepared. The products of their kitchens often have spelled the difference between success and failure to them. And success through their kitchens has been all too rare an avent. How many public dining places in your city have a reputation for choice foods? Many hotels exist only because competing enterprises are in the same predicament. Some survive on the reputation of yesterday. A large number of hotels survive in spite of empty dining rooms.

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The same problem, with less emphasis, is to be found in the average Southern home. The wife probably knows something about it, but she wearies eventually of wasting her energies on one slovenly servant after another. The kitchen can be only an incidental part of her own daily routine.

The poorer families, both white and black, present still a third problem. Their choice of food is limited, of necessity. Their knowledge of foods and the preparation of them is limited by ignorance. The result affects not only themselves but the entire community, often an entire state.

To a hotel man in Montgomery, Ala., goes the credit for the first feasible solution to the whole problem. He suggested it in a casual talk with a Negro educator — significantly, the son of Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the Tuskegee Institute.

"Why," asked W. T. Wilson, manager of the Exchange Hotel in Montgomery, of Professor G. L. Washington, "can't Tuskegee Institute have a school for cooks and chefs? Good cooks are the scarcest article hotel men know about. They can always get a choice job. And yet they don't seem to exist.

Washington's eyes gleamed. It was an idea. He took it to President F. D. Patterson at Tuskegee. Patterson saw the possibilities and promptly started investigating. He visited Montgomery and talked with with hotel men in New York and with school officials at Cornell, where a similar program for white chefs and dieticians is in its experimental stage. He met with enthusiasm everywhere.

"We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life," had been one of the choice bits of wisdom upon which Booker T. Washingtn built Tuskegee Institute. Here was an opportunity to put brains and skill into a common occupation.

Plenty of Jobs

Jobs in the field of endeavor were plentiful. Already the kitchens at the institute offered the best laboratories. The Alabama Hotel Men's Association pledge a double support—students for the course and jobs for the students. The Southern Hotel Men's Association sent a delegation to Tuskegee adding its weight to the program. The national body was interested. The thing was a "natural."

And so this summer Tuskee Institute dignifies the common occupation of cooking with a full place in its curriculum. There is a short course for summer students, now in progress. There will be a full three-year course for stewards, chefs and caterers.

There are three fields of endeavor open to the student when he (or she) leaves Tuskegee's kitchen-classroom.

The broadest field is that offered in the kitchens of hotels, restaurants and railroad dining cars in the South. More limited as a field of service, but offering ar more possibilities numerically, is the kitchen of the private home. Here there will always be jobs, especially for the woman graduates of Tuskegee's cooking school. For far-reaching effect, however, the two foregoing paths from Tuskegee's cooking-classroom cannot approach a third, far less ambitious choice—that of housewives in humbler homes all over the South. From these homes will come the Negro generations of tomorrow—either an unhealthy, diseased problem of tomorrow's white man or a properly fed, sanitation-conscious asset.

Criticism Increases

For a century occasional visitors to the South have complained of Southern food, describing it as uninviting, unwholesome, indigestible. But especially since the war between the states, we of the South have resented criticism from without. It was a personal matter with us. Furthermore, we not only liked the foods on our tables, but found that the more polite "foreigners" expressed a like enthusiasm. Then, too, we were not ailing—at least not too much.

But in recent years criticism has not been confined to outsiders, but has come from men born of the South, who love it, and who sought only to erase its blemishes. Rupert B. Vance of the University of North Carolina, is one of the many. In his "Human Geography of the South," he comments:

"The South has proved at the hands of the public health movement a great laboratory for testing the biology disease. It may prove at the hands ofthe social scientist no less a laboratory for the study of the human geography of diet. It may be said to hold this position for several counts. An area especially prolific in plant and animal life has acquired a reputation for deficient diet. This diet is especially related to the characteristic pioneer stage through which the whole country passed and has been confirmed and established in the South by the plantation and the cotton system. Moreover, certain facts suggest that the diet is particularly maladapted to the climate and thus more influence on the section's social characteristic than is generally realized."

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* * *

School Solves Problem

Tuskegee's cooking school is one practical answer—an answer that will take time, but that will be progressively affective.

The first summer school in cooking was a hurriedly planned affair, opened only a few short months after W. T. Wilson first suggested it to Professor Washington. But it opened promptly with half a hundred students, and several students in other schools of Tuskegee already have asked if they might transfer to it for the full three-year term.

Dr. George W. Carver, internationally recognized scientist, and probably the most progressive black man in the world today, holds a unique position at Tuskegee. His laboratory and his time are his own, and he does as he please with both.

When the Albama Hotel Men's Association visited Tuskegee, Dr. Carver was so interested that he left a sick bed to be with the visitors. Since that time Dr. Carver has turned the tools of his laboratory and his ingenuity to ideas for improving Tuskegee's cooking school.

A simple example of the contributions Dr. Carver is making is found in a recipe for "peanut gravy." Peanuts through the years have been his special hobby, and it was natural that in them he should find his first suggestion for the new school. This peanut-gravy recipe he took to the school's kitchen, demonstrating the making himself. Since that time, just a few weeks ago, all the leading hotel journals of the nation have carried Dr. Carver's peanut-gravy receipe in their columns and several hotels in Alabama have made it a popular specialty.

The entire program will require time—just as rural home demonstration work seems to travel at a leisurely pace in improving the ordinary ways of life in the South. But it is a program that promises the redemption of Southern health through its stomach .



W. J. MAHONEY, JR.

TUSKEGEE SESSION WILL OPEN SEPT. 14

56th Annual Term Expected To Show Big Enrollment, Successful Year

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Aug. 28.—The 56th annual session of Tuskegee Institute will open on Monday, Sept. 14, it was announced today by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president. New students will be required to be present on the campus on Sept. 5. The period of orientation will extend from Monday, Sept. 7 through Wednesday, Sept. 9, Dr. Patterson stated.

Arrangements have been completed by the personnel department to give new students much valuable information concerning all types of work that is offered at Tuskegee Institute as well as concerning the history and traditions of the school. The purpose of this program is to aid new students to make the many adjustments in the new conditions which will face them on entering the institute.

Evening classes in the night school will not be offered to high school students during the academic year 1936-1937, it was announced by institute authorities. All high school classes will be conducted during the day. Evening classes for college students will be continued.

Several administrative changes were also announced this week by the president. Dr. W. T. B. Williams, who has served as dean of the college since its organization in 1927, has already assumed his duties as vice-president of the institute, the office to which he was elected by the board of trustees in April.

William A. Clark was promoted to the position of director of the school of education and of the Summer school. Dr. Irvin A. Derbingy, formerly a member of the faculty of Talladega College, will assume his duties as dean of instruction, Sept. 1. Capt. Alvin J. Neely, who has served as dean of men-registrar, has been promoted and will devote all of his time to the increasingly responsible position of dean of men.

Buildings have been put in an excellent state of repair; the lawns have been beautified and new equipment has been installed.

Football practice will begin Sept. 1, according to Cleve L. Abbott, director of athletics. The 10-game schedule will begin with Howard University, of Washington, D. C., in the Alumni Bowl at the institute on Oct. 3, and will close with a game with Morris Brown College in Atlanta on Dec. 5.

Tuskegee looks forward to one of the largest enrollments and one of the most successful years in its history, said Dr. Patterson, who will formally address the faculty and students at the first Sunday services for the year, which will be held in the institute chapel at 6:30 p.m. on Sept. 20.

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The cause and control of the once dread pellegra are now generally known to rest on diet. But only a few brief years ago, when the United States Public Health Service was struggling with the disease in the South, the facts disclosed by them were disputed indignantly by misguided Southern leaders everywhere. Yet we have subsequently acknowledge our error and sought to correct it. We have pellegra in hand. But that is only one of the many results that may be expected from closer attention to our kitchens.

* * *

School Solves Problem

Tuskegee's cooking school is one practical answer—an answer that will take time, but that will be progressively affective.

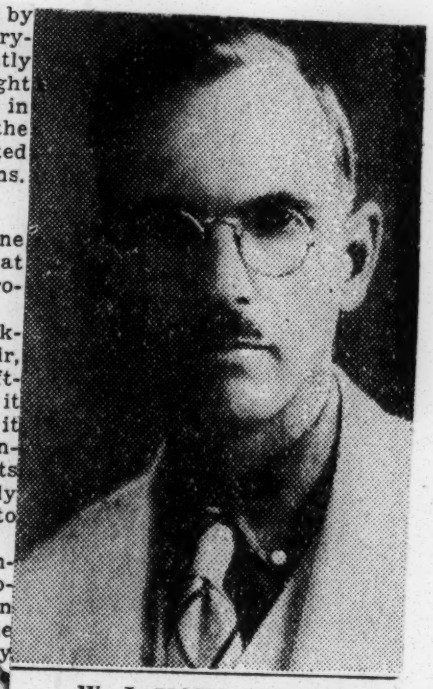
The first summer school in cooking was a hurriedly planned affair, opened only a few short months after W. T. Wilson first suggested it to Professor Washington. But it opened promptly with half a hundred students, and several students in other schools of Tuskegee already have asked if they might transfer to it for the full three-year term.

Dr. George W. Carver, internationally recognized scientist, and probably the most progressive black man in the world today, holds a unique position at Tuskegee. His laboratory and his time are his own, and he does as he please with both.

When the Albama Hotel Men's Association visited Tuskegee, Dr. Carver was so interested that he left a sick bed to be with the visitors. Since that time Dr. Carver has turned the tools of his laboratory and his ingenuity to ideas for improving Tuskegee's cooking school.

A simple example of the contributions Dr. Carver is making is found in a recipe for "peanut gravy." Peanuts through the years have been his special hobby, and it was natural that in them he should find his first suggestion for the new school. This peanut-gravy recipe he took to the school's kitchen, demonstrating the making himself. Since that time, just a few weeks ago, all the leading hotel journals of the nation have carried Dr. Carver's peanut-gravy receipe in their columns and several hotels in Alabama have made it a popular specialty.

The entire program will require time—just as rural home demonstration work seems to travel at a leisurely pace in improving the ordinary ways of life in the South. But it is a program that promises the redemption of Southern health through its stomach.



W. J. MAHONEY, JR.

TUSKEGEE SESSION WILL OPEN SEPT. 14

56th Annual Term Expected To Show Big Enrollment, Successful Year

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Aug. 28.—The 56th annual session of Tuskegee Institute will open on Monday, Sept. 14, it was announced today by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president. New students will be required to be present on the campus on Sept. 5. The period of orientation will extend from Monday, Sept. 7 through Wednesday, Sept. 9, Dr. Patterson stated.

Arrangements have been completed by the personnel department to give new students much valuable information concerning all types of work that is offered at Tuskegee Institute as well as concerning the history and traditions of the school. The purpose of this program is to aid new students to make the many adjustments in the new conditions which will face them on entering the institute.

Evening classes in the night school will not be offered to high school students during the academic year 1936-1937, it was announced by institute authorities. All high school classes will be conducted during the day. Evening classes for college students will be continued.

Several administrative changes were also announced this week by the president. Dr. W. T. B. Williams, who has served as dean of the college since its organization in 1927, has already assumed his duties as vice-president of the institute, the office to which he was elected by the board of trustees in April.

William A. Clark was promoted to the position of director of the school of education and of the Summer school. Dr. Irvin A. Derbingy, formerly a member of the faculty of Talladega College, will assume his duties as dean of instruction, Sept. 1. Capt. Alvin J. Neely, who has served as dean of men-registrar, has been promoted and will devote all of his time to the increasingly responsible position of dean of men.

Buildings have been put in an excellent state of repair; the lawns have been beautified and new equipment has been installed.

Football practice will begin Sept. 1, according to Cleve L. Abbott, director of athletics. The 10-game schedule will begin with Howard University, of Washington, D. C., in the Alumni Bowl at the institute on Oct. 3, and will close with a game with Morris Brown College in Atlanta on Dec. 5.

Tuskegee looks forward to one of the largest enrollments and one of the most successful years in its history, said Dr. Patterson, who will formally address the faculty and students at the first Sunday services for the year, which will be held in the institute chapel at 6:30 p.m. on Sept. 20.

BETWEEN THE LINES

Teaching Fundamentals

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

ONE of the most majestic figures of the athletic world of all time was the immortal Knute Rockne, late of Notre Dame. The commotion he created in the world of sports is too well known to need recounting here. Football authorities agreed that one of the strongest features of Rockne's coaching was that he was strong on fundamentals. His football men knew their fundamentals thoroughly. Strategy became more strength, and versatility became more versatile when added to fundamentalism of Rockne. Incidents and fundamentals were kept clearly distinguished by Rockne the super coach.



HANCOCK

Spectacular plays were mere incidents while kicking and blocking and tackling and passing, were the fundamentals. It is even so with life—of the individual, of the race and nation. Hard work and sacrifice and thrift and honesty, and patience and intelligence, are the fundamentals; luck and 'pull' and diplomacy and moral hinging are the incidents. Even the so-called "breaks" of the game are mere incidents. That race that would rise to its place in the sun must be grounded in the fundamentals of moral advancement. There is no substitute for hard work, honesty and intelligence.

The Negro race needs grounding in the fundamentals of life. The burden of grounding the race is upon Negroes themselves and not upon the white man. The most important lessons that the Negro has yet to learn must be taught by Negroes. Hard work and determination are going to bring the Negro his greatest fortune. Protest has its place but even successful protest cannot secure for the Negro what may be secured through adhering to the fundamentals. Booker T. Washington was a fundamentalist. He believed that the Negro had to start at the bottom and work upward; that economic security must precede cultural advancement; that jobs made were more important than those begged.

The Negro race has not moved one inch since a deaf ear was turned to the fundamentalism of Booker T. Washington, except in those cases where his teachings were heeded. There come to mind two illustrations of fundamentalism as we are here advocating. The first of these concerns a visit made many years ago to Tuskegee Institute during the lifetime of Booker T. Washington. This writer attended an international race conference at Tuskegee and sojourned there for more than a week.

Upon entering the campus and registering I was assigned to a young man named Gayles whose home was in Marlin Springs, Texas. He took me to my room and assisted me generally in getting my bearings on the campus. I offered him a "tip" after he had doomed me. He refused assuring me that any kindness he might be able to show was a great pleasure. Before he departed I asked for a key for my room, for all my belongings were in an unlocked dress suit case. He politely informed me that I needed no key at Tuskegee. I protested wildly over leaving my unlocked case in an unlocked room only to be again assured that my belongings were safe and safe they proved to be; for a week at Tuskegee with my things in an unlocked room found everything safe.

It has been 24 years since my visit and the impression made on me by the sterling honesty of the students at Tuskegee is as fresh today as in 1912. Since then Tuskegee has added degrees and buildings and endowment to her then fine equipment, but I cannot forget that Tuskegee is the place where students are honest and will not steal. "Where students will not steal" is a suffix in my mind that stands immovable. A few years after I had visited Tuskegee it was my privilege to employ an associate teacher in Seneca Institute where I was principal and my mind turned immediately to Tuskegee "where students will not steal."

I secured a young man who lived up to Tuskegee's glorious tradition. Training students to be honest is fundamental; training them to be learned is incidental. If the Tuskegee of today like the Tuskegee of yesterday, is still teaching her young men and young women to be honest, her contribution to the cause of Negro advancement is incalculable.

Tuskegee could have no higher nor holier mission than to teach through her students the world the lesson of honesty—the fundamental of every uplifting virtue. My second illustration has its background at Hampton Institute. Here in Richmond, Virginia Mr. Roscoe W. Johnson, a cabinet maker and business man of great influence, has an establishment which if he were inclined to boost it would stand out among the greatest enterprises of the race. He has nine or ten men in steady employ and even continued them through the depression. He has a Hampton graduate hired and the said graduate has not been late once in five years. What a record!

If Hampton does no more for the race than to send out men who will be on time great will be her reward. Honesty and punctuality. These are some fundamentals that the race must learn or perish!



COL. ROBINSON

Tuskegee Flying Post Fails to Materialize

TUSKEGEE INST. (Special)—Quiet as it is kept Colonel John Robinson, of Chicago, U.S. aviator who saw wartime service with Emperor Haile Selassie in Ethiopia, is not going to teach aeronautics here.

Chicago newspaper ballyhoo to the contrary word has been passed out that the Colonel, who had been cabled not to accept any other offers came down to the Institute only to find out that there was no money for an airfield or a shop in which to build and repair motors.

Reports are that he was offered a job in the school's automobile shop at $125 a month and refused it.

Chicagoans who had promised Col. Robinson a Tuskegee job were said to have acted without authority of the trustee board. In fact, Col. Robinson is not only out of this job but also minus $35 which he paid an enterprising newspaper man for some photographs, which it is said the Colonel needed in order to make good over here

Education–1936
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

What Is Tuskegee Institute?

By H. C. RYDING,
General Chairman, Southwide Committee for Tuskegee Institute

Tuskegee Institute is the world's most famous Negro college, the activities of which have provided instruction to a million persons, directly or indirectly, since 1881. The Institute has a faculty of 240, 132 buildings and a total enrollment of 1,700. It was founded in 1881 by Booker T. Washington.

The enrollment is divided as follows:

Agricultural Department (college and high school)	300
Home Economics Department (college and high school)	185
The College (other departments)	550
Nurses School	30
High School	300
Children's Department	175
Trade Schools (shoe making, tailoring, brick laying, auto mechanics, etc.)	175

The hospital provides free treatment for about 2,000 patients yearly. Nurses are also trained at the hospital.

The Research Department under Dr. George W. Carver has been worth vast sums to the South, as a result of his discoveries and research work. His experimental treatment with peanut oils has cured or relieved more than 200 persons left crippled by infantile paralysis. Among his discoveries are: 285 products from peanuts, 185 from potatoes, paints from soils, cure for colds, cure for syphilis, sponsored by U. S. Department of Health, and a cure for the disease of southern peanut crop.

Tuskegee Institute is:

Headquarters for U. S. Farm Extension Service, from which activities of 240 colored farm agents and home agents in seven Southern States are directed.

Headquarters for work of movable school, a classroom on wheels launched by Booker T. Washington, which has provided instruction to 250,000 Negro farmers, teaching them better farming, hygiene and sanitation, since its beginning by Dr. Washington. It is now a part of U. S. Extension Service for farmers, but originally financed by Tuskegee Institute and is still partly financed by the Institute.

Headquarters for the Slater-Jeanes fund of $1,000,000 for Negro education (grade schools) in Alabama.

Tuskegee Institute is headquarters for $110,000 U. S. program for reforestation, moneys obtained from Government to be spent in Alabama.

Headquarters for spending $300,000 for U. S. project to build 100 model homes in Alabama as part of Federal resettlement program in Alabama.

Tuskegee Institute led the move to get U. S. funds appropriated to build U. S. Negro Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee where $1,250,000 yearly spent in Alabama and the South since 1922, after $2,500,000 spent on buildings.

Tuskegee Institute annually spends at least $500,000 to $1,000,000 a year in Alabama and South for payrolls of teachers and maintenance of institution.

Tuskegee Institute graduates number 6,000, 4,000 of whom reside in the South.

More than 33,000 others have received education there and most of them live in the South.

Tuskegee's soldiers: More than 200 Tuskegeeans served in the U. S. Army during the World War.

Tuskegee has only colored chapter of Red Cross in United States. It provided relief for 3,000 to 5,000 colored folks in Macon County during worst of depression.

Tuskegee Institute has spent or brought into the State and South $60,000,000 or more in buildings and payrolls or money appropriated from U. S. since it was founded.

Alabama has profited most from this money, aside from great benefits of giving education to nearly 40,000.

Tuskegee leads the colored race in teaching and maintaining harmony between the races in America, and is nationally famous for promoting goodwill between white and colored neighbors in the United States.

Tuskegee Institute launched the experiments (successful) for the Rosenwald Schools so well that 5,000 public schools for colored people have been built in the South for Negroes with funds given by the Rosenwald Foundation which paid one-third or more of costs of building and maintaining these schools, a great aid to education in the South. Over 700,000 colored school children are housed in these Rosenwald schools.

The college of Tuskegee Institute is divided into eight schools, as follows:

1. School of Agriculture, offering two four-year curricula leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science.
2. The School of Business, offering several four-year curricula leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science.
3. The School of Education, offering a four-year curricula for high school teachers and another for elementary teachers, each leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science.
4. The School of Home Economics, offering a four-year curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science.
5. The School of Mechanical Industry, offering several four-year curricula leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science and a 2-year journeyman course leading to a trade certificate.
6. The School of Music, offering several four-year curricula leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor, School of Music.
7. The School of Nursing, offering a three-year curriculum leading to a diploma.
8. The Summer School, offering courses for teachers and several leading to Certificate and the degree Bachelor of Science.

For entrance into the College an applicant must show his scholastic requirements, that he is a person of good habits, strength of character, trustworthiness and earnestness of purpose. These tests are required before a candidate may be advised as to entrance into the college.

High School

Tuskegee for two generations has been a leading institution in education students along practical lines besides the usual standard literary subjects. The high school student at Tuskegee must study some trade so that he will be a skilled workman.

It is mandatory that a boy student shall educate himself in one of the following trades:

Agriculture, Architectural Drawing, Applied Electricity, Automobile Mechanics, Automobile Trimming, Brick Masonry, Carpentry, Cabinet Making, Machine Shop Practice, Painting, Photography, Plumbing, Printing, Sheet Metal Work, Shoe making, Tailoring, Welding.

Girls in high school must select and study besides the standard literary subjects, one of the following, that they, too, may be skilled in some trade or craft or profession:

Agriculture, Dressmaking, Domestic Science, Home Crafts, Laundering, Plain sewing, Vocational training.

Kindergarten

Kindergarten has about 40 children between the ages of 5 and 7; besides the instruction they receive, the kindergarten provides laboratory for student teachers to learn practical methods of modern teaching.

Summer School

An enrollment of about 200 is usually recorded at Tuskegee Institute Summer School, where teachers take special training to fit them further for their duties in the school room. This is not included in the present regular Fall and Winter enrollment of 1,700.

Other Short Courses

At various periods of the year short courses are given to special groups at Tuskegee Institute.

At the annual clinic held in April of each year at the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital on the campus, instruction is given to about 175 Negro doctors by demonstrations in diagnosis and surgical treatment performed by the South's and the nation's leading white doctors for a period of one week. About 1,500 patients most of them colored but including several score white patients, are given free treatment during this clinic which provides a very expert method of free treatment for residents of the section around Tuskegee. Dr. Walter G. Crump, the great New York surgeon and Dr. Seale Harris, Birmingham's noted physician, have given freely of their time to help in this work.

The annual Negro Farmer's Conference is an annual meeting of colored farmers from throughout the South, attended by several hundred under the auspices and leadership of the Extension Service of the Tuskegee Institute to study and discuss methods of practical solution of the many problems facing agriculture both as to the colored farmers' problems and agriculture in general.

National Negro Health Week

Launched by Booker T. Washington in 1916, this movement has been adopted by U. S. Department of Health and is part of the Government nation-wide program of promoting better health, better hygiene and better sanitation.

Short Course

About 225 persons enroll in the short course, a brief course of instruction along practical lines such as may be asked by individuals since it lasts only a short time. Tris is not included in the regular enrollment, nor is the enrollment of the annual clinic, the minister's short course or the Sumr..er school.

There are meetings of boys and girls 4-H clubs. These meetings last 10 days and are held in conjunction with extension service activities in agricultural advancement.

Agricultural Department

As is very fitting the agricultural department of Tuskegee Institute is the largest. The new policy of the new president, Dr. F. D. Patterson, is to enlarge the agricultural department to make it still bigger, shifting greatest emphasis and interest to this department to meet the needs of the South which are dependent more upon agriculture as a source of livelihood than on anything else. Tuskegee Institute recently bought a farm of 1,700 acres to provide more room for practical demonstration and practice of farming in conjunction with the teaching of agriculture in the classroom. The Institute already had several hundred acres devoted to such use. The agricultural department has and maintains for practical study of farming a large herd of fine dairy cattle, large herds of hogs, many sheep, goats, several hundred chickens and other poultry flocks. Also blacksmith shops, repair shops and a large number of horses. Courses of brief instruction in veterinary medicine to give the student a working knowledge of diseases of cattle and the study of soils, fertilizer, crop rotation, seeds, the relation of weather conditions to the growing of crops in the South and all other information pertinent to the better production of well-balanced crops, leading to a better balanced southern and national economy.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 9, 1936

PAMPHLET STRESSES TUSKEGEE BENEFITS

Advantages Of Negro Institution Listed In Connection With Building Drive

Instruction has been given to 1,000,000 Negroes in the South directly or indirectly, by Tuskegee Institute's educational program since the late Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee in 1881 declares H. C.Ryding, general chairman of the Southwide campaign committee of prominent white Southerners who are leading the drive for funds to erect a new agricultural building at Tuskegee as a good-will gift from the white South, in a pamphlet entitled "What Is Tuskegee Institute?"

This pamphlet sets out clearly the benefits and far-flung activities of Tuskegee as excellent reasons for supporting the agricultural building drive, and summarizes the results of Tuskegee's educational work as follows:

Seven hundred thousand Negro grade school children have been housed and taught in the 5,000 Rosenwald Schools throughout the South, in a program launched at Tuskegee Institute about a generation ago with headquarters on the Tuskegee campus, as result of a great educational vision which Booker T. Washington persuaded the late Julius Rosenwald, head of Sears-Roebuck Company, to finance in cooperation with the several state and county governments.

About 36,000 Negro students have been instructed as regular students at Tuskegee since its founding. Tuskegee Institute has graduated 6,000 students, of whom 4,000 live in the South. Most of the others were unable to complete their education because of lack of means, being compelled to go to work. They received a great deal of worthwhile instruction while at Tuskegee, however, and a majority have become better citizens as result of their training at the institute.

The movable school, which is an agricultural classroom on wheels, another educational idea launched by Booker T. Washington a generation ago, has carried teachings of better farming, better sanitation, better home economics to more than 250,000 Negro farmers over the South. A farm agent, a nurse and a woman home agent are the three instructors of the movable school.

Clinics Held

The annual clinic each April at Andrew Memorial Hospital on the Tuskegee campus has given instruction to more than 1,000 Negro physicians in the week's study and treatment carried on during each clinic under supervision and instruction of scores of the South's and the nation's leading physicians. Free treatment, including many major operations, is given to more than 1,200 patients of the Tuskegee section during this clinic, scores of white people going to the clinic.

At least 20,000 farmers and 4-H Club boys and girls have received instruction in the 10-day short courses on the Tuskegee campus each Summer or the annual Negro farmers' conference at Tuskegee each December.

In addition, Tuskegee Institute's educational program has brought about establishment of the Slater-Jeanes fund's headquarters at Tuskegee where activities of this $1,000,000 fund are directed. The guidance of W. T. B. Williams, dean of the college, of Tuskegee, has played a large part in the successful administration of this fund's aims.

In this pamphlet, "What Is Tuskegee Institute?" which has just come off the press, these reviews of the accomplishments of Tuskegee are set forth, as advantages the South should promote by supporting the movement to raise money to erect the new agricultural building.

Enrollment 1,700

Tuskegee's present enrollment is 1,700 with a total annual enrollment of about 2,400, including the Summer school, with a home economics department having about 185 students and the college department having an enrollment of about 550.

Tuskegee Institute has spent or brought into the state and South $60,000,000 or more in buildings and payrolls or money appropriated by the U. S. Government since the institute was founded. Tuskegee annually spends at least $500,000 to $1,000,000 in Alabama and the South, paying teachers and maintaining the institution.

Tuskegee Institute successfully led the movement to get United States funds appropriated to build U. S. Negro Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee where $1,250,000 approximately has been spent each year since the hospital was established in 1922, after $2,500,000 was spent on buildings.

The pamphlet points out that Tuskegee Institute has been made headquarters for expenditure of $110,000 of funds for a reforestation program in Alabama and for a $300,000 program to build model homes in Alabama as part of the federal resettlement program.

Tuskegee Institute is headquarters for the work of 240 Negro farm agents and home demonstration agents in seven Southern states, which is part of the U. S. Farm Extension Service. It was conceived and launched by Booker T. Washington and as a result federal funds to support it were appropriated a generation ago and practical instruction in agriculture has been given thousands of Negro farmers.

Research Work

The research department under Dr. George W. Carver has been of inestimable value to the South as a result of his discoveries and research work in agricultural products, and study of Southern soils. Among Dr. Carver's discoveries are 285 products from peanuts, 185 from potatoes, paints from native clay, a cure for colds, a cure for disease of the Southern peanut crop and a remedy for a social disease sponsored by the U. S. Department of Health and developed by Dr. Carver at the Health Department's request.

Tuskegee leads the Negro in promoting and maintaining harmony between the races in America and is nationally famous for promoting goodwill between white and Negro races in the United States.

The pamphlet sets forth that Tuskegee's equipment includes 132 buildings with a faculty and staff of 240. So efficient is the instruction given at Tuskegee that all members of the graduating class have jobs awaiting them when they receive their diplomas.

Tuskegee's trade schools embrace special training in high school and college work. The college power is divided into the school of agriculture, the school of business, the school of education, the school of home economics, the school of mechanical industry, the school of music, the school of nursing and the Summer school.

Agriculture Stressed

The pamphlet lays stress upon the agricultural department, emphasizing the fact that the drive for the agricultural building fund is in keeping with the policy of F. D Patterson, Tuskegee's new president who has announced plans for considerable expansion of this department. Tuskegee recently b[ought] farm of 1,700 acres to provi[de] room for practical demonstration and practical farming in conjunction with the teaching of agriculture in the classroom.

The agricultural department maintains a dairy herd and herds of hogs, sheep, goats and flocks of chickens and other poultry.

The pamphlet calls attention to the character building for which Tuskegee Institute is renowned. Each student at the institute consents upon entering to abide by discipline and regulations designed to build character, and no better testimonial of its excellent character building influence can be found in the fact that only two former Tuskegee students have ever been in jail. A schedule of religious activities and Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. exercises contribute to character building at Tuskegee.

Dr. Washington's interest in Negro spirituals led to the establishment of the college of music. The organization in the institute's early years of quartets and singing groups that represent the institute today in the form of the choir of 100 voices. Tuskegee Institute Quartet and two bands of 40 pieces each.

Hundreds of students work their way in part through Tuskegee Institute by performing duties incidental to the maintenance of the buildings, grounds, farms, livestock and poultry. An annual appropriation of $30,000 for such activities in the agricultural department alone gives an idea of the help given worthy students to obtain an education at the institute.

Campaign headquarters for the drive are at 2020 Comer Building, Birmingham, Ala. Dr. W. J. Mahoney is campaign manager.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
February 9, 1936

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Elsewhere on this page this morning is an article by Mr. H. C. Ryding, of Birmingham, general chairman of the Southwide Compaign Committee for Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. Ryding gives a graphic analysis and account of the stupendous thing that Tuskegee Institute is. He has packed a vast amount of information in one short article, much of it fresh and so new to our readers.

It is an arresting statement that Mr. Ryding makes when he says that since 1881 Tuskegee Institute has provided instruction, directly and indirectly to a million persons!

Because of Tuskegee Institute $60,000,000 has been spent in the South since 1881 that would not have been spent here but for the Institute and its influence.

Aside from its comprehensive educational scheme Tuskegee Institute has been a salutary influence with reference to the vital cause of better race relations. Its counsel has always been moderate and constructive.

Tuskegee has discharged and is discharging magnificently its high mission as an agent of civilization.

But, while the White South appreciates what Tuskegee Institute is doing and takes pride in it, the White South nevertheless has never done anything tangible for Tuskegee Institute.

But the White South is going to do something for Tuskegee Institute, or we misjudge the temper and quality of our people. It is proposed that the White South, at its own expense, erect an agricultural hall on the Tuskegee campus at a cost of not less than $300,000. Alabama's quota is $75,000, Montgomery county's $7,500. This is a moderate allotment for Alabama, as well as for Montgomery county.

The Advertiser feels confident that those citizens who read Chairman Ryding's striking article this morning will be impressed with the fact that it is a privilege to cooperate with other white Southerners in providing this token of good will. Such a step by the White South should have a far-reaching effect upon the minds of good people in both races. Moreover it would redound to the material welfare of both races in the South, especially in Alabama.

T. C. I. Officials Offer Tuskegee Training Views

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Feb. 21.—Vice-President Karl Landgrebe, of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, accompanied by two superintendents, has just completed a three-day visit to Tuskegee Institute, during which time conferences were held and inspections of trade school shops, students and methods of instruction made. Mr. Landgrebe was accompanied by J. E. Harrell, superintendent of the electrical and mechanical department, and A. R. Clark, superintendent of mechanical shops, both of the Fairfield Steel Works.

The visits and conferences were in connection with advising Dr. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and trade school officials on ways and means whereby the training program might be better correlated with training needs in industry and opportunities for negro youths therein.

Dr. Patterson emphasized his desire that Tuskegee Institute shall train the negro youth for opportunities in the South in various fields and which are afforded in no small part by industry. He saw in this step, initiated by Vice-President Landgrebe, not only invaluable immediate and future contributions and results, but an excellent example of the awakening of the White South to a keener appreciation of and interest in Tuskegee Institute and its training program.

He further expressed the hope that this type of interest and cooperation would be exampled by other Southern industries.

Education-1936

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS

APR 28 1936

NEGRO'S RISE TO SERVICE REVIEWED

Tuskegee Helps Farm Hand To Take Position Of County Agent

It was a poverty-stricken hovel, stuck like a lounging wart on the front of what passed for a farm in Smith County, Texas. In this hovel resided a family—a man, a woman and 14 children. From the land around it they sought a living.

Aside from the unusual array of children, this debt-ridden farm was no different from thousands of poor farms scattered over the South. It was operated by an ignorant, industrious man, struggling under a burden of debt to feed and clothe himself and his family. Behind him was privation and want. Before him was futility.

Albert A. Hicks was one of the 14 children, ragged, hungry and black. But unlike the other 13, Albert was dissatisfied. The difference may have been due to something inside him, or it may have been only because has was a stepchild. The idea of eating the same meager food day after day, of working and sleeping and hitching up his ragged overalls with a rusty nail did not appeal to him.

His first step toward something different, still as an undeveloped child, was when he cleared a patch of ground and planted some corn and cotton of his own, working it in spare time from his regular duties on the farm. He gathered a good crop of both. His stepfather sold it with the rest of the crop. Later Albert screwed up the courage to suggest a little money for his extra efforts.

"I feed you and clothe you," his stepfather advised him. "If you get nothing more than that, you are being well paid."

"Keep Them In Debt"

Albert wasn't enthusiastic over that idea, but he dared say nothing. And then, some days later, his mother sent him to the country store where they supplied their few needs. The storekeeper was chatting with a traveling salesman. The merchant was airing his views on customers and debt. It's a good practice never to let your customers get out of debt," he asserted. "The more they make, the greater the debt. That's the only sure way to keep them with you."

Albert made his purchase and walked thoughtfully out. On the store porch was part of an old newspaper. He walked down the road, his bundles under his arm, looking over the old paper and slowly spelling out the words. There was a story about the president of the United States visiting Tuskegee Institute, a Negro institution. Albert decided that must be a pretty important place—a place that could draw a visit from the president. It was the first time he had ever heard of Tuskegee, but he wanted to see it.

He nursed the idea, but mention of it at home brought no encouragement. Time passed. There came the Fall of 1921. Albert was 19.

Cotton was white in the fields, but laborers were a scarce commodity in that part of Texas at the time. A white man's farm adjoined Albert's stepfather's. The cotton was ready for picking, but there was none to pick it. Albert volunteered for the job and got it.

There was plenty of cotton to be picked on his stepfather's place, and Albert must share the work. All day he worked in his stepfather's fields. At night, by moonlight, he picked cotton for his white neighbor. He slept an average of three hours a night.

With the fields picked clean, Albert had enough money for a railroad ticket to Tuskegee Institute. He left home for the place of his dreams. His mother gave him all she could spare — a dozen eggs to exchange in town for a pair of socks.

He arrived in Tuskegee with exactly 16 cents and had eaten nothing for two days. Five cents he spent on cookies, 5 cents for a drink, and 1 cent for a postal card for his mother. That was on Saturday. On Monday he was at the registrar's office when it opened, but with no money there could be no schooling.

First Job

There was one job open in town—with a family that had proved rather difficult to please. Others had tried working for them and had lasted from one to three weeks, never more. Albert tackled it. He stayed six years with that one family, earning the price of an education. He finished the agricultural department of Tuskegee Institute in May, 1927. Determination had accomplished the impossible for him.

For the first 14 months out of school, while he was trying to find himself, Hicks was employed by an insurance company, but in April, 1929, he received employment as agricultural agent for Clarke County. That has been his task ever since —teaching farm families of Clarke and Monroe Counties the things he learned at Tuskegee Institute.

Proudly A. A. Hicks declares: "We have today, farmers and their wives organized into 18 community clubs and the boys and girls into 18 4-H clubs. We meet with these clubs once each month and always attempt to give them helpful demonstrations and advice them on all subjects that will be most helpful. These clubs have their regular corps of officers and from this group we have a leaders' group composed of the officers of each club. The county is divided into four districts and each district meets three times a year to assist us in working out and carrying to the masses our program."

The work of Albert A. Hicks is one of a host of reasons the white South is today raising funds for an agricultural building at Tuskegee Institute, to be a permanent expression of good will to the enterprise of these Southern Negroes. Through the work of Tuskegee Institute much of the South's agricultural development has been made possible.

Active chairman of the Southwide committee of prominent white Southern leaders directing the campaign is H. C. Ryding, of Birmingham, retired president of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company. Directing the campaign is Dr. W. J. Mahoney. Alabama offices for the campaign are being maintained in the Comer Building here.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 28, 1936

NEGRO'S RISE TO SERVICE REVIEWED

Tuskegee Helps Farm Hand To Take Position Of County Agent

It was a poverty-stricken hovel, stuck like a lounging wart on the front of what passed for a farm in Smith County, Texas. In this hovel resided a family—a man, a woman and 14 children. From the land around it they sought a living.

Aside from the unusual array of children, this debt-ridden farm was no different from thousands of poor farms scattered over the South. It was operated by an ignorant, industrious man, struggling under a burden of debt to feed and clothe himself and his family. Behind him was privation and want. Before him was futility.

Albert A. Hicks was one of the 14 children, ragged, hungry and black. But unlike the other 13, Albert was dissatisfied. The difference may have been due to something inside him, or it may have been only because has was a stepchild. The idea of eating the same meager food day after day, of working and sleeping and hitching up his ragged overalls with a rusty nail did not appeal to him.

His first step toward something different, still as an undeveloped child, was when he cleared a patch of ground and planted some corn and cotton of his own, working it in spare time from his regular duties on the farm. He gathered a good crop of both. His stepfather sold it with the rest of the crop. Later Albert screwed up the courage to suggest a little money for his extra efforts.

"I feed you and clothe you," his stepfather advised him. "If you get nothing more than that, you are being well paid."

"Keep Them In Debt"

Albert wasn't enthusiastic over that idea, but he dared say nothing. And then, some days later, his mother sent him to the country store where they supplied their few needs. The storekeeper was chatting with a traveling salesman. The merchant was airing his views on customers and debt. It's a good practice never to let your customers get out of debt," he asserted. "The more they make, the greater the debt. That's the only sure way to keep them with you."

Albert made his purchase and walked thoughtfully out. On the store porch was part of an old newspaper. He walked down the road, his bundles under his arm, looking over the old paper and slowly spelling out the words. There was a story about the president of the United States visiting Tuskegee Institute, a Negro institution. Albert decided that must be a pretty important place—a place that could draw a visit from the president. It was the first time he had ever heard of Tuskegee, but he wanted to see it.

He nursed the idea, but mention of it at home brought no encouragement. Time passed. There came the Fall of 1921. Albert was 19.

Cotton was white in the fields, but laborers were a scarce commodity in that part of Texas at the time. A white man's farm adjoined Albert's stepfather's. The cotton was ready for picking, but there was none to pick it. Albert volunteered for the job and got it.

There was plenty of cotton to be picked on his stepfather's place, and Albert must share the work. All day he worked in his stepfather's fields. At night, by moonlight, he picked cotton for his white neighbor. He slept an average of three hours a night.

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Birmingham, Ala. News
April 24, 1936

Practical Education For Negro Women Important In Rural South

A practical education for Negro women during recent years at Tuskegee Institute has played a significant part in improving conditions generally in the South, especially in remoter rural sections where opportunities develop more slowly.

Elizabeth D. Ray, who since June 2, 1930, has been Negro home demonstration agent for Bullock County, Alabama, is an example of the part being played by these Negro women.

Elizabeth writes vividly of her early life and of the combination of circumstances that led her to Tuskegee Institute:

"I was born a fourth child to my mother and father, who were living with their three children and an invalid brother in a two-room house on what was known as the 'Ellis Plantation.' At that time my father was a tenant and during the Fall and Winter seasons he hauled and transferred for the landowner.

"One Winter afternoon when I was around 5 years old (there were then six children) we were sitting around the fireplace waiting to be served dinner. We could hardly wait, for on the fire was a big pot of dumplings and ham. When mother saw father drive his four-horse team up before the gate she began dishing up the food. Father came in and as soon as he reached the doorway he made this statement: 'Booker T. Washington died yesterday morning.' Mother stopped serving dinner and began commenting and asking questions. This was to our regret, for dumplings and ham were far more important to us than the death of Booker T. Washington.

"Days passed and his death continued to be the feature topic among the grown-ups on the plantation. So I became curious one day and asked mother who Booker T. Washington was, and in her answer I heard my first story of Tuskegee Institute. Some days later I followed my brothers to school and heard the teacher tell the story of Booker Washington's famous trip and entrance examination to Hampton Institute.

"I have always been interested in working with my hands. When I was so small that I had to use both hands to handle mother's scissors, I tried to make clothes for my doll. For that reason, my parents always told me, if they were able they were going to send me to Tuskegee when I was 15 so that I might learn to be a real dressmaker.

"Just after my eighth birthday, my father took two of my brothers and me to visit his relatives who were living in the Greenwood community of Tuskegee Institute. We made the trip on a wagon, leaving home at early daylight and arriving late that afternoon. That Sunday night our cousin took us to the chapel and the most beautiful picture I had ever seen or have since seen was the girls marching out of chapel in blue skirts and white blouses. When we returned home I talked to mother, day and night, about the girls in uniform and how I wanted to go to Tuskegee so that I might march in that line. She told me that I could not go until I was 15 and I began counting the years off on my fingers. Seven years! And on each birthday thereafter, I checked off a year."

The years rolled by and Elizabeth entered Tuskegee. Her enthusiasm conquered her parents' objections, and she did not have to wait until her fifteenth birthday. Her father paid her way with cotton and by selling stove wood at $1 a load. When funds ran low, two brothers helped her out.

She was an honor student, receiving the Joseph O. Thompson prize in her third year for the highest rating in scholarship, industry and deportment out of a class of 235, and during her senior year the Elizabeth Neal Wilcox prize for the best record in the Practice Cottage and the honor of speaking on commencement day's program.

The last six years have seen the education of Elizabeth Ray put to practical use through her work in Bullock County. Her job is to teach rural women and girls in the common things in an uncommon way. Tersely, here are some of the accomplishments of Elizabeth Ray in the last six years:

More than 500 girls have learned to appreciate and turn out well-made sewing articles; 65 girls completed the first course in dressmaking last year; 869 quarts of vegetables and fruits were canned last Summer by club girls; 395 containers of preserves and jellies were put up by club girls in the same period; 1,900 quarts of vegetables and fruits were canned last Summer by the women; 1,365 containers of jellies and jams were put up by the women in that time.

In 1930 there was not a single year-round garden in a Negro home in Bullock County. Records show that in 1935 there were 291 such year-round gardens. At the last State Fair, Bullock County women and girls won three blue ribbons and four red ones in exhibits of foods and clothing. When the last Intrastate 4-H Club contest was held at Tuskegee, Bullock girls won first prize in dressmaking, second prize in breadmaking, second prize in table-setting, first prize in clothes judging, and second prize in the oratorical contest.

Girls Aided

Within the last six years a large number of girls have been enabled to further their education in college, earning their way with the knowledge Elizabeth shared with them. Five girls are not only making their own clothes, but are earning steady incomes by sewing for people in their communities. Three girls who learned cooking and foods under Elizabeth's coaching, are cooking for private families in Montgomery, and doing well.

Through Elizabeth Ray's work in Bullock County, scores of families, potentially prospects for relief, have well-stocked larders. They have learned to cook, for themselves or others. They have learned to sew. They have learned the importance of sanitation, and that lesson is erasing much of the menace of disease for Bullock. From liabilities they are becomiing assets to that part of the South in which they live—the work of Tuskegee Institute.

And it was such work as this that inspired the idea of an agricultural building for Tuskegee Institute as an expression of good will from the White South, funds for which are now being raised in a special campaign. The drive, centering now in Alabama, is to spread shortly over the entire South. Each state has been allotted its quota. Contributions are now being received at headquarters in Birmingham from these white Southerners who feel that Tuskegee Institute is due this recognition for the work it has done over a period of more than half a century. Offices here are in the Comer Building.

DR. I. DERBIGNY NAMED DEAN OF TUSKEGEE INST.

Talladega Teacher Takes Office Sept. 1

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 1.—Pres. F. D. Patterson announced this week that Dr. Irving Anthony Derbigny, professor of chemistry at Talladega college, has been selected for the newly-created position of dean of administration at Tuskegee. The dean of administration will correlate the teaching functions of the major departments.

Dr. Derbigny is an A.B. from Talladega (summa cum laude), A.M. from Cornell and Ph.D. from Columbia. He is an honorary member of Sigma XI and Phi Lambda Upsilon, both of which represent recognition for his achievements in the field of science.

His thesis at Cornell was published in 1925 in the Journal of Physical Chemistry. He has also published two syllabi entitled: "An Elementary Survey of the Natural Sciences," and "A Survey of General Chemistry."

His teaching experience includes nine years as professor of chemistry at Virginia State college at Petersburg, before he returned to his alma mater, Talladega, where he also served as acting dean of men and assistant to the dean of the college.

Dr. Derbigny begins his work at Tuskegee on September 1.

Danville, Va., Register
April 26, 1936

Tuskegee Farm Program Broadened to Aid Negroes

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—With an aim toward educating Negroes to be more useful in the agricultural south, Tuskegee institute, one of the oldest Negro educational institutions, plans a broadened farm program.

The school, which boasts that only two of its 40,000 graduates have prison records, is noted for its agricultural extension service, which directs the activities of 240 Negro farm agents.

The program will further the work of Dr. George W. Carver, famous for his agricultural research.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 14, 1936

NEGRO MINISTERS TO MEET MONDAY

Annual Short Course Slated At Tuskegee Institute With Varied Program

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., June 13.—(Special).—The Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Institute chaplain and director of the Rural Ministers' Institute, announced today the program for the short course for ministers and rural leaders which will be conducted at the Institute from June 15 to 19. The day sessions will be held in the Assembly Room of the Academic Building, beginning at 8 o'clock each morning, continuing until 3 p.m. following which there will be a program of recreational activities. The evening sessions will be held in the Institute chapel, beginning at 8 p.m. All evening sessions will be open to the public, the Rev. Richardson said.

On Monday night Bishop W. A. Fountain will deliver the opening address. Tuesday night the Rev. John E. Ford will deliver the principal address. The entertainment course has arranged for a motion picture on Wednesday night. Thursday Dr. D. V. Jemison will deliver the closing sermon.

Assisting the Rev. Richardson in the Institute will be the Rev. M. L. Bethel, the Rev. Charles W. Kelly and Thomas A. Bolling, executive secretary of the Institute Y. M. C. A., and other local religious leaders. The music will be under the direction of the Tuskegee Institute School of Music. The recreational features will be supervised by Cleve L. Abbott, director of athletics and football coach. William O'Shields and A. C. Roberts will be the assistants in this work.

The closing exercises will be held at Friday noon, June 19, at which time certificates will be awarded those who have attended throughout the week.

Education - 1936
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on

Tuskegee Stars Win Choice Nassau Events

Tuskegee's swashbuckling globe-trotters, those deft wielders of tennis racquets, who may be found at different intervals at Tuskegee, at Columbus, Ga. Daytona Beach, at the Nationals, in Texas, and many other high spots of the tennis pursuing industry, are en route back to the states from Nassau. In Nassau they managed to win just about all that mattered. McCampbell, Lula Ballard, and Russell, and the rest of the troupe had a nice time putting a dent into the hoity-toity armor of the subjects who live on the charming island.

This flare up on the part of the Tuskegee troupe is but fair warning to the rest of the tennis world that they expect to be very much in evidence at the oncoming series of tennis events beginning in Atlanta this week in the Georgia State matches. They will be at home in the Southern Tennis Tourney early in August and then sharpen up for a final fling at the racquet business when the nationals visit Wilberforce in mid-August.

Here is a detailed outline of what the Tuskegee stars accomplished in the 1936 Florida State Tennis Tourney held last weekend in the Bahamas: Russell (Tuskegee) won Men Singles; Ballard (Tuskegee) won Women's Singles; Ballard and Abbott (Tuskegee) won Women's Doubles; McCampbell Tuskegee) won Junior Singles; Ballard and Russell (Tuskegee) won mixed double.

The Georgia Annual

These star-dusted performers are booked to play in the Georgia State Tourney here this week end. They will have travelled nearly 2,000 miles during the past fortnight and played in two of Dixie's most important tournaments. If they come to Atlanta and succeed like they did out in Nassau, we will be compelled to call them the globe-girdling conquerors of tennis kingdoms. Atlanta fans look forward with much interest to their coming.

Dixie Tennis Tourney Gets Postponement

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. (July) —The Eleventh Annual Tennis Tournament of the Southern Tennis Association scheduled to be held on the Championship Courts at Tuskegee Institute, Aabama, August 5, 6, 7, and 8, has been postponed indefinitely upon the advice of the State health authorities, because of the epedemic of infantile paralysis in the northern part of the State. While the immediate vicinity of Tuskegee Institute, Montgomery and other sections are at present free from the disease, the action on the part of the health authorities is merely a precautionary one

TUSKEGEE BUS WILL HAUL THE NET FOLK

Wilberforce, O. July 23. One of the largest group registrations to be received to date by the Wilberforce Tennis Club, host to the National Matches of the American Tennis Association, came from Tuskegee Institute Coach Cleve L. Abbott, Physical Director of the Alabama school will personally head the Tuskegee delegation of 35 players and fans who will make the trip to Wilberforce for the meet, August 17 to 23.

Tuskegee numbers among her outstanding players Ernest McCampbell, National Junior champ; Miss Lula Ballard, No. 2 ranking player in singles; Ruth White, runner-up in Southern Intercollegiate tournament; Letitia Woods, member last year's varsity team; Isabella Campfield and Louise Carter, semi-finalists, runners-up Southern Intercollegiate tournament; Mrs. Jessie Abbott, Women's Singles; Miss Jessie Abbott, ranking girls' player; William Campfield, a junior of promise; and Clifford Russell. Dr. J. B. Garrett and H. O. Matthews, nationally ranking doubles team, from the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, will also make the trip. The Tuskegee delegation will arrive at Wilberforce Saturday, August 15.

Education-1936.
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

TAMPA, FLA. TIMES

NOV 26 1936

Peanut Gravy Sounds Good

No problem or research has been too large or too small for American scientists to tackle. Science must be democratic. It can recognize no dogma, no infallible man-made rule, no social distinction, no arbitrary rating until it has been proved by the laws of nature. Scientists will do more than try anything once.

All of which is a pretty sonorous introduction to a discussion of peanut gravy, the latest of scores of new uses which Dr. George Carver, well known research scientist of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, has found for the South's surplus crops. And there's no better time than the Thanksgiving season to discuss delicious food and sauce.

The peanut gravy which may be used on left-over meats, boiled potatoes, onions, rice, grits and similar dishes is made of blanched and roasted peanuts, a strip or two of bacon, a small onion and a little milk—or simply water. The recipe, calling for the grinding of the solid ingredients, of course, and a slow boiling, is fairly simple and easy to follow.

It should appeal especially to those who like to think of cooking as an art. That's what Dr. Carver teaches to help his students get jobs as a result of their education. That's why he qualifies as a scientist, interested in anything that will make life more pleasant. The taste of his peanut gravy does exactly that, according to first tasters.

Brooklyn, N.Y. Eagle

NOV 16 1936

Tuskegee Institute Makes a Plea For Donations of Christmas Gifts

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

Tuskegee Institute for many years past has offered itself as a medium through which interested friends at the Christmas season might contribute such clothing, books, toys, pictures, etc., as could be spared for needy colored children in the South.

Wherever there is suffering, neglect and privation our workers minister with guidance, good cheer and friendliness. Christmas packages contributed for such homes bring joy and happiness to those who give as well as to those who receive them. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase these gifts, and in each instance the donation is spent as directed by the donor.

Packages and letters may be addressed to me and will receive prompt acknowledgment.

F. D. PATTERSON,
President Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

OSWEGO N Y TIMES
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1936

WHAT PEOPLE SAY

(The PALLADIUM-TIMES welcomes communications from readers on topics of interest in Oswego and vicinity. Columns of the newspaper are always open for discussion of problems of public import but, in the interest of fair play, communications must be signed by the writers and except in cases of non controversial topics, the name of the contributor must be published.)

Editor Palladium-Times, Oswego, N. Y.:

We hope you may be willing to publish the following letter in an issue of your publication:

"Tuskegee Institute, for many years, has offered itself as a medium medium which interested friends at the Christmas season might contribute such clothing, books, toys pictures, etc., as could be spared for needy colored children in the South.

"A laarge majority of rural colored families in the South are in the tenant, share-cropper and farm labor group. Their employment is intermittent and uncertain and such relief as they receive provides only the barest necessities. Without the interest of devoted friends and except through such agencies as Tuskegee Institute, the children in such homes have little or nothing to remind them of the Christmas season.

"Through its year-round extension activities, Tuskegee Institute touches the home life of rural colored people in even the remote sections of this state and other southern states. Wherever there is suffering, neglect and privation our workers minister with guidance good cheer and friendliness. Christmas packages contributed for such homes bring joy and happiness to those who give as well as to those who receive them.

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"Very truly yours,
"F. D. PATTERSON,
"President."

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

BOWLING GREEN OHIO SENTINEL
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1936

Tuskegee Institute Asks Your Help for Rural Colored Children

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Very truly yours,
F. D. Patterson,
President Tuskegee Institute,
Alabama.

NEWARK, N. J. EVE. NEWS

NOV 21 1936

From Tuskegee

To the Editor:

Sir—Tuskegee Institute for many years past has offered itself as a medium through which interested friends at the Christmas season might contribute such clothing, books, toys, pictures, etc., as could be spared for needy colored children in the South. A large majority of rural colored families in the South are in the tenant, share-cropper and farm labor group. Their employment is intermittent and uncertain and such relief as they receive provides only the barest necessities. Without the interest of devoted friends and except through such agencies as Tuskegee Institute the children in such homes have little or nothing to remind them of the Christmas season.

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F. D. PATTERSON,
President, Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee Ala

AMES IOWA TRIBUNE & TIMES
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1936

TUSKEGEE SCHOOL APPEALS FOR HELP

An appeal for Christmas gifts from the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute for the training of colored young men and women at Tuskegee, Ala., has been received here.

The institute distributes the gifts to needy-colored children in the south. Part of the letter reads "A large majority of rural colored families in the south are in the tenant, sharecropper and farm labor group. Their employment is intermittent and uncertain and such relief as they receive provides only the barest necessities. Without the interest of devoted friends and except thru such agencies as Tuskegee institute, the children in such homes have little or nothing to remind them of the Christmas season."

Packages and letters may be addressed to F. D. Patterson, president.

Yonkers, N. Y. Record

NOV 16 1936

ASKS FOR XMAS GIFTS

Tuskegee Institute, of Alabama, has requested The Record to remind donors that it is again receiving clothing, books and toys as Christmas presents for needy Colored children in the South.

Yonkers, N. Y. Record

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Yonkers, N. Y. Record

NOV 19 1936

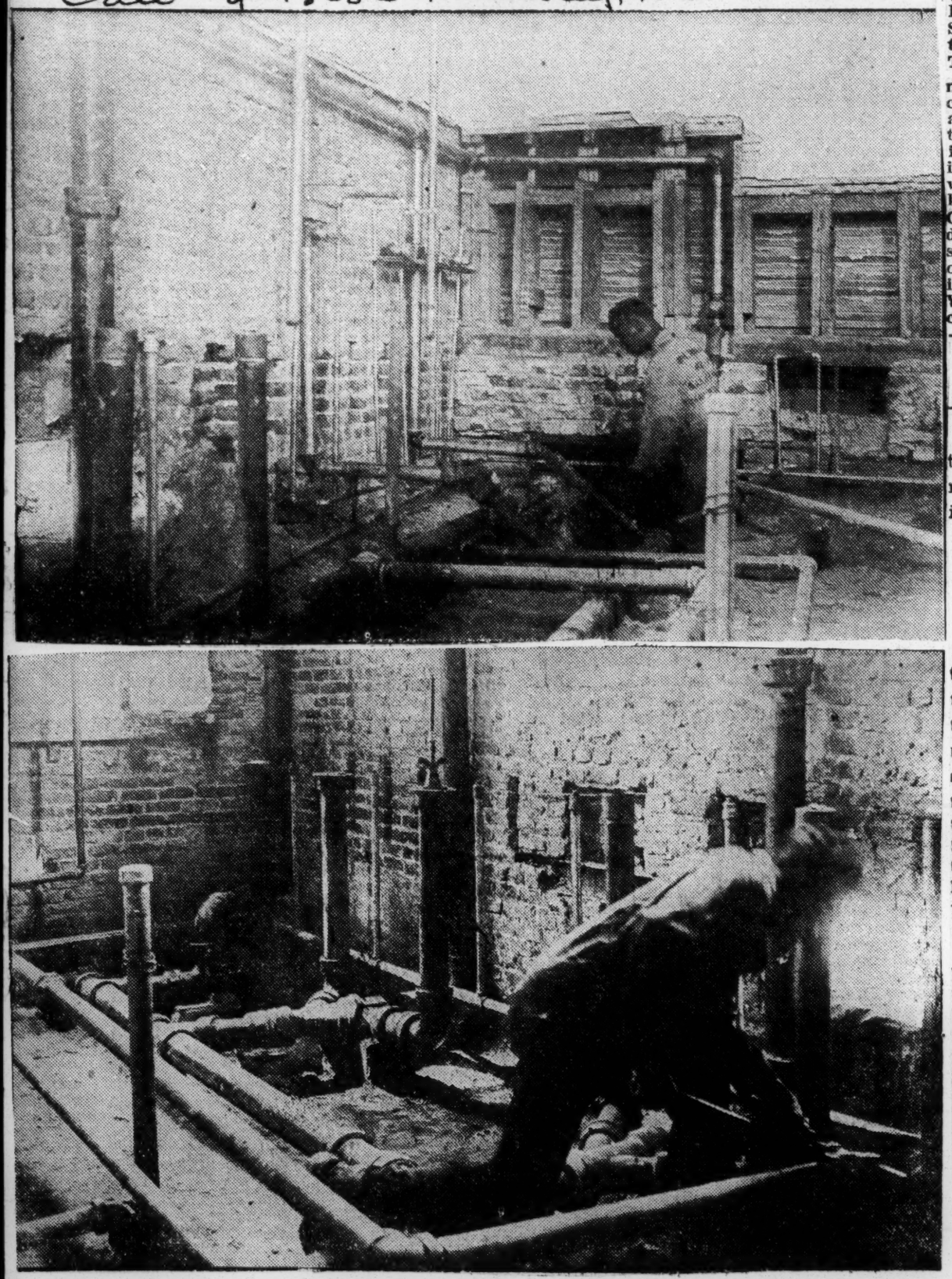
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Education-1936
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on

TUSKEGEE PLUMBER AT WORK

Call 9-15-36 Kansas City, Mo



George H. Clark Jr., senior student of commercial industry at Tuskegee institute is shown at work on plumbing jobs on the Tuskegee campus. At the top, Clark, a San Antonio youth, is completing the plumbing work on historic Thrasher hall which underwent renovation this summer. Clark was chosen to install the roughing-in and fine texture work. His work on this building was acclaimed as the institute's most outstanding plumbing job. At the bottom, Clark is at work on another building at Tuskegee. In recognition of his ability, Clark also has been engaged to design the plans and write the specifications for the installation of a steam-heating system to be installed in the home of G. L. Washington, director of mechanical industries at Tuskegee.
—ANS Photo

WILL PRESIDENT PATTERSON ANSWER?

Responsible newspapers throughout the country carried a reported interview in which the new head of Tuskegee Institute, F. D. Patterson, is alleged to have said:

"No administration could have set itself more sincerely or energetically to get for the farmers a square deal amid circumstances more difficult to master than has the present administration."

This purported statement from President Patterson is charged to have been secured for political purposes. On high authority it is said the object is to use it to quiet leading colored men who feel concerned over the report covering over three years that AAA checks intended for black farmers in the South have been used by white men without the consent of those for whom they were intended. For the past three years black sharecroppers in the South in hundreds of instances have complained that they were not getting their checks from the government.

Political expediency has in the last few weeks prompted a hurried investigation and pursuant to this investigation it has been reported that Tuskegee's young president was pressed into service to quiet the troubled waters. It is regrettable if true, that Dr. Patterson has allowed himself to be thus used. Such conduct serves to disturb the opinion that young men can be entrusted with great racial responsibility.

It is not a question of party politics or who wins the election. It is a question of whether the head of a great institution established to protect the interests of black people can be so easily importuned to defer that interest for questionable political purposes. Both Dr. Washington and Dr. Moton, through their long careers as leaders and educators, sought to keep Tuskegee out of partisan politics.

Though they may have lived in the horse and buggy days, yet they maintained that their duty was to their race rather than to political party. If Dr. Patterson is correctly quoted, then he is less informed on conditions of his race in his own section of the country than we had previously expected to find him.

Most any of his students, had he taken the time to inquire, could have told him that for more than three years hundreds of black farmers and sharecroppers in the deep South have not known what it was to cash their own AAA checks. In fact, many of them did not even know how much money they were supposed to get.

Surely it is not the intention of Dr. Patterson to whitewash such grievous wrongs as these. It is not within the power even of the distinguished president of Tuskegee to give respectability to a system of such vicious magnitude. If the president of Tuskegee needs facts which will refute his alleged interview, we are quite prepared to furnish them.

It cannot be believed that Dr. Patterson would willingly endorse, however valuable politically it would be to him, Southern peonage. Nor can the country believe that he really intends to give his official sanction to the endorsement of a program which he must know has operated to the detriment of his race.

It is not a question of who will be elected president in November. The question is, has Tuskegee Institute changed her traditional policy of advocating the highest ideals of manhood and womanhood to that of bowing the knee for political preferment in the prostituting of those rights and privileges? Will President Patterson answer?

Newton D. Baker Is Elected To Tuskegee Board Of Trustees

Died. 12-25-37

Age

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute in New York last week, Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, O., former Secretary of War, was elected a member of the Board. Mr. Baker has always been a friend of the Negro and is much interested in educational problems in the South. Encouraging reports of the work Tuskegee were made by Dr F. D. Patterson, new principal.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph 12-26-37

Tuskegee's Exhibit At Texas Centennial Termed Amazing

By CLAUDE C. TEDFORD
ANP Writer

DALLAS—No exhibit at the Hall of Negro Life has greater national significance than the exposition of the Tuskegee Research and Experiment Station Work under the direction of George W. Carver and his assistant A. W. Curtis Jr.

Scientific farming is more and more becoming the order of the day. Experiment stations are being set up over the country. Model farms are being operated to get maximum production and better products with greater ease. Farm and home demonstration agents go into the country home and contact the farm owner, the tenant and workers about new methods.

This exhibit gives evidence of skillful research being done at this experiment station at Tuskegee. Dr. Carver is known far and wide for his genius in producing new products and new uses for age old stand-by's.

The main feature of the experiment work presented here is work done on the sweet potato and the peanut. Other improvements have been reached in stock feeds. A study of plant diseases is presented. Stains from Alabama clay, and from coffee are presented.

As a background, large photographs of the transition in farm implements and in the use of such, improvements in farm lands owned or operated by Negroes, and a placque of Tuskegee farm cooperatvies, grace the walls.

CARVER MAN OF MYSTERY

Although a wealth of material is presented for exhibition, the products and studies are not well labeled, so that the average man might get a full appreciation of the work being done by these two men. After all, a chemist's work is not to be shrouded in mystery in this day and time. Chemists simply work to preserve life, or to make it more productive, or more comfortable for human beings while on earth.

Dr. Carver of course does not need a publicity agent, but it is the opinion of many that the fruits of his research do need greater exploitation.

In this regard, many visitors to the Hall of Negro Life believe that greater explanation could have been given Carver and Curtis.

POTATO PRODUCTS

Under the direction of George W. Carver, the Tuskegee Experiment Station has produced four types of potato products, and four kinds of peanut oil. In this age of diversified farming, it is known that these products do have commercial value.

Experimentation of this kind has continued on more than a score of stock feeds, namely: Burr Clover, Hairy Vetch, Kudzu, White Clover, Corn Stover, Alfalfa Hay, Sweet Clover, Hay, Peanut Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Oats, Velvet Bean Meal, Velvet Bean Hulls, Peanut Hay, Corn and Cob Meal, Velvet Beans with Pods, Peanut Hulls, Cracked Corn, Sweet Potatoes dried, Vetch, Johnson grass, and Cow Pea meal.

C. A. Walton, Dallas County farm agent, says these stock feeds are interesting for their high protein content. In the feeding of stock for work it is necessary to give them foods that enable them to stand up. The principal stock feeds of this section are alfalfa hay, oats, and clover hay.

Examples of woods stained with coffee, and woods stained with clays, are shown. There are four or five different shades of clay used by Dr. Carver in his experiments. All are products of the Alabama soil.

PEANUT VERSUS THE SOY BEAN

The soy bean is a small erect herb of the bean family of India and China. Different varieties are grown in America and Europe. It may be used for improvement of the soil or for forage. The bean is used largely for stock feed, but the crop when plowed in enriches the soil.

The Ford Motor Company has elevated the lowly soy bean to a higher place of usefulness. A glance at the exposition in the Ford building in the Centennial grounds, showing the operation of the distillation plant for breaking down the soy bean and refining its products, reveals it as a mystery product.

Little does the average fellow realize when driving the Ford V-8 that when he handles the gear shift or presses lightly on the horn button, or flicks on the light switch, that he is handling products of the lowly soy bean.

Bi-products of this bean include some of the following: glycerine, paint and enamel base,, product used in sand cores used in molding car parts, other light car parts similar to horn buttons, and oils.

Of course it is not believed or predicted as yet that the soy bean will solve all the farmers' ills, or revolutionize the farm industry, but without a doubt with its wide use in such big industries as the automobile industry, its exploitation is for the greater comfort of mankind.

Dr. Carver's work has clearly shown that his potato products and his peanut experiments can be extended into just the same manner as the soy bean has been exploited.

In facility of production, it can hardly be argued that the soy bean has any advantage over the sweet potato or the peanut.

COTTON PAVING BLOCKS

It is interesting to note that cotton paving in the construction of roads is being tried out in some states. Dr. Carver's cotton paving blocks seem to be coming to light and usefulness. A section of this paving material is shown with the Tuskegee exhibit.

For some time the Southland has been seeking new uses for their staple product. With other countries making successful experiments in the production of cotton, its use for road construction, and possibly floor covering, the plowing under theme will become highly distasteful.

DR. MOTON'S ELDEST SON WEDS

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—(ANP)—Mrs. Bessie Hicks of this city announced the marriage of her daughter, Miss Laura Mae Hicks, to Robert Russa Moton, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute and Capahosic, Va., this week. The marriage took place at St. Petersburg, Saturday, October 31.

Young Moton is a graduate of the college department of Tuskegee Institute having majored in business and commerce. The young couple live at 617 Alabama St., Montgomery, Ala.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
December 2, 1936

TOUR COMPLETED BY TUSKEGEE PARTY

Manufacturing Centers and Delgado Trades School Inspected

Eight members of the maintenance department of Tuskegee Institute, negro institution at Tuskegee, Ala., Tuesday completed a two-day tour of manufacturing centers and an inspection of the Delgado Central Trades school here. They will leave New Orleans to return to Tuskegee Institute today.

The visitors are G. L. Washington, director of the mechanical department; A. P. Mack, director of the division of plumbing; D. F. White and L. E. Fry, institute architects; E. R. Carter, director of tailoring; W. C. Curtis, director of the electrical division; M. H. Perkins, director of the carpentry division, and G. B. Love, director of the automobile mechanics' division.

The visitors, guests of Dillard university during their stay here, were entertained at a reception held by the Tuskegee Institute Alumni Club of New Orleans and were guests of honor at a luncheon at Xavier university Tuesday.

Education - 1936

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Tuskegee Institute Trades School Has Annual Open Night Event

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Feb. 25. — (Special.) — More than 1,000 students, teachers and townspeople attended open night of the William G. Wilcox Trades School from 7:30 until 9:30 held here tonight.

Annually the mechanical department of Tuskegee Institute extends an invitation to the entire student body, the faculty and the townspeople to be its guests for one evening to observe its work, to study its program and to note the demand that is constantly being made for mechanically trained men. Students and teachers alike whose daily duties do not permit them to visit the mechanical department during the regular hours of its every day schedule and to study its numerous operations eagerly avail themselves of the opportunity to note the effectiveness of correlation and cooperation as emphasized in the training program of the mechanical department.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, said "the demonstrations and exhibits shown here tonight emphasizes in a most significant manner that oft repeated quotation of Booker T. Washington, that "We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

"The increasing demand for technically trained men and women who at the same time possess adequate academic training is one reason why we attempt to observe this occasion and make this effort to focus attention on the industrial department of the school," said G. L. Washington, director of the William W. Willcox Trades School, himself a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Long before the opening hour, persons eager to devote an entire evening to observing the work of the students in the mechanical department had assembled at Building "A" and had started the tour which took them through the 16 different divisions of the department.

Courteous guides wearing the blue uniform of the school greeted the guests at the entrance of the building's administration building and began the tour of inspection that took them first to the assembly room where were displayed samples of the type of work which later would be seen on a larger scale.

Division of Architecture and Mechanical Drawing—Donald F. White (University of Michigan) and Louis E. Frye (Kansas State College) Instructors

In the division of architecture and mechanical drawing were many interesting exhibits of mechanical and freehand drawings, and working drawings and poster drawings. There were several exhibits showing the progressive steps in the preparation of a set of working drawings. Drawing showing the development of details, from idea to object. Architectural drawings used in the construction of new buildings at Tuskegee Institute, and preliminary drawing of proposed building. Samples of building materials were also shown. A demonstration in blueprinting was one of the features that drew considerable attention.

Division of Photography — P. H. Polk (Tuskegee Institute) Instructor

Students in the photographic division, which included several young women, were engaged in tinting—transparencies and prints, retouching, contact and projection printing, toning of prints. A demonstration in developing films was given by some of the advanced students.

Tailoring Division — Edwin R. Carter (Tuskegee) and J. R. Jones (Hampton) Instructors

The tailoring division had arranged a model tailor shop, showing garments under construction, finished garments for men and women and showed the general operations which are carried on in the institute tailor shop each day, such as cleaning, pressing, repairing, drafting and making of suits for both men and women. Boys and girls make up the personnel of this division.

Shoemaking Division — Frank L. West (Hampton) Instructor

The exhibit in the shoemaking division was general in nature. There was a display of all kinds and qualities of materials used in the making of shoes. The demonstrations showed students engaged in hand shoe repairing, machine shoe repairing and in building and rebuilding shoes.

Printing Division — Harry O. Abbott (Washburn College) M. W. Freeman (Tuskegee Institute) Frank J. Wright (Tuskegee Institute) Ignacio L. Guzman (Tuskegee Institute) Instructors

Young men and young women interested in various phases of the printing trade were engaged in Linotype operation, job press operation, cylinder press feeding and at work in the recently established book binding department. The display work included composition and imposition.

Sheet Metal Division — H. R. Owsley (Tuskegee Institute) Instructor

Students were engaged in making baking and kitchen equipment. There was on display an exhibit of the work of the students in the industrial arts class. All-metal chairs and a table aroused considerable interest.

Electrical Division — John L. Anderson (Tuskegee Institute) Instructor

Here, first year students were at work repairing and reservicing appliances, doing interior wiring, decorations, pipe cutting, threading, bending and other details of a modern conduit wiring system, bell and annunciator wiring. A group of second year students were engaged in meter reading, meter testing, public announcement amplifiers and accessories (assembled by the students) photo electric cell (stunt). Students of the third year class were engaged in explaining the operation of the automatic telephone system at the institute; the A. C. motor test, transformer tests, motor servicing and maintenance.

Plumbing Division—Arthur P. Mack (Tskegee Institute) Harold Webb (Tuskegee Institute) Instructors

The display in the plumbing division consisted of the work of the students in this division, a display showing teaching equipment, laboratories with concealed trimming, drinking fountains, radiators and cabinets and the latest in both room equipment and arrangements. Demonstrations were conducted in installing brass and copper pipes for bath room, installing a small cafeteria, making gas heaters, meter reading joint wiping, generation of steam by use of natural gas, installing leak-proof floor for shower and a country water supply.

Machine Shop—R. L. Waggoner (Tuskegee Institute) Instructor

A display of the work done by the students of this division was shown, also students were engaged in operating the various machines of this division.

Auto Mechanics Division—G. B. Love (A. and T. College) Instructor

The demonstrations in the Auto Mechanics Division consisted in battery charging and servicing; engine reconditioning, cylinders, pistons, valves and bearings. Electrical testing and repairs to electrical systems, lighting, starters, generators, ignition. Straightening and aligning bent axles and parts; washing and polishing beforehand and after; maintenance and mechanical safety clinic demonstrations. On display were various types and parts of automobiles dissembly and re-assembly of various parts of chassis.

Brickmasonry Division—Dola F. Miller (Hampton) Instructor

Students in the Brickmasonry Division gave a demonstration in running carnish, building a small bake oven for baking pottery. There were also projects in masonry and plastering going on.

Painting Division—Earl F. Sorrell (Tuskegee Institute) Instructor

In the painting division students were at work on wood and wall surfaces, refinishing furniture, painting automobiles and painting signs.

Manual Training Division—Chambliss Children's House—William Wiley (Tuskegee Institute) Instructor)

Boys, from the ages of 9 to 15 years, attending the Chambliss Children's House were engaged in manipulating saws and hammers and planes making useful articles of furniture as well as small household articles.

Welding Division—Withro McEnge (Tuskegee Institute) Instructor

Classes were being conducted in industrial arts welding, making of simple but useful articles; a class in auto welding, making useful projects that may be used in an auto mechanics and welding shop; a class in auto repair work, using both steel and brass in senior high school auto welding and a class being instructed in simple auto repair work.

Carpentry Repair Division

Students were at work reconditioning all sorts of furniture, such as: chairs, tables, cabinets, desks, ice boxes, etc.

Carpentry Division—M. H. Perkins (Bradley Polytechnic Institute) N. E. Wilkins (Hampton) Instructors

The tour of inspection ended at the Carpentry Division. The machinery in the Carpentry Division was in full operation. Numerous articles made in the division were on exhibition. The demonstrations consisted of foundation planning for small buildings and students were at work on various projects.

Faculty on the Mechanical Department

The faculty of the mechanical department, G. L. Washington, director, consists of 30 instructors qualified by training and experience to give instruction to the large group of students seeking to become artisians so that they may be able to establish themselves in a community, make useful citizens and an independent living. They are:

Abbott, H. O.; Adams, H. S.; Anderson, J. L.; Beard, B. J.; Carter, E. R.; Courtney, W. T.; Curtis, Wm. C.; Freeman, W. M.; Frye, L. E.; Gibson, Chas. H., Jr.; Guzman, I. L.; Jones, J. R.; Love, G. B.; Mack, A. P.; Miller, D. F.; McEnge, Withro; Owsley, H. R.; Perkins, M. H.; Polk, P. H.; Sorrell, Earl; Waggoner, R. L.; Webb, Harold W.; West Frank L.; White, D. F.; Wilkins, N. E.; Wright, Frank J.; Thweatt, Amelia; McMillan, Sadie; Kelly, M. R.; Richardson, W. A.

The success of open night is due largely to the efforts of John L. Anderson, chairman of the committee, assisted by D. F. White, N. E. Wilkins, L. E. Frye, D. F. Miller, E. R. Carter, Arthur P. Mack, F. L. West, and W. T. Courtney and the hearty cooperation of all the divisions of the department.

Col. Davis Resigns Post As 'Skegee Militqry Head

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —(ANP)—Col. Benjamin O. Davis of the regular army, U. S. A., who is detailed at Tuskegee Institute in charge of military tactics, has resigned as commandant of cadets, President F. D. Patterson announced this week. The Colonel who for a number of years, in addition to his military duties, has supervised disciplinary activities at the Institution. Colonel Davis continues his supervision of drills and military tactics.

CROSS CURRENTS

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

The New Education

I NOTED with a great deal of interest that Tuskegee will offer courses to train hotel, restaurant and dining car chefs, stewards and caterers. Thinking over this new trend in education, I felt that perhaps some new types of courses may be needed for this "different" approach; consequently, as an educator "of sorts," I wish to submit my proposed curriculum for this new department.

My proposed plan is a four-year course leading to the B. S. degree in Race Relations. After all, since an army travels on its stomach, and since "the way to a man's heart" is through his stomach, why shouldn't the "way out" of this racial problem be through the stomach of the well-fed, satisfied whites who have these college chefs in their kitchens? A man who has had a good, well-prepared dinner couldn't get up from the table with any ill feeling toward the chef. Most of the lynchings are done by poor whites who not only do not have chefs, but do not eat regularly. And when you consider what the ordinary chef has done in this field, think how much greater service may be rendered by these new scientific, college kitchen artists.



DAVIS

With, therefore, the solution of the race problem as my ultimate aim, I propose the following course of study:

For the first year there will be a course or courses which will teach the student the correct pronounciation of YASSUH. At first blush this may seem a trivial beginning, but I assure you, it is not. The ready use of "yassuh" is the most important technique that any Negro can possess, and all of the students' subsequent progress will depend upon the mastering of this all-important technique. There are many elements, in the pronounciation of this shibboleth which can be learned only after years of practice, but the beginner may learn, I am sure, in one year all of the theory necessary—that is, just how to show his teeth at the proper moment, and how to bow from the waist down at each utterance of the word. As a matter of fact this elementary fundamental is so highly neecssary for success in this field, that I recommend strongly that all who cannot master it, be dropped immediately. Let them take their degree in some of the older, inconsequential subjects such as English or Biology.

The second year will consist of a course in "Diplomacy"—the soft answer course. In it the student must learn how to evade all questions that call for a direct answer. He must learn how to answer just what the white folks want him to answer. He must learn early that it is dangerous to have opinions that are considered radical. As an employee he must learn that unions are bad, that strikes are criminal, and that one must ASK for, not DEMAND, what he wants. When these lessons are thoroughly learned, and not until then, he will proceed to his third year. (Oh, yes, I suggest as a professor for this course, any "race leader.")

The third year course will deal solely with the subject: How to Make White Folks Laugh. Any experienced servant will tell you that when the boss laughs at you, he is yours. Consequently, the student must learn a very picturesque "broken English," he must be able to act and look foolishly ignorant, he must learn how to flatter in a comical manner. Above all, he must cultivate a ready laugh, and this laugh must be the kind that can be heard a mile. No matter how dull or old the joke is which the boss or guest tells, the successful servant must be able to "skin 'em back" and cackle. If you laugh at Mr. Charlie's pleasantries, you've got Mr. Charlie. No money must be spared in getting the best instructor possible to teach this laughing technique. Next to being able to say "yassuh" correctly, it is the most valuable trick in the whole four-year course.

In the fourth and last year, year, the student may be taugnt wnat he needs to know about cooking, serving, etc. Too much time need not be placed upon this aspect of the course. It it is like the other things learned in school, it will have to be "unlearned" later on. As a matter of fact, if there is a great demand for "graduates" the school will do well to give its sdudents degrees after the first three years outlined above. These three years are far more important than the last. Anybody can do something to a steak, but it seemingly takes training—real college training —nowadays for a Negro even to get close enough to that steak to handle it.

In the final analysis we feel that this course will be beneficial, not only to chefs and stewards, but also to Negro college presidents, professors, politicians, and social workers. (The Negro leaders are already Ph.D.'s in it). If mastered by any young Negro it spells success for him in American life, in whatever field he specializes.

TUSKEGEE BOARD OF TRUSTEES CONVENES

Annual Meeting Held As Part Of Founder's Day Rally At Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 4.—(Special).—Founder's Day exercises opened at the Institute today with the annual Spring meeting of the Board of Trustees, with Dr. William J. Schieffelin, of New York, chairman, presiding. Other members of the board present are Alexander B. Siegel, New York; Dr. Walter Gray Crump, New York; Claude A. Barnett, Chicago; Richard B. Harris, Montgomery; W. M. Scott, Philadelphia; Robert R. Moton, Capahosic, Va.; E. E. Thomas, Prattville, and Henry S. Bowers, New York.

Saturday morning the Tuskegee curb market was dedicated with Dr. Schieffelin and Dr. Patterson as the principal speakers. This is a cooperative effort of the negro farmers of Macon County.

At 4 p.m. Saturday the trustees witnessed a physical training exhibition by the young women of the school.

At 7:30 p.m. in the Institute Chapel, Maurice A. Lee, department of English, Talladega College, representing the class of 1916, delivered the alumni address. The '16 class is observing its 20th anniversary reunion at this time. Several of the class are present for the reunion.

Following the address of Prof. Lee the Tuskegee choir of 100 voices rendered Hiawatha's Wedding Feast accompanied by the Tuskegee Institute orchestra of 50 pieces.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Howard University, Washington, D. C., will deliver the Founder's Day address in the Institute Chapel Sunday afternoon. Dr. Scott served Dr. Washington as secretary for 18 years.

Other features of the Sunday program will include a band concert by the Tuskegee band which will be given on White Hall lawn at 4 p.m. Sunday evening, vesper services at 6:30 in the Institute Chapel.

Several members of the trustee board and other visitors will speak and the Institute choir will render special music.

Alphonse Heningburg, personnel director, Tuskegee Institute, on behalf of the president and faculty, presented Dr. William J. Schieffelin with a birthday token, made in the shops at the Institute, as an expression of their appreciation of Dr. Schieffelin's keen interest in Tuskegee and its workers.

WINNER



MISS SELENA WILLIAMS

One of the most active units of the Tuskegee Institute Alumni Association is that of Washington, D. C. Recently it gave a scholarship to Miss Selena Williams who is pursuing the course in elementary education at the Alabama institution. She plans to teach.

Session Ends At Tuskegee

Summer School Graduation Is Tonight

TUSKEGEE.—Graduating exercises for the summer school class will be held tonight, August 14, in the chapel. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers college, in Montgomery, will deliver the commencement address.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, the president, has announced that 21 candidates for the baccalaureate degree have been certified by Albert L. Turner, registrar, to William A. Clark, department of education head and director of summer school.

Kate Harrison Darnaby of Tuskegee is first honor student. John Brown Olinger of Rockwood, Tenn., is second honor student. He will speak on "Educating for a Better Community."

The institute's summer choir, directed by Mrs. Alberta's Simms, will furnish music.

President Patterson will award high school diplomas to Amanda Rebecca Bingham and Luella Henderson: two year diplomas to Clara B. Woods, Christine Green McKinley, Ophelia A. Rainer, Mary D. Savage and Nona Thomas Zanders.

Candidates for degrees are: Thomas M. Campbell Jr., Marylonia Charlotte Chambles, Ida Belle Crosby, Albert J. Chapman, Aubrey Helen Daniels, Kate Harrison Darnaby, Herschel A. Davis, Hattie Motley Flennoy, Ritinnalla O. Glashen, Lawrence James Gurst.

Eleanor Lucille Hastings, Rebecca Mattie Jackson, Eloise W. Jones John Brown Olinger, Paul T. Perkins, Hiawatha Reynolds, Paralee Lucille Riggs, Aliece Stevens, George Sidney Robinson, Vivana A. Shelley and E. E. Williamson.

Education-1936

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

WHAT IS TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

BIRMINGHAM. Ala., Feb. 7. — Instruction has been given to a million colored people in the south, directly or indirectly, by Tuskegee Institute's educational program since the late Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee, the world's most famous negro college, in 1881, declares H. C. Ryding, general chairman of the Southwide Campaign Committee of prominent white southerners who are leading the drive for funds to erect a new agricultural building at Tuskegee as a good will gift from the white south, in a pamphlet entitled "What is Tuskegee Institute?" This pamphlet sets out clearly the great benefits and the far-flung activities of Tuskegee as excellent reasons for supporting the agricultural building drive, and summarizes the amazing results of Tuskegee's great educational work as follows:

Seven hundred thousand colored grade school children have been housed and taught in the five thousand Rosenwald schools throughout the south, in a program which was launched at Tuskegee Institute about a generation ago, with headquarters on the Tuskegee campus, as the result of a great educational vision which Booker T. Washington persuaded the late Julius Rosenwald, head of Sears-Roebuck Company, to finance in cooperation with the several state and county governments.

A total of about 36,000 colored students have been instructed as regular students in the halls of Tuskegee since its founding. Tuskegee Institute has graduated six thousand students, of whom four thousand live in the south. Most of the others of the 36,000 were unable to complete their full education at Tuskegee because of lack of means, being compelled to withdraw and go to work. They received a great deal of worthwhile instruction at Tuskegee while there, however, and a great majority of them have become useful and better citizens as a result of their training at the Institude.

The movable school, which is an agricultural classroom on wheels, another new educational idea launched by Booker T. Washington a generation ago. has carried teachings of better farming, better sanitation, better home economics to more than two hundred fifty thousand colored farmers since it began traveling aboutto carry education over the south. A farm agent, a nurse and a woman home agent are the three instructors of the movable school who go into colored homes carrying education to the colored families who are unable to receive this valuable instruction otherwise.

The annual clinic each April at Andrew Memorial Hospital on the Tuskegee Campus has given instruction to more than a thousand colored physicians in the week's study, and treatment carried on during each clinic under supervision and instruction of scores of the south's and the nation's leading physicians. Free treatment, including many major operations, is given to more than twelve hundred patients of the Tuskegee section during this clinic, scores of white people going to the clinic where they receive expert attention which otherwise they perhaps could not secure.

At least twenty thousand farmers and 4-H club boys and girls have received instruction in the ten day short courses given on the Tuskegee campus each summer or the annual negro farmers' conference held at Tuskegee each December. Hundreds of youth attend such courses annually.

In addition, Tuskegee Institute's educational program has brought about the establishment of the Slater-Jeanes Fund's headquarters at Tuskegee where activities of this million dollar fund are directed. The leadership and guidance of Dean W T. B. Williams, Dean of the College of Tuskegee has played a large part in the successful administration of this fund's aims.

In this pamphlet "What Is Tuskegee Institute?" which has just come off the press. these salient and striking reviews of the great accomplishments of Tuskegee are set forth, as advantages which the south should promote by supporting the movement to raise money to erect the new agricultural building at Tuskegee where the agricultural department is the largest with an exrollment of about 300.

Tuskegee's present enrollment is 1700, with a total annual enrollment of about 2400 including the summer school, with a home economics department having about 185 students and the college department having a total enrollment of about 550.

Tuskegee Institute has spent or brought into the state and south $60,000,000 or more in buildings and payrolls or money appropriated by the U. S. Government since the Institute was founded. Tuskegee annually spends at least $500,000 to $1,000,000 in Alabama and the south, paying teachers and maintaining the institution.

Tuskegee Institute successfully led the movement to get United States funds appropriated to build U. S. Negro Veterant Hospital at Tuskegee where one million two hundred fifty thousand dollars approximately has been spent each year since the hospital was established in 1932, after two and a half million dollars was spent on buildings. This is the only colored veterans hospital on the North American continent.

Alabama and the south have profited most fromthese great sums of money. besides receiving the manifold benefits from the education given to these tens of thousands.

The pamphlet points out that Tuskegee Institute has been made headquarters for expenditure of $110,000 funds for a reforestation program in Alabama and for a $300,000 program to build model homes in Alabama as part of the Federal Resettlement program.

Tuskegee Institute is headquarters for the work of 240 colored farm agents and home demonstration agents in 7 southern states, which is part of the U. S. Farm Extension Service. It was conceived and launched by Booker T. Washington and as a result federal funds to support it were appropriated a generation ago and practical instruction in agriculture has been given tens of thousand of colored farmers in these seven southern states. That extension service is headed by T. M. Campbell, a Tuskegee graduate and former giant mainstay of Tuskegee's football team.

The research department under Dr. George W. Carver has been of inestimable value to the south as a result of his discoveries and research work in agricultural products and study of south soils. Among Dr. Carver's discoveries are 285 products from peanuts, 185 from potatoes, paints from native clay, a cure for colds, a cure for disease of the southern peanut crop and a remedy for a social disease sponsored by the U. S. Department of Health and developed by Dr. Carver at the Health Department's request. Dr Carver's research alone is worth millions to the south, it has been estimated.

Tuskegee leads the colored race in promoting and maintaining harmony between the races in America and is nationally famous for promoting goodwill between white and colored races in the United States and it is one of many good reasons why the building campaign is called a good will building drive. Booker T Washington's great success in building Tuskegee was attributed largely to his good will policy.

The pamphlet sets forth that Tuskegee's equipment includes 132 buildings with a faculty and staff of 240. So efficient is the instruction given at Tuskegee that all members of the graduating class have jobs awaiting them when they receive their diplomas.

Tuskegee's trade schools embrace special training in high school and college work. The college proper is divided into the School of Agriculture. the work of which is regarded as the most important educationally, which is one reason this department is the largest, the School of Business, the School of Education the School of Home Economics, the School of Mechanical Industry, the School of Music, the School of Nursing and the Summer School. In the high school, which has an enrollment of more than 300, students must take courses in trade which will make them skilled workers, upon completion of high school or the two year special course in trades in the college. For boys it is mandatory that they must educate themselves in one of the following trades besides the standard literary subjects: agricultural drawing, applied electricity, automobile mechanics automobile painting, brick masonry carpentry, cabinet making, machine shop practice, painting, photography plumbing, printing. sheet metal work, shoe making, tailoring and welding.

Girls must also take some special course in trades in addition to the usual literary courses in high school They must select one of the following: agriculture, dress making, domestic science, home crafts, laundering, plain sewing, or vocational training.

The pamphlet lays special stress upon the agricultural department emphasizing the fact that the drive for the good will agricultural building fund is in keeping with the new policy of Dr. F. D. Patterson. Tuskegee's new president, who has announced plans for considerable expansion of this department, shifting greatest emphasis and interest to this department to meet the needs of the south which is dependent more upon agriculture as a source of livelihood than on anything else. Tuskegee recently bought a farm of 1700 acres to provide more room for practical demonstration and practical farming in conjunction with the teaching of agriculture in the classroom.

The agricultural department maintains for practical study a fine dairy herd and also large herds of hogs, sheep, goats, and large flocks of chickens and other poultry. Courses of brief instruction in veterinary medicine give the student a working knowledge of the disease of cattle. The agricultural department's courses include the study of soils, crop rotation, seeds, fertilizers, marketing, and the coordination of all factors of crop production toward a sound and a better economy.

The pamphlet calls especial attention to the character building for which Tuskegee Institute is nationally renowned. Each student at the Institute consents upon entering to abide by discipline and regulations designed to build character and no better testimonial of its excellent character building influence can be found in the fact that only two former Tuskegee students have ever been in jail The boys are under military discipline and are required to drill daily and perform guard duty and to police the campus. Non-resident students are expected to live in the dormitories and student's rooms are subject to authorized inspection at all times. No students may leave the campus without permission. When permitted to leave the grounds they must wear the regulation uniform. A deportment record of each student is kept and if the authorities feel that he not fulfilling his mission at the Institute such student will be dismissed or suspended.

A schedule of religious activities and Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. exercise contribute materially to the building of character at Tuskegee. All students attend prayers in the chapel on Tuesday and Thursday evening. Church services are held throughout the year in the institute chapel at 11:00 A. M.. Sunday morning and Sunday evening Students are also required to attend Sunday school. Regular Sunday evening chapel exercises are unique in inspirational value to students and faculty and frequently visitors from afar drop in to enjoy the beautiful singing of the spirituals by the choir.

"Sing the old songs," was a command laid down by Dr. Washington in the Institute's early days. "There is no part of our chapel exercises that gives me more pleasure than the beautiful negro melodies."

Wherever you go after you leave this school I hope that you will never give up the singing of these songs."

Dr. Washington's interest in the negro spirituals led to the establishment finally of the college of music. The organization in the Institute's early years of quartettes and singing groups that represent the Institute today in the form of the famous choir of 100 voices, the renowned Tuskegee Institute quartette and two bands of forty pieces each. This choir is nationally famous from concert tours made by 100 picked choir members who have appeared in concerts in Birmingham, Columbus, Macon, Atlanta, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Carnegie Hall in New York City, the Philadelphia Academy of Music. For a month the choir sang on the opening bill of Radio City when that theater the largest in the United States was opened late in December, 1932, by the late great Samuel F. Rothafel, better known as "Roxy" to millions of America's music lovers.

The Tuskegee quartette is also nationally famous, by popular request it has sung at engagements throughout the United States and is noted for its Victrola records.

Tuskegee's band has also appeared in concert and has been received very favorably in its several tours over the country. Instruction in each band instrument's use is given those desiring such instruction and many former students now teach band music in colored schools of the nation.

Much indeed has been done by Tuskegee's Department of Music to foster and promote the singing and composition as well as the assembly of America's beloved spirituals, the nation's important distinctive contribution to the realm of music.

Hundreds of students work their way in part through Tuskegee Institute by performing duties incidental to the maintenance of the buildings, grounds, farms, live stock and poultry. An annual appropriation of $30,000 for such activities in the Agricultural Department alone gives an idea of the help given worthy students to obtain an education at the Institute.

Campaign headquarters for the drive are at 2020 Comer Building, Birmingham, Ala., Dr. W. J. Mahoney is campaign manager.

Tuskegee Band Is Feature Of Concert

Appearing last night at Tullibody Auditorium, the Tuskegee Institute Band gave a program of well-chosen music to a large and appreciative audience. The organization of more than a half hundred youthful musicians was presented by President H. Councill Trenholm as a feature attraction of the college concert course. The responsive manner in which the audience received the entire program showed a musical appreciation of a high order and served to deepen the feeling of many that more programs of this kind, if placed upon the college calendar, would win enthusiastic approval and would be heartily supported.

Using for its gambit the military march "Colonel Bogey," by J. S. Taylor, which the Tuskegee musicians rendered flawlessly, and which was received with rapturous applause, the band played other numbers, such as "The Princess of India," "Columbia Polka" and "Espanola," with the same precision and responsiveness as to technique and tonal qualities so that credit was reflected upon the students as well as upon Capt. Drye, the able conductor.

Especially pleasing was the negro suite, "Bandanna Sketches," "Nobody Knows de Trouble I've Seen," "I'm Troubled in Mind," and slave song, "Many Thousand Gone," by Clarence Cameron White. The suite was originally written for the violin, but the concert band arrangement enhanced the harmonic and melodic beauty of these numbers.

Two local boys, William D. Williams, studying in the School of Music, and Larry Robinson, who is specializing in agriculture, were heard on the clarinet and French horn, respectively, and were vociferously applauded for the manner in which they ably executed their parts. Edward M. Hillins, Monrivia, Calif.; W. Frank Willis, Mobile, and Oliver Sprott, Beaumont, Texas, soloists, were standouts during the entire concert and received a great hand. Sprott, particularly for his beautiful tone and technique on the French horn.

The Tuskegee Band is regarded as one of the finest student organizations in this country. The young musicians have traveled extensively, giving concerts in the principal cities of the United States and have been loudly acclaimed wherever they have appeared.

Capt. Frank L. Drye, the conductor of the band, is a well-known musician. He served as an officer of the United States Army during the World War and in addition to his regular duties, was detailed to plan and execute a musical extravaganza for the 183rd Brigade, and was commended by the general for the excellence of the program.

Practically every member of the Tuskegee Band is being trained in agriculture or in industrial arts and upon graduation should be qualified along several lines. Montgomery was given a real musical treat in the appearance of this organization here last night.

Washington Lauded By Speakers At Tuskegee Founder's Dav Exercises

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 5. — (Special) — Extolling Booker Washington as one who "has taken his place among the immortals in the field of American education," Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Howard University, Washington, D. C., delivered the Founder's Day address here today.

After reviewing the life and activities of the Tuskegee Founder, whom he served as secretary for 18 years, Dr. Scott called attention to the fact that Booker Washington "seemed to have a conscious pride in recalling how he had thwarted circumstance, and overcome obstacles; and he never ceased to teach his pupils the enduring qualities of perseverance, self-reliance, self sacrifice, and honorable ambition. He recognized the fact that qualities such as these contribute to the 'durable satisfactions of life.'"

He expressed it as his opinion that Booker Washington's fame would rest chiefly upon his achievements in the field of education, and referred to the report of a commission of the National Education Association which named him as one of 10 educators who have contributed most to education in the United States during the past 100 years.

Vice-President Named

Dr. William J. Schieffelin announced Sunday afternoon that Dr. W. T. B. Williams had been elected by the Board of Trustees to be vice-presidnet of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Williams has been associated with Tuskegee Institute for 17 years. He has been dean of the college department of the Institute for 9 years. Dr. Williams was born in Virginia. He was educated at Hampton Institute, Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and at Harvard University. For a long number of years Dr. Williams has been associated with Dr. James H. Dillard on the Slater and Janes Funds. He is highly regarded as an educator.

At the close of the Founder's Day exercises the local chapter of the Montgomery-Tuskegee Club assembled at the grave of Booker T. Washington and placed a wreath on his grave. R. B. Pope eulogized the distinguished educator in a brief address.

Founder Praised

Dr. Scott's address was an intimate recital of the privations the Founder endured to secure an education and said: "First of all, I would have my generation and the one that has followed, and succeeding generations, as well, recall him, not as a legendary figure, but as a man of great simplicity, honest and efficiency; a tireless executive who successfully guided the destinies of a great experiment in education; as a thoroughgoing thinker; as a doer of the word; as one who hated pretense, bombast, and all forms of hypocrisy and make-believe; as a deeply religious man who believed in God with a child-like faith; and finally as one who triumphed over great, almost insurmountable difficulties, and reached the highest pinnacles of fame and success by reason of his strength of character, his skill, his endurance, his extraordinary energy, and his eye-singledness in the prosecution of a great mission.

"I would give you as best I can an intimate picture of that man who went among us, day by day, doing his work with most determined, never flagging, indomitable industry.

"I would, if I can, have you see him as I saw him, day by day, in the close intimacy of personal and official relationship, and in moments of storm and stress, as he went about his self-appointed task of making enduring contributions to human progress, helping to lift a race from the miasmatic swamps of ignorance and superstition, while always hoping that, in some small way, he might help forward the comomn good of all the people of our America."

Other Events

The program for the trustees began immediately after their arrival upon the campus. The annual Spring meeting of the board was held in the council room of the Administration Building at 10 a.m. Other members of the trustee party were escorted over the campus inspecting the Agricultural Department, the Women's Industries, the Academic and College Departments and the site where the proposed new Agricultural Building, gift of the White South, will be erected Saturday afternoon the trustees witnessed a physical exhibition by the girls of the Physical Education Department.

Saturday at 7:30 p.m., Maurice A. Lee, member of the Department of English, Talladega College; member of the class of 1916, which is observing its 20th anniversary reunion at the Institute at this time, delivered the alumni address. Prof. Lee is the son of Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, formerly director of the Academic Department, Tuskegee Institute.

Prof. Lee's address was followed by the presentation of the Cantata "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," by the Tuskegee Choir of 100 voices. Otis D. Wright, from Eldorado, Ark., a freshman in the Tuskegee Institute School of Music, was the soloist, and the choir was supported by a 50-piece orchestra. William L. Dawson, whose negro folk symphony is still being praised in music circles, conducted.

Band Concert

At 4:15 Sunday the Tuskegee Band, under the direction of Capt. Frank L. Drye, gave a concert on White Hall Lawn. Some visitors went to look into the work being done at the Tuskegee Self-Help Cooperative, a project that has aroused nationwide interest and one of the first of its kind to show the practicability of this type of assistance from the Rehabilitation program of the Federal Government. The Sunday afternoon tour also included a visit to the Reforestation program of the Tuskegee Planned Land Use Demonstration, which is the retiring of submarginal lands from production.

At the vesper service Sunday there was special music by the Tuskegee Choir. Dr. William J. Schieffelin, chairman of the Board of Trustees, who presided, presented several trustees and other visitors who spoke briefly.

Alphonse Heninburg, personnel director, Tuskegee Institute, on behalf of the president and faculty, presented Dr. William J. Schieffelin with a birthday token, made in the shops at the Institute, as an expression of their appreciation of Dr. Schieffelin's keen interest in Tuskegee and its workers.

Education - 1936
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

A Woman Graduate Of Tuskegee Tells Story Of Farming In Florida

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 8—(Special)—Floy Britt, born on a farm and educated at Tuskegee Institute, is one more reason why the White South is now raising funds for an agricultural building on the campus here as an expression of good will.

Floy is at present sharing the knowledge she gathered at Tuskegee Institute with her less fortunate neighbors in Hillsborough County, Florida, where she has served for the last four years as home demonstration agent. In her own words, and by request, she tells the story of her life:

"I was born on a farm in Jackson County, Campbellton, Fla., Dec. 7, 1902. My parents were Dirance and Florence Britt. There were nine children in our family, five boys and four girls, of whom I was the youngest.

"I spent my first 17 years on the farm. Our family was large and each worked for the welfare of the other. I can remember very clearly that every Sunday morning—this being the only day in each week when all members of our family were present—my mother would call us to the breakfast table to have our regular family prayer. From those days to now I follow that old family custom.

"My parents' greatest ambition was to own a home and to secure enough land so that all nine of us could have homes and sufficient land for our farms. This ambition was realized, but it took hard work and much sacrifices on the part of the entire family.

"We raised hogs, cows, fowls of all kinds, horses and mules. We kept a variety of fresh vegetables growing all the time. We also had an abundance of fresh eggs, milk and butter. This made it possible for a variety of wholesome food each day. Our farm crops were cotton, corn, peanuts, beans, sweet potatoes and sugar cane. I can't recall a single time that we ever had to buy food. And besides having plenty for home use, we had a surplus for the market. This was my early training, added to our parents' continual emphasis on the importance of making a living.

"Educational opportunities on the farm were very limited. The courses taught were from the primer through the sixth. But our parents were determined we should have every educational opportunity they could provide. Their determination was spurred by the practical results from my brother Lymon's attendance at Tuskegee Institute. Entering Tuskegee in 1910, he was not long in sharing what he learned with the rest of the family—and we prospered.

"In September, 1919, I entered Tuskegee Institute, starting in the B Preparatory Class, and completed high school in May, 1925. I remained at Tuskegee the following Summer, specializing in industrial work. At the close of Summer school in 1925, there came a call from Fort Pierce, Fla., for an industrial teacher. I was recommended, accepted and taught there one year. Continuing my education, I entered Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, in the Summer of 1926, graduating with a B. S. degree in May, 1929.

"During my six years at Tuskegee Institute, I attended night school for the first year, which made it possible for me to earn all of my board. The other five years I attended day school and earned one third of my board each month by waiting on tables in the dining room. At Florida A. and M. College I assisted with the supervision of the dining hall, which made it possible for me to earn all of my board.

"The Winter of 1929 I accepted the position as home economics teacher in the high school at West Palm Beach, Florida. I took special work at Hampton Institute during the summers of 1930 and 1931, home demonstration being one of the courses. On Jan. 1, 1932, I was appointed home demonstration agent for Hillsborough County.

"Since coming to Hillsborough County I have organized the county into 19 clubs. I am striving each day to instill into the minds of my people Dr. Washington's ideas of working with the hands and that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. I am also stressing the live-at-home program. I feel that this program will eliminate the need of relief aid and help the people to become more self-supporting.

"I have enrolled 360 farm women and girls in our program. We carry on the following activities in Hillsborough County: Summer Camp, Achievement exhibits, programs, picnics and recreational activities.

"Each club member has some of the following demonstrations in her home: Home improvement, poultry, home dairying, home gardening, health and nutrition, and yard beautification.

"In conclusion I wish to say that I am very grateful to Tuskegee Institute for the part she has played in shaping me for my life's work. If I accomplish anything worthwhile, Tuskegee Institute is responsible for it in a large way."

Through Floy's efforts, the negro farm women of one Florida County are lessons that will help make their families self-supporting and healthy. Through these efforts the relief load in Hillsborough County is being lightened and potential menaces to health are being eliminated.

This is the type of work that Tuskegee Institute is doing and has been doing for more than 50 years. It is the type of work that inspired the idea of a good-will expression from the White South in the form of an agricultural building. The campaign for funds in Alabama is now being pushed rapidly to a conclusion. With the quota raised here the campaign will be carried to other Southern States.

Tuskegee Graduate Devotes Life To Make Farmers Self-Supporting

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 14.—(Special)—A prosperous farmer with needed surpluses to market holds the key to his community's well being. Collectively he is the life insurance of an agrarian South.

Such is the philosophy of Richard D. Morrison, Florida negro devoting his life to making the farmers of his community self-supporting, and ultimately, he hopes, prosperous.

Morrison, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, is teacher of agriculture in the Talladega County Training School at Renfroe. The work he is doing is one of a thousand reasons why an agricultural building is to be built on the campus of Tuskegee Institute as an expression of good will from the white South.

Morrison's classes include both boys and adult farmers. He has given particular attention to the production of feeds for livestock. During the last three years he has placed emphasis upon poultry, syrup and hogs as feed enterprises.

On the campus of the Talladega school Morrison has built breeders and a laying house. These are his class textbooks in methods of care, management, production and disposition of poultry and poultry products. They are also his object lessons for neighboring farmers.

Already he has accomplished notable results. Many farmers nearby have discarded mongrel poultry for choice, blooded birds. The "chicken tree" has been discarded. Desirable houses, yards and runs have been built. And feeding has become a paying science. Especially are these results noticeable on farms where pupils are carrying poultry projects.

In his work Morrison found that feed was frequently a determining factor in poultry production. Where there was an abundance of feed, he found, more often than not it was the wrong kind for the best results.

One of his primary jobs was to find suitable feeds that his pupils could produce at home. He secured several recommended poultry rations and compared these with the ration possibilities at the pupils' homes.

Yellow corn became an important item in the ration he proposed. He insisted at once that each pupil produce his own corn. Those who had cows he instructed to use part of the skimmed milk. From these two items as a base, he has devised a fairly satisfactory chicken feed that any of his pupils can produce at home.

With the selection of chicken breeds, the chicken housing problem and the chicken feed problem solved, he has taught his classes to candle and grade eggs. As a result his boys are getting the top market price for them.

Home meat supply, especially hog production, has been stressed among his adult classes. Several members of these classes already are producing all of the meat needed for home use.

When the cotton control act was put into effect in Talladega County, Morrison found that he would have to stress enterprises other than cotton for his boys to carry on as projects. Several of his pupils who formerly carried cotton as their projects were stopped by the new allotment limitation. Morrison promptly turned them to such enterprises as sweet potatoes, watermelons, tomatoes and animal projects. Many of his adult farmers also turned to syrup making, from which many have realized handsome sums.

Potentially a liability in the South, existing on a dole, the negro farmer is being converted into a distinct asset through the labors of Tuskegee's Morrisons. It was this work of Tuskegee graduates that inspired the idea of an agricultural building as a recognition gift from the white South. The campaign is now in progress under the guidance of a committee of Southern leaders, headed actively by H. C. Ryding, retired president of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. Dr. W. J. Mahoney is campaign director. Headquarters for the Alabama campaign are in the Comer Building, Birmingham.

HAD EARLY TRAINING

Tuskegee Choir Members Here This Week for Four Concerts

Many who listen to the stirring songs of the Tuskegee Choir when it appears at the Auditorium Saturday and Sunday, sponsored by Junior Chamber of Commerce, will be wondering whether these singers had any training in music before entering Tuskegee Institute. There are others who have always taken it for granted that all negroes can sing; the matter of previous training or experience has never entered into consideration.

Practically every member of the organization had singing experience before entering Tuskegee—in the choirs of their churches at home, the home church congregations or the Sunday schools.

Only a small percentage of the choir members are full time members of the School of Music at Tuskegee. All, however, receive voice training from the members of the music school faculty. Many choir members are also members of the band and orchestra and receive instruction on their respective instruments. There are frequent lectures by the director, William L. Dawson, on various music forms, types, composers and other phases of music study and appreciation.

There will be performances two nights and a matinee, and tickets are now on sale at Fortune Ward's, 119 Madison.

WILLIAMS SELECTED FOR TUSKEGEE POST

Former Dean Is Picked for Vice-Presidency

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, April 9 (ANP).—Dr. W. T. B. Williams, former dean of Tuskegee Institute, was elected vice-president at the annual meeting of the board of trustees here Saturday.

Dr. Williams has been connected with Tuskegee for a number of years and prior to his direct connection was closely associated with Dr. Robert R. Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute. He was born in Virginia and was educated at Hampton Institute, Philips Academy, Andover, Mass., and Harvard University. Following his graduation from Harvard he entered educational work, and for a number of years was a representative of the Jeanes-Slater fund, of which Dr. James H. Dillard was president, and which has played such a prominent part in the progress of Negro schools in the South.

His selection as vice-president of the institution has been lauded by members of the faculty who have served under him as dean of the college department. Other vice-presidents have been Warren Logan, R. R. Taylor, Sr., and Charles H. Gibson.

Official Of Tuskegee Institute And Wife Married 50 Years

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—More than two hundred friends gathered with the family here Wednesday evening, April 1, at the "Oaks," former home of Booker T. Washington, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Washington. Forty-six of these fifty years have been spent at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. and Mrs. Washington came to Tuskegee from West Virginia shortly after their marriage. Mr. Washington, a brother of Booker T. Washington, has faithfully served Tuskegee Institute in many capacities during these years. He was its first bandmaster; its first athletic director, chief bookkeeper, and its first postmaster, which position he has held since 1904.

The spacious rooms and hallways of the "Oaks" were beautifully and profusely decorated with early spring flowers; golden candles here and there added a pleasing touch. Tables in one of the rooms were piled high with numerous beautiful, useful and valuable gifts, testimony of the good wishes and esteem of many friends both near and far.

Congratulatory messages were received from all sections of the country.

Columbus, Miss. Dispatch
April 15, 1936

Tuskegee Choir To Sing Monday At Miss. State

STATE COLLEGE, Miss., April 15—One of the songs which will be sung by the Tuskegee Choir when it appears at State College Auditorium, Monday, April 20, will be "Oh What a Bautiful City." This song made instantaneous hit when Tuskegee's famed vocal organization appeared in several cities in the east in the spring of 1932.

Thelma Armstrong, senior, Port Arthur, Texas, will have a leading part. Studying in the physical education department at Tuskegee, she has participated in numerous student activities at the famous Alabama institution. For two years she has served as girl drum major of the Tuskegee band and has been loudly acclaimed for the manner in which she led the Crimson Pipers in various marching maneuvers when parading at football games and other out-door exercises in which the band participated. She has a remarkably clear alto voice and is regarded as a standout in the vocal organization from Tuskegee.

Other numbers which will be heard when the 60 golden voices from Tuskegee Institute appear here are: "Go Down Moses," "King Jesus is a Listen'," "Good News," "I Know the Lord Laid His Hands on Me,' "Steal Away," "Deep River," "My Lord What a Mourning," and "Soon Ah Will Be Done."

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
April 12, 1936

RABBI WILL SPEAK FOR TUSKEGEE BODY

Rabbi Louis Binstock of Temple Sinai will be the principal speaker at the Founders' Day celebration of Tuskegee Institute to be held at the first African Baptist church, 2324 Third street, today at 3:30 p. m., members of the celebration committee announced Saturday. The celebration will be held under the auspices of the local Tuskegee Alumni Association. Musical numbers will be given by the Dillard university quartet.

Starkville, Miss. News
April 10, 1936

TUSKEGEE CHOIR TO PRESENT PROGRAM HERE APRIL 20TH

Famous Negro Group Made Debut On Radio City Opening Night

The Tuskegee choir, famous negro organization from Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., will be presented in a program under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. here April 20.

State is very fortunate in engaging this world famed choir as they are allowed only 18 days from their school duties. This choir made their debute at the opening of Radio City, New York. Their renditions of the famous negro spirituals thrilled the first night's audience of nearly seven thousand individuals. This success resulted n the choir being retained for four weeks in Radio City Music Hall. This engagement was followed by a concert at Carnegie Hall and a series of national and international broadcasts to which America's leading newspapers voiced their comments and praise.

This organization of young voices from the famou Alabama Institute founded by the eat educator Booker T. Washington, is under the direction of William L. Dawson. Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, who recently succeeded Dr. Robert R. Morton, has appointed Alvin J. Neely as manager, and Robert S. Darnaby as secretary for the choir.

Fresh from recent successes in the principal cities of the United States the choir will bring their unique and authoritative interpretations of the soul stirring music of the Negro race whose pathos, fervor and exultatioin give them the Universal appeal which has endeared Negro spirituals to the world. The audience will hear these thrilling melodies as they have been handed down from generation to generation by Negroes by their forefathers on the plantations of the Sunny South.

Besides the presentation of Negro folk music as originated among their own people on the cotton plantations of the South, even in the most isolated rural regions, the Choir also offers in its extensive repertoire the more formal choral arrangements of other Negro composers, along with works of the great masters like Tchaikowsky, Wagner, Verdi and Debussy, and the folksong of many nations.

Education Of Negro Women One Of Tuskegee's Primary Achievements

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 23.—(Special)—A practical education for negro women during recent years at Tuskegee Institute has played a significant part in improving conditions generally in the South, especially in remoter rural sections where opportunities develop more slowly.

Elizabeth D. Ray, who since June 2, 1930, has been Home Demonstration Agent for Bullock County, Alabama, is an example of the part being played by these negro women.

Elizabeth writes vividly of her early life and of the combination of circumstances that led her to Tuskegee Institute:

"I was born a fourth child to my mother and father, who were living with their children and an invalid brother in a two-room house on what was known as the 'Ellis Plantation'. At that time my father was a tenant and during the Fall and Winter seasons he hauled and transferred for the landowner.

"One Winter afternoon when I was around 5 years old (there were then six children) we were sitting around the fireplace waiting to be served dinner. We could hardly wait, for on the fire was a big pot of dumplings and ham. When mother saw father drive his four-horse team up before the gate she began dishing up the food. Father came in and as soon as he reached the doorway he made this statement: "Booker T. Washington died yesterday morning." Mother stopped serving dinner and began lamenting and asking questions. This was to our regret, for dumplings and ham were far more important to us than the death of Booker T. Washington.

Story of Washington

"Days passed and his death continued to be the feature topic among the grown-ups on the plantation. So I became curious one day and asked mother who Booker T. Washington was, and in her answer I heard my first story of Tuskegee Institute. Some days later I followed my brothers to school and heard the teacher tell the story of Booker Washington's famous trip and entrance examination to Hampton Institute.

"I have always been interested in working with my hands. When I was so small that I had to use both hands to handle mother's scissors, I tried to create and make clothes for my doll. For that reason, my parents always told me, if they were able they were going to send me to Tuskegee when I was 15 so that I might learn to be a real dressmaker.

"Just after my eighth birthday, my father took two of my brothers and me to visit his relatives who were living in the Greenwood Community of Tuskegee Institute. We made the trip on a wagon, leaving home at early daylight and arriving late that afternoon. That Sunday night our cousin took us to the chapel and the most beautiful picture I had ever seen or have since seen was the girls marching out of chapel in blue skirts and white blouses. When we returned home I talked to mother, day and night, about the girls in uniform and how I wanted to go to Tuskegee so that I might march in that line. She told me that I could not go until I was 15 and I began counting the years off on my fingers. Seven years! And on each birthday thereafter, I checked off a year."

Enters Tuskegee

The years rolled by and Elizabeth entered Tuskegee. Her enthusiasm conquered her parents' objections, and she did not have to wait until her 15th birthday. Her father paid her way with cotton and by selling stove wood at a dollar a load. When funds ran low, two brothers helped her out.

She was an honor student, receiving the Joseph O. Thompson prize in her third year for the highest rating in scholarship, industry and deportment out of a class of 235, and during her senior year the Elizabeth Neal Wilcox for the best record in the Practice Cottage and the honor of speaking on commencement day's program.

The last six years have seen the education of Elizabeth Ray put to practical use through her work in Bullock County. Her job is to reach rural women and girls in the common things in an uncommon way.

Tersely, here are some of the accomplishments of Elizabeth Ray in the last six years:

More than 500 girls have learned to appreciate and turn out well-made sewing articles; 65 girls completed the first course in dressmaking last year; 869 quarts of vegetables and fruits were canned last Summer by club girls; 395 containers of preserves and jellies were put up by club girls in the same period; 4,900 quarts of vegetables and fruits were canned last Summer by the women; 1,365 containers of jellies and jams were put up by the women in that time.

In 1930 there was not a single year-round garden in a negro home in Bullock County. Records show that in 1935 there were 291 such year-round gardens. At the last State Fair, Bullock County women and girls won three blue ribbons and four red ones in exhibits of foods and clothing. When the last Intra-State 4-H Club contest was held at Tuskegee, Bullock girls won first prize in dress-making, second prize in bread-making, second prize in table-setting, first prize in clothes judging, and second prize in the oratorical contest.

Further Education

Within the last six years a large number of girls have been enabled to further their education in college, earning their way with the knowledge Elizabeth shared with them. Five girls are not only making their own clothes, but are earning steady incomes by sewing for people in their communities. Three girls who learned cooking and foods under Elizabeth's coaching, are cooking for private families in Montgomery, and doing well.

Through Elizabeth Ray's work in Bullock County, scores of families, potentially prospects for relief, have well-stocked larders. They have learned to cook, for themselves or others. they have learned to sew. They have learned the importance of sanitation, and that lesson is erasing much of the menace of disease for Bullock. From liabilities they are becoming assets to that part of the South in which they live—the work of Tuskegee Institute.

And it was such work as this that inspired the idea of an Agricultural Building for Tuskegee Institute as an expression of good will from the White South, funds for which are now being raised in a special campaign. The drive, centering now in Alabama, is to spread shortly over the entire South. Each State has been allotted its quota. Contributions are now being received at headquarters in Birmingham from these white Southerners who feel that Tuskegee Institute is due this recognition for the work it has done over a period of more than half a century. Offices here are in the Comer Building.

Education - 1936

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Age-Herald
January 2, 1936

NEGRO SLAYINGS TOPIC OF SPEAKER

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Prof. Heningburg, head of the new personnel department at Tuskegee, spoke at the annual celebration of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. More than 500 Birmingham Negroes heard him speak.

Eighty per cent of the Negroes of the country live below the Mason and Dixon Line and are "here to stay," the speaker said. The idea of a forty-ninth state for Negroes, advanced by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, is of "no use to the Negro," Prof. Heningburg declared.

The idea that "white people hate black people" is false, or there would have been thousands of lynchings in 1935 instead of 31, the speaker said.

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Prof. Heningburg advised members of the race to be thrifty rather than extravagant.

Tuskegee Announces 1936 Summer School

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., Jan. 17—The annual session of the Tuskegee Institute Summer School will be held at the Institute from June 6 through August 15, it was announced this week by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president. The summer school will be divided into two sessions—the first session running from June 6 to July 11, and the second session from July 11 to August 15.

Dr. Moton Makes Report Of Final Year At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., Jan. 17—Dr. Robert R. Moton concluded his last official act as president of Tuskegee Institute recently in making the annual report of his final year as president of the institution to the board of trustees. The report has just been released by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, president of the board.

This report summarizes the school's activities during the closing year of the administration of Dr. Robert R. Moton, and briefly reviews the progress of the school during the 19 years in which he served as president.

Since 1916, when Dr. Moton formally assumed the presidency of Tuskegee Institute, the courses of study in education, agriculture, and trades and industries, have been elevated from the high school level to the college grade. In recognition of this work, the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has given Tuskegee a grade A rating.

Other accomplishments of his administration include the following buildings, either erected or remodelled: William G. Wilcox Trades School, a group of five buildings which houses the boys' trades activities; James and Sage Halls (dormitories), Chambliss Training School, Margaret Murray Washington Hall, which houses the home economic courses for young women; Hollis Burke Frissell Library, Samuel Chapman Armstrong Science Hall, Logan, (auditorium-gymnasium), the Alumni Bowl, annex to the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital.

An increased water supply and paved campus roads are also listed among the accomplishments. During these 19 years the endowment fund was increased from $2,312,149 to $7,772,106, and the value of the plant has increased from $1,482,716 to $2,143,606.

Retrenchment Necessary

In Dr. Moton's last year as president, he saw the institute faced with many retrenchments due to the reduced income and budgetary adjustments which resulted from the depression and the generally unsettled conditions. He foresees in the present situation the necessity for a change in the financial policy of educational institutions.

"It is increasingly evident," he says, "that schools like Tuskegee must find new approaches to friendly supporters or else budgetary planning must more nearly balance with assured income. In the more prosperous years of the past those educational institutions whose service was known and approved by the public could plan their operations in excess of assured income and be reasonably sure of contributions to meet the cost of their expansion and development."

Of his predecessor, Booker T. Washington, Dr. Moton says: "It was no light undertaking to succeed to the labors of the great Booker T. Washington, who had wrought so mightily in his generation and who held so firm a place in the esteem and affections of America and of the world. I have tried with diligence to maintain the policies by which he guided the operations of the institute, and the ideals and principles which he pursued for the advancement of his race, and to promote the cooperation between the races which he, himself, so earnestly and successfully advocated. I return to the board of trustees the stewardship with which I was commissioned, convinced that the institution has achieved a lasting place among the forces working for the advancement of my people, and a firmer hold than ever upon the affections of the American people who have made its work possible."

Lauds Patterson

Of his successor, Dr. F. D. Patterson, he says: "His training and experience; his keen appreciation of the type of service that Tuskegee has rendered and should continue to render; his thorough belief in black and white people alike and withal, his spirit of service to humanity adequately fit Frederick Douglass Patterson for leadership at Tuskegee Institute. If there had been any doubt, his vigor and wisdom during the last few months thoroughly dispel it. I feel very happy at the action of our board of trustees at the meeting last April. Dr. Patterson deserves and will have the fullest support of the institution."

The report concludes with a description of the general advancement of the Race since its emancipation. His paragraph referring to the agencies created by the race for its own advancement is a challenge to the youth of the race. Dr. Moton says: "Deficient though they may be in many directions, the institutions for social advancement created by and for the Negro through many years of bitter struggle, stndy read now to aid the progress of the race toward new heights of achievement.

"The generation into which I was born was faced with the necessity of constructing these agencies. The generation that now appears find them ready at hand. Let us hope that the Negro youth of America will have the faith, the courage, and the determination, supplemented by a training unknown to their forbears, to undertake tasks of the present with a hopefulness and patience that will justify the record of their people through the last two generations."

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR

JAN 19 1936

TUSKEGEE'S PROGRESS.

AN optimistic view of the Negro's opportunities is taken in the annual report of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. Less may have been heard of this educational institution since the passing of the distinguished Booker T. Washington, who labored so effectively for the advancement of his race. He was succeeded by Dr. Robert R. Moton, who served as president nineteen years. The latter upheld the ideals of his predecessor and elevated the institute from high school level to collegiate standing.

Tuskegee's third president is Dr. F. D. Patterson, an educator whose training and experience fit him for the specialized tasks of the institution. He has received several university degrees, including the Ph. D. from Cornell in 1932. The new president is an agricultural expert and veterinarian. He is familiar with the peculiar needs of Tuskegee, having begun his work there in 1928.

The progress of that institution is a matter of national concern to a degree not encountered in the public's relationship with the average college and university. The improvement of the Negro's economic status should be the goal of all thinking citizens. Tuskegee has had to contend with the problems of the depression, with reduced income necessitating budgetary readjustments. It should be a source of general gratification that the school is again on the upgrade, prepared to realize the opportunities for advancement of the race.

NINE NEGROES GET ALA. EXTENSION APPOINTMENTS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP)—The Alabama Extension Service for Negroes with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, has announced through T. M. Campbell, field agent, Agricultural Extension Service, the appointment of nine Negro men and women agents, all appointments effective as of December 1. The appointees are college graduates with special training in Agriculture and Home Economics at qualified schools.

The agents are as follows: Miss L. M. Austin, Miss E. L. Belle, Miss Irene V. Bledsoe, Miss R. C. Coleman, Miss B. C. Gee, T. R. Agnew, W. B. Hill, John E. Joyner, Charles E. Trout.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS

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"The plans of President Patterson to enlarge the agricultural department and to emphasize it," says Dr. Mahoney, "will make this department's activities timely and thoroughly in accord with the needs of the South and of Alabama, where farming is the chief industry and source of livelihood."

Under the wise direction of Dr. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute will not go in for size and size alone, as so many colleges have done. Dr. Patterson realizes that there is a limit to the number of students an institution of higher learning can serve. But Tuskegee can still afford to grow, and it ought to grow, for it should be made even more than it is today the center of Negro education in the South.

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NEWS

JAN 19 1936

Growth In Enrollment At Tuskegee Institute

It is indeed encouraging to note that the enrollment at Tuskegee Institute has increased by over 300 over last year, with 1,700 students now in classes. This announcement comes from Dr. William J. Mahoney, who is manager of the campaign to raise funds for the new agricultural hall at Tuskegee to be contributed by the people of the South.

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MOTON HAILS TUSKEGEE

Boston Chronicle

Praises Founder and Sees Racial Progress

Boston, Mass.

1-18-36

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Jan. 6—The President's annual report for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1935 has just been released by Dr. William Jay Schiefflin, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute.

This report summarizes the activities of the school during the closing year of the administration of Dr. Robert R. Moton, and briefly reviews the progress of the school during the nineteen years in which he served as President. Since 1916, when Dr. Moton formally assumed the presidency of Tuskegee Institute, the courses of study in education, agriculture and trades and industries, have been elevated from the high school level to the college grade. In recognition of this work, the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has given Tuskegee a grade A rating.

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TUSKEGEE ENDOWMENT NOW NEARLY 8 MILLION

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Tuskegee Institute Summer School June 6th Thru June 30th

Tuskegee Rural News

Tuskegee Age

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 11.—The annual session of the Tuskegee Institute summer school will be held at the Institute from June 6 through August 15, it was announced today by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president. The summer school will be divided into two sessions the first session running from June 6 to July 11, and the second session from July 11 to August 15.

In addition to the enlarged number of courses for teachers of elementary and high school subjects a group of courses in the interest of high school and college teachers will be offered. Among the courses scheduled to be given during the summer Dr. W. T. B. Williams, Dean of the College and Director of the summer school, announces the following: Practical Field Zoology and Field Botany, Advanced College Courses in Biology and Chemistry for teachers in high schools and colleges; a course in the organization of science courses for small high schools and rural schools, courses in mechanical industries for tradesmen or for teachers of trades and mechanical industries, courses in agriculture for advanced students or for high schools and colleges of agriculture, home economics courses for teachers in high schools and colleges, practical courses in handicrafts, courses in sociology and rural life, courses for rural welfare workers, courses in football and basketball coaching, swimming and recreation and courses in the special preparation of teachers for rural schools.

The teaching staff will be composed of members of the Tuskegee Institute college department and other teachers drawn from the profession who are acknowledged specialists in their various fields.

In any case where a course desired is not offered, arrangements will be made for instruction if a sufficient number of students make application for same. Additional information may be secured by writing Dr. W. T. B. Williams, director of the summer school, or to Capt. Alvin J. Neely, Dean of Men-Registrar.

Education—1936

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

TAMPA, FLA.
TIMES

APR 29 1936

Florida's Negro School And Alabama's Tuskegee

Though closely kin in purpose and faculty personnel, it was more by happy coincidence that Alabama's Tuskegee Institute and Florida's Agricultural and Mechanical School for Negroes, at Tallahassee, entered new eras together this year. Reports from the institutions indicate both are progressing satisfactorily.

Tuskegee had just inaugurated its new president, Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson, graduate of Cornell University, to succeed Dr. Robert R. Moton, elderly Negro educator who resigned from the presidency of the college founded by Booker T. Washington. Dr. Patterson was widely hailed as capable of continuing the Washington ideals of training and good-will.

At about the same time, the Florida school for Negroes received notification from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools that it had been granted a "Class A" rating, the highest ranking that the Southern association can grant an institution of learning. J. R. E. Lee, president of the Florida school, is a graduate of Tuskegee, as are several members of his faculty staff.

Florida Negroes and friends of education have been watching with renewed interest the efforts being made at Tuskegee, where the student body numbers 1400, the faculty 200; and at Florida A. and M., student body 675, faculty 65, to train Negroes for useful service to their race and to all humanity. They deserve all necessary help from the friends of education and humanity in the State and nation.

Washington, D. C., Star
April 29, 1936

TUSKEGEE FARM PLAN NOW WILL AID NEGROES

New Program Will Further Research Work of Dr. George Carver.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP).—With an aim toward educating Negroes to be more useful in the agricultural South, Tuskegee Institute, one of the oldest Negro educational institutions, plans a broadened farm program.

The school, which boasts that only two of it 40,000 graduates have prison records, is noted for its agricultural extension service, which directs the activities of 240 Negro farm agents.

The program will further the work of Dr. George W. Carver, famous for his agricultural research.

Wilson, N. C., Times
April 30, 1936

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Greenville, Tenn., Sun
May 2, 1936

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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS

MAY 9 - 1936

A Remarkable And Significant Record

"When, after more than half a century of life, a school can find only two of its former students who ever served time for a crime, that school has a record worthy of attention.

"When that school happens to be a Negro school in the deep South, its record is all the more significant. It is Tuskegee Institute's record."

This striking statement appeared in an article in yesterday's *News* concerning the campaign to raise funds for an agricultural building at Tuskegee Institute as an expression of good will from the white people of the South toward the great Negro institution, and toward the Negro race. The statement was made by Dr. W. J. Mahoney, director of the campaign.

It is a very remarkable record indeed. One wonders if any other institution of higher learning in the United States, white or Negro, can show a better record than this in the matter of crime among its alumni. It is extremely doubtful if any school can show a better record.

"That Tuskegee graduates have not been found behind prison bars in fat years or lean," Dr. Mahoney continued, "is of more than passing significance.

"Through more than 50 years, Tuskegee Institute has been doing more than teaching its students to earn, to learn and to live. It has been molding character. Its graduates have been above crime."

Dr. Mahoney pointed out that there are more than 1,700 students at Tuskegee today. If the proportion holds, he said, not one of these 1,700 will ever go to jail. "More than that, each will make his contribution to the South's economic improvement, supporting himself and his family, teaching others the lessons learned in Tuskegee, proving an asset to his employers.

"The dignity of labor, the doing of any task well, the power of education, a life of service, a spirit of cooperation, the responsibilities of American citizenship — these are the creedal teachings of Tuskegee."

That, of all the thousands of graduates Tuskegee Institute has turned out in its more than 50 years of existence, there have been only two who are known to have been imprisoned for crime is as fine a commentary on the work of that school as could be found. It is a fact which has probably been little known outside the school itself. This record deserves the widest publicity, both for the credit it reflects on Tuskegee Institute and for its significance with respect to education as a whole. There could be no better illustration of the value of education. Here is impressive proof that education is the best preventive of crime. Here is proof, in particular, that Tuskegee Institute is doing a magnificent job.

If there were no other reason for the white people of the South to give generously to the fund for the agricultural building at the institute, this in itself should be enough to merit the friendship and support of the white South. More than that, it should be enough to arouse to a higher point than ever before the interest of white Southerners in Negro education as a whole. Still more than that, it should confirm and strengthen our belief in all education, whether for white children or Negro children, for white college students or Negro college students. If the type of education that Tuskegee Institute has afforded can accomplish such a result, then the right type of education anywhere, whether among white people or Negroes, can provide us with our best weapon against crime.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 9, 1936

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Richmond, Va. News-Leader
May 8, 1936

Wide Farm Program Planned at Tuskegee

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Columbus, Miss. Dispatch
May 8, 1936

Tuskegee Program Widens Negro Aid

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 8—(AP) With an aim toward educating negroes to be more useful in the agricultural south, Tuskegee Institute, one of the oldest negro educational institutions, plans a broadened farm program.

The school, which boasts that only two of its 40,000 graduates have prison records, is noted for its agricultural extension service, which directs the activities of 240 negro farm agents.

The program will further the work of Dr. George W. Carver, famous for his agricultural research.

of any task well, the power of education, a life of service, a spirit of cooperation, the responsibilities of American citizenship—these are the creedal teachings of Tuskegee."

The campaign among white Southerners for the goodwill building is nearing a close in Alabama. It is being directed from headquarters in the Comer Building here.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 8, 1936

TUSKEGEE FORCE AGAINST CRIME

In 50 Years Two Students Of School Have Served Time For Breaking Law

"In a nation that is rapidly becoming crime-conscious, where the chief of G-men can speak of thousands who will die next year at a murderer's hand, a school that can boast of a crime-free alumnus has something about which to boast.

"When, after more than half a century of life, a school can find only two of its former students who ever served time for a crime, that school has a record worthy of attention.

"When that school happens to be a Negro school in the deep South, its record is all the more significant. It is Tuskegee Institute's record."

So declares Dr. W. J. Mahoney, campaign director for the special drive to raise an agricultural building on Tuskegee's campus as a goodwill expression from the white South.

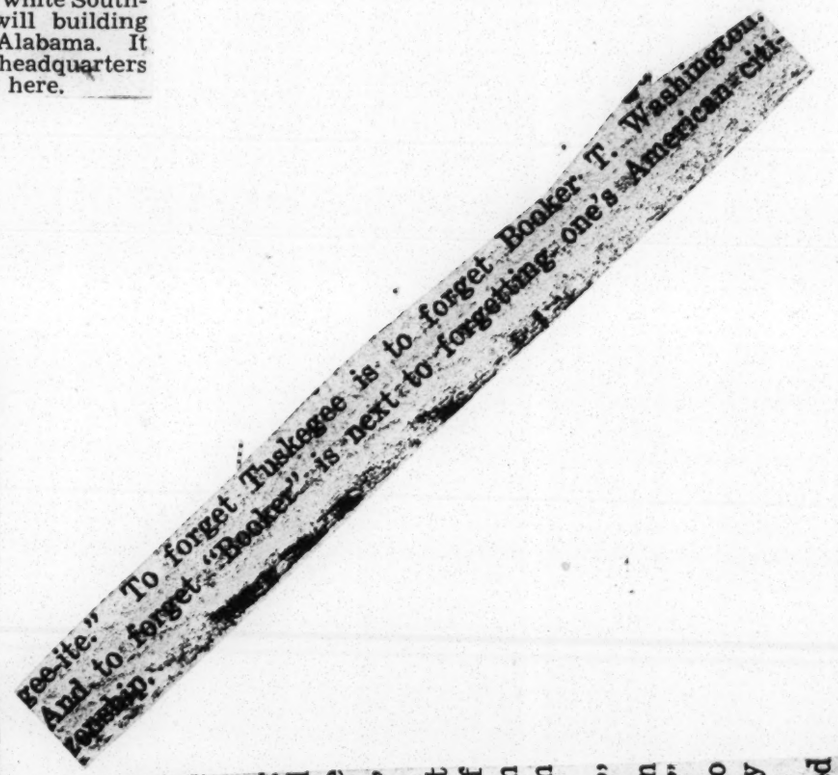
"Crime's graphline in this country follows no trail of economic conditions. If our people are poor, their poverty may be offered as a contributory cause. If they are prosperous, the temptation is greater," he said.

"That Tuskegee graduates have not been found behind prison bars in fat years or lean, is of more than passing significance.

"Through more than 50 years, Tuskegee Institute has been doing more than teaching its students to earn, to learn and to live. It has been molding character. Its graduates have been above crime.

"There are more than 1,700 students at Tuskegee Institute today. If the proportion holds, not one of these 1,700 will ever go to jail. More than that, each will make his contribution to the South's economic improvement, supporting himself and his family, teaching others the lessons learned in Tuskegee, proving an asset to his employers.

"The dignity of labor, the doing



TUSKEGEE, THEN AND NOW

In 1881 Booker T. Washington came to Tuskegee, Ala., from Hampton (Virginia) Institute, at the invitation of a few of Tuskegee's progressive white citizens, to found an industrial school on the Hampton Institute idea.

The only physical property that was pointed out to the young "fessor" as his school site was a sizeable plot of "goober" ground and an old dilapidated one room log cabin. Enough to freeze the optimism of the most ardent devotee of the late General Armstrong, (white) founder and builder of Hampton Institute.

But young Booker remained to establish and build the most famous industrial school of the world, a school that set the pace of a new idea that has since swept the world. His famous monument in stone at Tuskegee is the only one of such pretension, to a Negro, on southern American soil.

The great Booker's real monument, however, is "Tuskegee," the symbol of the dignity of labor; the "Tuskegee Idea" that soon became the American idea in exchange for its "Manual Training" craze. Are the graduates, friends and supporters of Tuskegee to stand by and witness the junking of these ideals by the present day irrepressable, irresponsible Negro?

Thirty-nine years ago this writer left Tuskegee a man raised from the line of gutter snipe. Five years more there as a teacher—later on—complete over ten years "stretch" as a confirmed "Tuske-

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Dr. Mahoney pointed out that there are more than 1,700 students at Tuskegee today. If the proportion holds, he said, not one of these 1,700 will ever go to jail. "More than that, each will make his contribution to the South's economic merit the friendship and support of the white South. More than that, it should be enough to arouse to a higher point than ever before the interest of white Southerners in Negro education as a whole. Still more than that, it should confirm and strengthen our belief in all education, whether for white children or Negro children, for white college students or Negro college students. If the type of education that Tuskegee Institute has afforded can accomplish such a result, then in the right type of education anywhere, whether among white people or Negroes, can provide us with our best weapon against crime.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
May 8, 1936

Wide Farm Program Planned at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 8.—(AP)—With an aim toward educating negroes to be more useful in the agricultural South, Tuskegee Institute, one of the oldest negro educational institutions, plans a broadened farm program.

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Columbus, Miss. Dispatch
May 8, 1936

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"To forget Tuskegee is to forget Booker T. Washington. And to forget "Booker" is next to forgetting one's American citizenship."

Education-1936

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Agricultural Building, at Tuskegee, A Memorial.

Tuskegee Building Drive To Start In 10 Days As Organization Proceeds

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 11.—(Special)—"The work of organization is proceeding rapidly and the campaign will start within 10 days," declared H. C. Ryding, general chairman of the Southwide committee which will raise funds to erect a new agricultural building at Tuskegee Institute as a good will gift from the white South, in a statement issued yesterday, from the committee's offices at 2020-22 Comer Building, in Birmingham. Mr. Ryding's statement included announcement that Louis Pizitz, noted Birmingham merchant, had been added to the advisory committee and called attention to the growing list of prominent Alabama leaders and prominent figures from other Southern States who are supporting the plan.

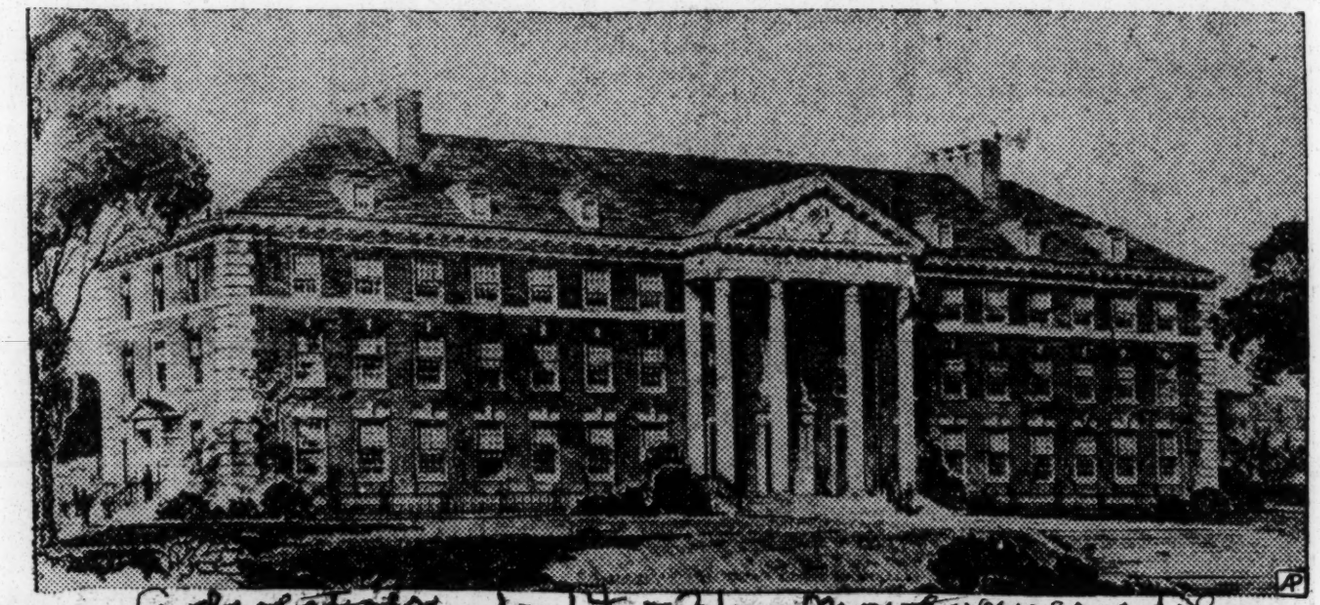
Mr. Ryding's statement is a signal that the drive will be begun throughout the State in communities where organization has been perfected, and specifically denotes that the campaign will be launched in Birmingham and Jefferson County in 10 days, under his leadership and the direction of Dr. William J. Mahoney, who has been named "campaign manager," effective upon the opening of the sutie of three offices at 2020-2021 and 2022 Comer Building recently. Office equipment's installation was completed Saturday and the Birmingham committee will get into full swing next week in completing the reorganization here, Mr. Ryding said.

Mr. Ryding calls attention to "the opportunity given the white South in this campaign to show its appreciation of what Tuskegee Institute is doing in important agricultural work and in experimental agricultural work" as well as to show its support of the Institute's nationally known policy of promotion of inter-racial harmony and cooperation.

Aiding Mr. Ryding, the general chairman, and Dr. Mahoney in the drive will be Mayor G. B. Edwards, of the city of Tuskegee, State chairman; Donald Comer prominent Birmingham manufacturer vice-chairman of the Southwide committee; John L. Goodwyn, chairman of the Montgomery County committee; Mayor W. A. Gunter, of Montgomery; Col. W. P. Screws, of Montgomery, and Judge Grover C. Hall, editor of The Montgomery Advertiser, members of the Southwide committee; M. A. Vincentelli, Montgomery banker, of the State committee; J. C. Hodges, Dr. Seale Harris, J. E. Chappell, Victor Hanson, and S. F. Clabaugh, of Birmingham, members of various State and local committees; Gov. Bibb Graves, honorary chairman of the Southwide committee; Dr. George H. Denny, president of the University of Alabama; Dr. L. N. Duncan, president of Auburn, and Bishop J. J. Toolen, of Mobile, members of the Southwide committee.

A staff of office assistants and field workers has been engaged by Chairman Ryding and Dr. Mahoney. The field workers will go to whatever communities where local committees need assistance in putting over the drive for quotas set in each city or county, according to plans worked out by Dr. Mahoney and Mr. Ryding in conjunction with Mayor Edwards, whose city donated more than $2,000 in gifts from white citizens in a pre-campaign canvass in Tuskegee, to show their appreciation of the work Tuskegee Institute is doing.

As A Good-Will Gesture Between The Races



HERE is an architect's drawing of the proposed Agricultural Building at Tuskegee Institute, which is to be built with contributions from the White South as a good-will gesture to Southern Negroes. Funds for the building are now being raised through committees set up in Alabama and through other States in the South.

Butler County To Launch Drive For New Building At Tuskegee Today

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 18.—(Special)—Butler County's drive for its quota of funds to build a new agricultural building at Tuskegee Institute, as a goodwill gift from the white South, will begin in Greenville tomorrow under the leadership of H. C. Seale, prominent Greenville merchant, Butler County chairman for the campaign. Mr. Seale will open the drive at a meeting to be held in Greenville Sunday afternoon, over which he will preside as chairman, attended by all members of committees. Dr. William J. Mahoney, who with General Chairman H. C. Ryding yesterday announced addition of 11 prominent Southerners to the advisory committee for the Southwide drive, will speak to the members during the session, with Mr. Seale also speaking.

Mr. Seale's efforts in behalf of the movement, given prestige by his outstanding leadership in the county, has already brought hearty responses from other leading figures of Butler. Prospects for raising the Butler County minimum quota of $2,000 are very encouraging as the result of Mr. Seale's able and influential chairmanship, according to Mr. Ryding, who is head of the Southwide committee.

The new members of the advisory committee are:

Louis Pizitz, prominent Birmingham merchant; Bishop T. J. Toolen, of Mobile, head of the Alabama Catholic diocese; Judge D. E. Laslie, probate judge of Macon County, Tuskegee; Emmett Brooks, editor and publisher of The Brewton Standard, Brewton; V. B. Murray, Montgomery, vice-president of the Alabama National Bank; H. C. Seale, Greenville; R. K. Coffee, of Andalusia, business manager of The Andalusia Star: Roberts Blount, Tallassee, of the First National Bank; W. N. Blanton, of Houston, Texas, vice-president and general manager of the Houston Chamber of Commerce; Dr. E. B. Tucker, president of Austin College, Sherman, Texas; Dr. J. H. Reynolds, president of Hendrix College, Conway, Ark.; and H. L. Clark, managing editor of The Manufacturer's Record, Baltimore, Md.

The drive in Butler is opening in accord with the statement of Chairman Ryding last Sunday that the campaign would open in 10 days. The drive in Jefferson is to be begun in a few days, under leadership of Mr. Ryding and Dr. Mahoney, whose Southern headquarters are at 2020 Comer Building. Gov. Bibb Graves is honorary chairman of the Southwide committee, and Donald Comer, Birmingham manufacturer, is vice-chairman.

Butler County Leaders Plan To Raise Quota In Tuskegee Building Drive

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 15—(Special)—Very encouraging prospects of raising Butler County's quota of funds to be raised to build a new agricultural building at Tuskegee Institute are reported by H. C. Seale, prominent Greenville merchant, in letters received by H. C. Ryding, general chairman of the southwide committee of prominent southeners from Mr. Seale Chairman Seale, who is president of the Planters Mercantile Company, is pushing work of forming committees in Butler, and final plans for the campaign will be adopted Sunday at a meeting of committees to be held in Greenville, with Mr. Seale presiding. The drive opens generally next week.

The great research work of Dr. George W. Carver, Tuskegee's famous scientist, is highly praised by Chairman Seale in a letter sent recently to committee members in Butler. His letter stated in part:

"The campaign presently to be started for the purpose of raising a minimum of $300,000 to erect an agricultural building at Tuskegee Institute furnishes an opportunity for the south to make a concrete and tangible goodwill expression of appreciation for the very important educational work and great agricultural research being done at this institution."

"It is a well known fact that one of the foremost scientists of today conducts his research work at the Tuskegee Institute, and the results of his experiments have obtained not only nation-wide but world-wide attention. It is said that his experiments with peanuts alone have so broadened the market by finding new uses for this product of the South that we may expect the peanut to take its place among the leading oil and hay-producing plants of the world.

"Dr. George W. Carver, who has devoted his life work to experiments with the products of the Southern soil, has discovered the basic element for some three hundred products in the peanut and an amazing variety of products from the sweet potato. At the present time he is conducting experiments with Alabama soils to determine their adaptability for more prolific products for a balanced feed crop for cattle.

"The proposed agricultural building to be erected on the campus of Tuskegee Institute will provide Dr. Carver and his associates and assistants with increased and better facilities for conducting his experiments, which will benefit not only his own race, but the entire South. The movement to raise funds for the purpose of erecting this building has been endorsed by the press of all the Southern states, as well as by the leading educators and business men of the South.

"The enthusiasm which followed the

announcement that this drive would be undertaken indicated that the campaign will be successful, and leaders in each of the several southern states who agreed to sponsor this campaign have assured that these funds will be raised. It has been announced that the minimum quota for Butler County is $2,000 and I feel that with the cooperation of the citizens of this county this amount can be raised.

"It is my sincere desire to enlist your hearty cooperation in this movement, and I hope that you will make it your purpose to make a substantial contribution to the fund when you are approached by a member of the county organization."

Mr. Ryding and Dr. William J. Mahoney, campaign manager, are fast getting committees formed for opening the drive in Birmingham and Jefferson County, as well as pushing, plans for getting the work started throughout the state. The campaign's southern headquarters are in the Comer building at 2020-2021-2022.

Greenville, Ala., Advocate
January 17, 1936

Butler Organized for Tuskegee Drive

By H. C. Seale
Butler County Chairman
Tuskegee Agricultural Hall

The campaign presently to be conducted for the purpose of raising $300,000.00 to erect an Agricultural Building at Tuskegee Institute furnishes an opportunity for the South to make a concrete and tangible expression of appreciation for the work that has been done at this institution.

It may be said that we of the South have watched the work of the Tuskegee Institute without becoming in any way directly interested in what was taking place. We have approved of what was being done with the feeling that it was from contributions made from the North and we were not directly concerned with the ultimate results.

We failed to appreciate the affects of the teachings and the results obtained by this institute for the reason that our interest did not go further than the surface of newspaper articles and editorials which were carried by the press from time to time. However, the time now has come when we may further interest ourselves in this work and inform ourselves as to what has been done and is being done to further the economic welfare of the Negro of the South, both in the school and through extension service.

It is a well known fact that one of the foremost scientists of today conducts his research work at the Tuskegee Institute, and the results of his experiments have obtained not only nation-wide bu world-wide attention. It is said that his experiments with peanuts alone have so broadened the market by finding new uses for this product of the South that we may expect the peanut to take its place among the leading oil producing vegetables of the world.

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The proposed agricultural building to be erected on the campus of Tuskegee Institute will provide Dr. Carver with increased and better facilities for conducting his experiments, which will benefit not only his race but indirectly every person who lives in the South. The movement to raise the funds for the purpose of erecting this building has been endorsed by the press of all the Southern States, as well as by the leading educators and business men of the South.

The enthusiasm which followed the announcement that this work would be undertaken indicated that the campaign will be successful and leaders in each of the several Southern states who agreed to sponsor this campaign have assured that these funds will be raised It has been announced that the quota for Butler County is $2,000.00 and I feel that with the co-operation of the citizens of the county this amount can be raised. The county organization for this purpose has been perfected and is composed of the following:

H. C. Seale, Chairman, B. R. Holstun, Vive Chairman, L. A. Killough, Judge J. S. Golson, J. W. Murphy, F. W. Crenshaw, Jr., T. H. Crenshaw, A. L. Killough, Earle M. McGowin, W. M. McGowin, W T. Foster, Emmitte E. Whittle, A. G. Free, J. R. Brunson, E. O. Cates, L. E. Gregory, L. D. McQueen, Arthur Bennett, Dr. R. H. Watson, Vandiver Lazenby, Sam Lazenby, G. H. Tatum, Dr. P. V. Speir, Dr. H. H. Henderson, Dr. L. V. Stabler, Dr. James Kendrick, Mrs. W. H. Ryan, S. H. Cheatham, J. N. Poole, W. A. Glenn, Fred N. Stallworth.

It is my sincere desire to enlist your hearty co-operation in this movement, and I hope that you will make it your purpose to make a substantial contribution to the fund when you are approached by a member of the county organization.

A meeting has been called for 2:30 P.M. Sunday at the Community House and the public is cordially invited to attend.

Gadsden, Ala., Etowah Observer
January 30, 1936

Col. W. T. Murphree, a leading attorney of Gadsden, has accepted the chairmanship of Etowah County, under the general Alabama chairmanship of H. C. Ryding, for Tuskegee Institute's $500,000 endowment for an agricultural building as a tribute from the South to this institution. Etowah County's share in the campaign has been placed at $1,000, and Col. Murphree will name his assisting committee at an early date.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Elsewhere on this page this morning is an article by Mr. H. C. Ryding, of Birmingham, general chairman of the Southwide Compaign Committee for Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. Ryding gives a graphic analysis and account of the stupendous thing that Tuskegee Institute is. He has packed a vast amount of information in one short article, much of it fresh and so new to our readers.

It is an arresting statement that Mr. Ryding makes when he says that since 1881 Tuskegee Institute has provided instruction, directly and indirectly to a million persons!

Because of Tuskegee Institute $60,000,000 has been spent in the South since 1881 that would not have been spent here but for the Institute and its influence.

Aside from its comprehensive educational scheme Tuskegee Institute has been a salutary influence with reference to the vital cause of better race relations. Its counsel has always been moderate and constructive.

Tuskegee has discharged and is discharging magnificently its high mission as an agent of civilization.

But, while the White South appreciates what Tuskegee Institute is doing and takes pride in it, the White South nevertheless has never done anything tangible for Tuskegee Institute.

But the White South is going to do something for Tuskegee Institute, or we misjudge the temper and quality of our people. It is proposed that the White South, at its own expense, erect an agricultural hall on the Tuskegee campus at a cost of not less than $300,000. Alabama's quota is $75,000, Montgomery county's $7,500. This is a moderate allotment for Alabama, as well as for Montgomery county.

The Advertiser feels confident that those citizens who read Chairman Ryding's striking article this morning will be impressed with the fact that it is a privilege to cooperate with other white Southerners in providing this token of good will. Such a step by the White South should have a far-reaching effect upon the minds of good people in both races. Moreover it would redound to the material welfare of both races in the South, especially in Alabama.

Education - 1936

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Agricultural Building at Tuskegee, A Memorial.

...ingham, Ala., Age-Herald
January 3, 1936

WALTER HENLEY IS NAMED TREASURER

Banker On Committee Of Tuskegee Institute Drive

Walter Henley, president of the Birmingham Trust & Savings Company, has accepted appointment as treasurer for the Southern committee to raise funds to place an agricultural building on the Tuskegee Institute campus as a goodwill gift from the white South, Dr. W. J. Mahoney, director of the campaign, announced Thursday.

Mr. Henley accepted the appointment at the request of H. C. Ryding, retired T. C. I. president, of Birmingham, who recently became general chairman of the Southwide committee to raise the money for this agricultural hall. Gov. Bibb Graves is honorary chairman of the Southwide committee.

Southern headquarters for the drive were opened in the Comer Building here, a few days ago, and plans are being expedited to get the campaign started locally, as well as to push it in other sections of Alabama.

Mayor G. B. Edwards, of Tuskegee, is state chairman of the Alabama committee, which will raise funds in Alabama before asking donations from other states.

Butler Leaders In Tuskegee Drive

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 22—(Special)—Thirty prominent citizens of Butler County have accepted requests of H. C. Seale, prominent Greenville merchant, president of the Planters' Mercantile Company, to aid in Butler County's drive for a minimum quota of $2,000 toward the fund for a new goodwill agricultural building at Tuskegee Institute, under the leadership of Mr. Seale, who is Butler County chairman. Announcement of the names of these committeemen came from general chairman H. C. Ryding upon receipt of a letter bearing this news from Mr. Seale, who also stated that the Tuskegee quartette will present a concert in Greenville, sponsored by the committee, about Feb. 7, when Dr. George W. Carver, famous Tuskegee scientist has been asked to speak.

The members of the Butler committee as selected by Mr. Seale are:

Earl McGowin, Chapman businessman and member of the Legislature; W. M. McGowin, Chapman; Judge J. S. Golson, Greenville; L. A. Kilough, Honoraville; J. W. Murphy, Butler Springs; F. W. Crenshaw, Jr., R. F. D., 4, Greenville; B. R. Holstun, Greenville; W. T. Foster, Georgiana; E. E. Whittle, R. F. D. 2, Georgiana; A. G. Free, Pigeon Creek; R. Brunson, R. F. D. 2, Greenville; E. O. Cates, Searcy; L. E. Gregory, R. F. D. 2, Honoraville; L. D. McQueen, R. F. D. 2, Honoraville; Arthur Bennett, Garland; Dr. R. H. Watson, Georgiana; Vandiver Lazenby, Forest Home; Sam Luckie, Forest Home; G. H. Tatum, Greenville; Dr. P. V. Speir, Greenville; Dr. H. H. Henderson, Dr. L. V. Stabler, Dr. James Kendrick, Greenville; Mrs. W. H. Ryan, Greenville; S. H. Cheatham, R. F. D. 1, Greenville; J. N. Poole, Butler Springs, W. A. Glenn, Forest Home, Fred N. Stallworth, Chapman.

Very encouraging prospects of raising more than Greenville's quota have been reported to Mr. Ryding by Chairman Seale. The drive was opened Sunday at a meeting attended by all committee members, when thorough plans for putting over the drive were adopted.

Promotion Of Goodwill Between Two Races Is Contribution Of Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 30.—(Special)—The promotion of goodwill between the races of America is Tuskegee Institute's most valuable contribution to Alabama, the South and the nation, while ranked as a close second is the agricultural instruction and research carried on at the Institute, says Mayor G. B. Edwards, of Tuskegee, state chairman of the campaign being waged in Alabama for funds to build a new agricultural hall at Tuskegee as a goodwill gift from the white South. Mayor Edwards speaks from a generation of observation of the Institute's work and of dealing with the Institute's faculty and students for a similar period.

"So well has the policy of goodwill been followed at the Institute," states Mayor Edwards, "there has been no trouble at all here between white and colored people since the Institute was founded by Dr. Washington 55 years ago.

"Dr. Washington and the second president, Dr. R. R. Moton, and the other leaders and the students of the Institute, have always led in furthering harmony between the races, not only here in Tuskegee, but throughout the State and the country and in foreign lands as well. Tuskegee has become nationally famous for this policy."

Judge Grover C. Hall, editor of The Montgomery Advertiser, whose ringing editorial in behalf of the campaign launched it in a notable manner several months ago, predicated his plea for other Southern white leaders to support the plan, suggested by Dr. F. D. Patterson, new Tuskegee president, on the fact that this tribute of goodwill from the white people of Dixie would, he believed, forever silence the violent elements of both races. Mayor Edwards's testimony that Tuskegee's goodwill promotion is its greatest service bears out Judge Hall's statements, and on this basis have scores of leading white Southerners and more than 35 leading daily newspapers of the South come to the support of the movement, Mayor Edwards points out.

The drive in Birmingham and in Jefferson will be launched the last week in February, with a dinner to be held at a downtown hotel, under chairmanship of H. C. Ryding, general chairman of the Southwide committee, who is cooperating with Mayor Edwards and other Alabama committees in the campaign. Committees are rapidly being completed for the opening of the drive in Birmingham and the rest of the county, according to Dr. W. J. Mahoney, campaign manager, who with other leaders of the movement declare the drive will be successfully put over in Jefferson and the rest of the South.

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Birmingham, Ala. News
January 30, 1936

RACE HARMONY IS AIM OF TUSKEGEE

Committees Being Completed Here For Campaign For Negro Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The promotion of goodwill between the races of America is Tuskegee Institute's most valuable contribution, while ranked as a close second is the agricultural instruction and research it carries on, says Mayor Edwards, of the city of Tuskegee, state chairman of the campaign for funds to build a new agricultural hall at Tuskegee as a goodwill gift from the white

Tuskegee Drive On Here Today

A called meeting of the Montgomery County steering committee for Tuskegee Institute, held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce at the instance of Chairman John L. Goodwyn, made its plans for launching its canvass in Montgomery County this morning.

Chairman Goodwyn appointed a number of sub committee chairmen who will in turn appoint others to work with them in raising Montgomery County's quota of $7,500. All members of the steering committee agreed that a quick, short and decisive canvass would be made.

The funds sought are to be used in the construction of an agricultural hall at Tuskegee Institute as a gift from the white people of the South. When Alabama's quota is raised the example will be publicized in other State's of the South, according to the announced plan of General Chairman H. C. Ryding of Birmingham.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
February 12, 1936

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THE WHITE SOUTH'S DEBT TO TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee Institute is building a civilization. It is at once seeking ways and means of stimulating hope and ambition and finding ways and means to achieve its admirable end. It is teaching Negro youth how to be useful to society and make itself more secure and more happy. Tuskegee develops the faculties and the personality of every student that enters its doors. It is training young men and women to be efficient as agriculturists, craftsmen and teachers and in other ways, and is broadening the scope of their minds.

And so Tuskegee is engaged in raising the living standards of a vast army of black citizens. As it raises the living standards of these people it raises indirectly the living standards of white citizens. There is not a more creative influence in the Southern States today than Tuskegee Institute. In the long run its great work will be as helpful to white people as to black people.

Tuskegee is striving for a better and brighter day for two races living side by side in a congenial clime, each with its own peculiar mission to discharge, both facing inescapably a common economic destiny.

Neither race is going to move away from the South. Neither race wants to move. Both know how to live amicably and helpfully together; they love their South and they are going to stick by it to the end. At last they together will make it a greater, richer country than it has ever been before.

Tuskegee is not passing the hat! Tuskegee has never passed the hat. It is the White South that is now inviting itself to acquire a tangible equity in this Southern institution which until now has been financed without substantial aid from the White South.

Tuskegee Institute no doubt can find Northern benefactors who would be glad to provide it with the proposed new agricultural hall. But it is the duty of the White South to erect at its own expense this tangible evidence of its good will for and its confidence in the Tuskegee tradition. It is a unique opportunity for our white citizens to do the handsome thing—as well as the expedient thing.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
February 16, 1936

Special Gifts Committee For Tuskegee Campaign

Chairman John L. Goodwyn, of the Montgomery County committee for Tuskegee Institute, has appointed a subcommittee on special gifts with M. A. Vincentelli, Montgomery banker, as chairman, who announced yesterday that his committee would begin its solicitations Monday. Serving on this subcommittee with Mr. Vincentelli are the following Montgomery citizens:

Sylvain Baum, president of the Chamber of Commerce; William Baldwin, Arthur Mead, Grover C. Hall, John W. Durr, E. C. Leach, Algernon Blair, Weldon W. Doe, W. Cleve Stokes, William Lawrence, and Harry Bandy.

Tuskegee Drive Underway Here

Advertiser

Special Gifts Committee Receiving Contributions For Hall Of Agriculture

2-20-36

Contributions from Montgomery County are being made this week to the fund for an agricultural building at Tuskegee Institute—the South's goodwill gesture to the greater negro educational institution in the world.

The special gifts committee, appointed by County Chairman John L. Goodwyn, has been visiting individuals and firms in the city since Monday, receiving donations and pledges.

"We are trying to reach Montgomery's quota as rapidly as possible," M. A. Vincentelli, Montgomery banker, and chairman of the special gifts committee, said last night. "While our canvass is including those individuals and firms from whom we hope to receive substantial subscriptions, there will be many on whom time will not permit us to call. Voluntary contributions will be welcomed and will be received either at the Alabama National Bank through V. B. Murray, or at the office of Chairman Goodwyn, at 22 1-2 South Perry Street.

Members of the special gifts committee headed by Mr. Vincentelli, as announced Monday morning by Chairman Goodwyn, are Sylvain Baum, president of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, Walter Lobman, William Baldwin, Arthur Mead, Grover C. Hall, John W. Durr, E. C. Leach, Algernon Blair, Weldon W. Doe, W. Cleve Stokes, William Lawrence, and Harry Bandy.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
February 18, 1936

LINCOLN AND TUSKEGEE

To Editor, The Age-Herald:

One of the tragic results of the War Between the States is the fact that so much false history concerning that conflict has been accepted by our Southern people.

As an example: In your issue of Feb. 12, John Temple Graves, who writes usually a delightful and well informed column, goes far afield when he says, "Because he not only freed the Negro slaves of the South, but also had a heart for the whole people of this section, Abraham Lincoln would rejoice if he were alive today at the spectacle of Southern white people joining in a vast campaign to raise money for a new agricultural building at Tuskegee."

Surely Mr. Graves knows that President Lincoln had no more legal nor moral right to "free" the slaves than John Doe has to steal Mr. Graves' purse. Of the property rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States slavery was the only one specifically mentioned. Lincoln's emancipation proclomation applied only to the Southern states, and was a war measure made with the expressed expectation that a servile insurrection with all the unspeakable horrors of such an insurrection would result, and so cause disintegration of the Confederate Army. There was no love of the Negro or of the Southern white people in that, nor in any act of Lincoln's that I have ever found, or that has ever been shown me. That he was the commander-in-chief of the army that made one of the most brutal wars of invasion in history is sufficient reason why Southern people should not honor him by celebrating his birthday, as Mr. Graves, in the article quoted from, suggests would be fitting.

The institution of slavery was doomed by an enlightened public opinion and would have been legally abolished in due course through a system of gradual emancipation, though delayed 20 years by the votes of New England delegates. It was New England shipping that enjoyed the monopoly of that wicked trade.

Why should Mr. Lincoln, if he were alive, particularly rejoice at the signt of Southern white people joining in a vast campaign for the betterment of our Negro population? Southern white people have always joined in any such commendable endeavor. They feel far more of an obligation toward their less privileged brother than Northern people do. They have more affection for him and more understanding of him.

Because we of the South have a glorious heritage; because our forefathers founded a civilization based on high ideals of honor, duty and courage and gracious living, we owe them an obligation. We are unworthy if we do not fulfill it, if we do not see to it that our children are taught true history that they may look back on those fateful days with no misunderstanding and no apology.

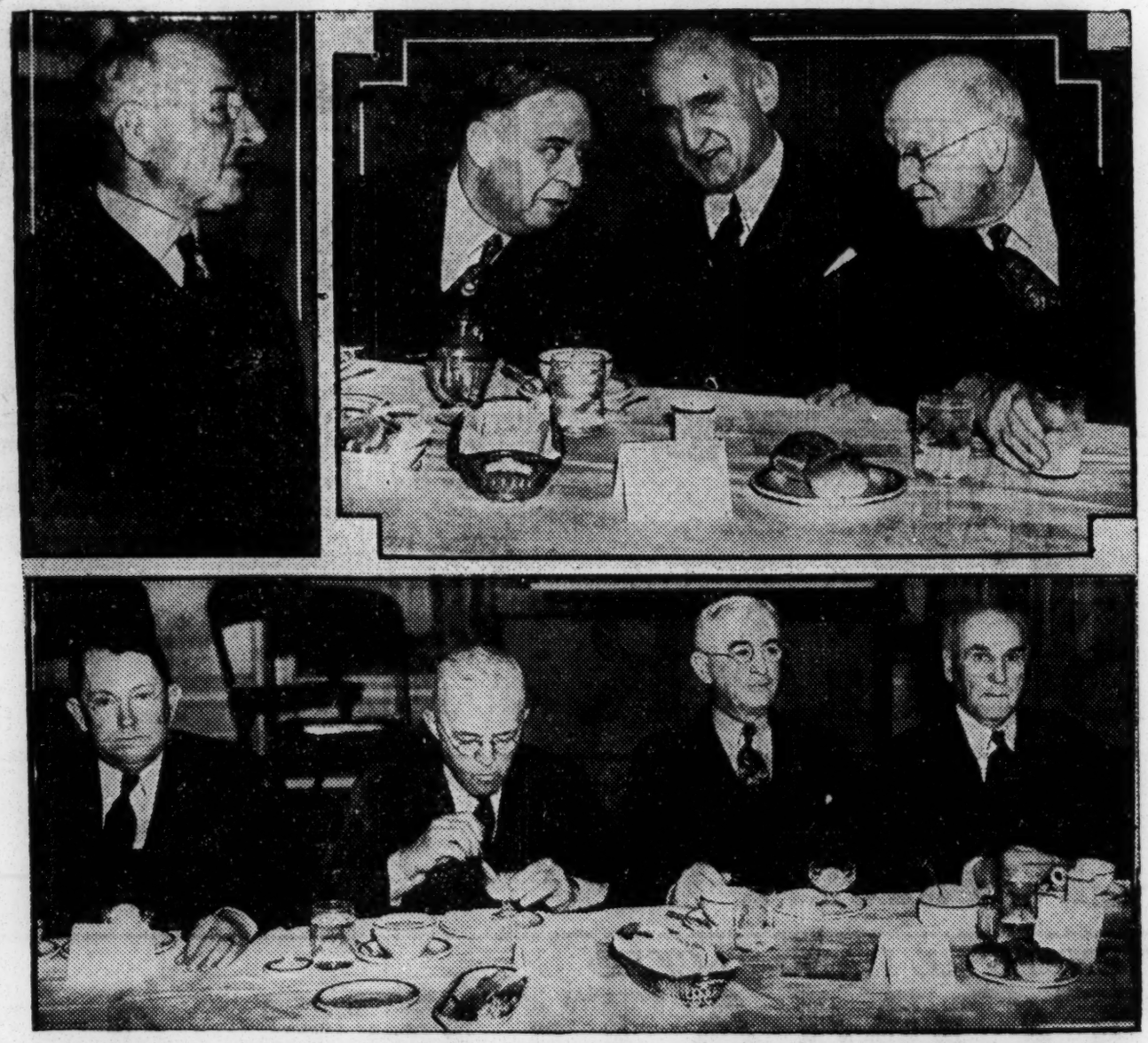
ADELE G. M'NEEL.
Birmingham, Ala.

Agricultural Building at Tuskegee, A Memorial.

Education - 1936

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Tuskegee Building Campaign Launched



H. C. Ryding (upper left), general chairman of the Southwide campaign for a new agricultural building for Tuskegee Institute, acted as chairman at the banquet launching the campaign this week at the Tutwiler Hotel, in Birmingham. Upper right, W. E. Henley, general treasurer and Karl Landgrebe and Erskine Ramsay, members of the Alabama committee. The lower picture shows G. B. Edwards chairman of the Alabama committee; Dr. Henry Edmonds, J. C. Clark and Louis Pizitz.—(Photo by courtesy The Birmingham Age-Herald.)

White Alabama Leaders Meet To Map Plans To Raise Funds From State

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 27.—(Special)—"Tuskegee is not in need. We are."

With that statement Dr. Henry Edmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church of Birmingham, sounded the keynote of a meeting here this week which formally launched Alabama's campaign for funds to raise an agriculture building on Tuskegee Institute's campus—a goods will gesture from the White South.

The dinner meeting was attended by representative white leaders from all lines of endeavor in Alabama. Among the group were Erskine Ramsay, philanthropist; Walter E. Henley, banker, general treasurer of the campaign; Mayor B. F. Edwards, of Tuskegee; James A. Mills, editor of The Birmingham Post; J. C. Clark, secretary-treasurer of The Birmingham News and Age-Herald; Harry Ayres, publisher, The Anniston Star; Louis Pizitz, Birmingham merchant; and others. H. C. Ryding, general chairman of the Southwide campaign, presided as chairman.

Dr. Edmonds, in the course of his address, read from a resolution adopted by a citizens' meeting at Oxford, Miss., in 1865. It said in part:

An 1865 Resolution

"But do we not owe it to them as an indebtedness of gratitude? We remember how they and their fathers endured heat and cold for us and actually advanced civilization by their labors. Raising our children, waiting upon the sick, going with us to the bier of the dead and lingering in tears with us at the open grave."

"Tuskegee has not asked it," he continued. "It is a chance to do something to show Tuskegee our appreciation of what she has done. Tuskegee is not in need. We are.

"It just happens at this particular stage of Tuskegee's history that there may be an opportunity for us to give something that Tuskegee does need.

"I believe that we must learn that we can be filling station operators, farmers, laborers, mechanics or do any other forms of hard work and at the same time maintain an intellectual integrity that will enabe us to go to concerts at night and enjoy them.

Spirit of Institute

"This is the type of education which is offered at Tuskegee. They are furnishing the right kind of leadership for the Southern negro. Recently I was at Tuskegee. I went into classrooms. I attended pre-graduation exercises. I heard teachers telling students, 'You are now graduating at Tuskegee. You can go anywhere you please. North, South, East, or West and in some sections you will get more social privileges, but your question must be Where can I render the most service?'

"That is the spirit of Tuskegee. That is the kind of training that is being given the negro who is to be part of our Southern civilization.

"We have an obligation which was taken up and interpreted by our fathers so long ago in Mississippi. It was just after the War Between the States. The negro had just been freed. If we are going to measure up to the vision of those who had negro slaves and saw their slaves released, then we must do the kind of thing that is being suggested here tonight."

Other Speakers

Among the other speakers were Mr. Ryding, Mr. Ramsay, Karl Landgrebe, Mr. Ayres, Dr. E. E. George, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. W. J. Mahoney is campaign director.

"A little more than a half century after two Southern white men and a Southern negro drew up the charter for Tuskegee Institute we are gathered together for such a purpose . . . It was the white people from the southern part of Alabama, or what is now termed 'the black belt,' who were most instrumental in getting that charter passed," Dr. Patterson said in part.

"I want to tell you particularly about the agricultural work at the Institute. We not only teach agricultural theory but a second part of that program is the work side. We have not been satisfied with a theoretical agriculture, but have required students to go into the fields. We have required them to milk cows and raise chickens and to learn, first hand, all branches of farm work, so that along with their theoretical training they have gotten the practical experience. When they have gone away they have not been afraid to roll up their sleeves and do the job right.

Training Into Practice

"Many have not waited until they left the Institute to put their training into practice. Practically all of them have to work. We have some very interesting stories about students who have worked their way through Tuskegee. One boy by the name of Roscoe Lee was put out of school more than a year ago because he could not keep up with his expenses and at the same time do his class work. He had gotten the practical point of view and he got a farming connection where he could make a profitable crop of his own. With a crop, principally sweet potatoes, he paid off everything that he owed and got himself back in school and this year he will be one of our graduates.

"Another came from Arkansas. Member of a large family, the mother deceased, the father without education and little opportunity for any of the children to get any. This boy, a member of such a family, developed a poultry project at Tuskegee, brought his father and brothers and sisters from Arkansas and has them in school at the present time and is one of our best students. I do not think anything could more definitely show the type of spirit and desire to do that is put in these students than these two examples.

"What, you may ask, become of our graduates in agriculture?

Where They Go

"A large number of them go into the agricultural extension service. The field service for negroes in the seven Southern states is headquarters at Tuskegee. The man who controls that work walked to Tuskegee as a boy and he has been in this work since its inception in about 1905. Many graduates go into the extension field where they work with negro farmers. Many go into farming and some become landscape architects, keeping up estates, etc., and some have become greenhouse operators. Others are dairymen and poultrymen. During the time that the rural rehabilitation program was going on in Alabama we sent 17 graduates into that service. These men deserve high praise because wherever they have gone they have worked hard and they have made friends.

"I think the idea once prevailed that when the negro became educated he became less of a useful person—that education got him away from work. This has not been our theory at Tuskegee, nor has it been the practice of our graduates. Many of our graduates have become leaders among their people, but they have worked more efficiently at fitting tasks, as a result of their Tuskegee training."

Anniston, Ala. Star
February 27, 1936

Tuskegee Campaign Begun

Formal launching of the campaign to raise funds for a new agricultural building at Tuskegee Institute took place at a banquet in Birmingham Tuesday night and the white people of the South now will be given an opportunity to express in a material way their appreciation of the school that has contributed so largely to the welfare of this section. Organization work has been under way for several months, directed by some of the outstanding men of Alabama and other Southern states, and, with the preliminary details completed, we soon shall see what response is to be given to the appeal.

Right now it can be said that if the enthusiasm with which business and industrial leaders, educators, professional men, public officials and others have endorsed the movement is any forecast of later results the campaign will meet with instant success. For almost without exception the idea has been given approval and many of the distinguished men of the South have accepted places on the advisory committee. Newspapers throughout the South have given their support and joined in promoting the plans for the campaign, urging the white citizens to make good on this effort in behalf of the famous Alabama institution.

Moreover, this attitude on the part of the thoughtful people of this section should not be surprising to anyone who is aware of work Tuskegee has done for the Negroes and indirectly for the improvement of conditions in general. For while Tuskegee is working primarily for the education and the betterment of the Negroes, it also is helping promote the interests of the white people. This is true because anything that advances and improves the condition of the Negro brings benefits to the entire South. Therefore, it was to be expected that the enlightened white citizenship would readily fall in line with a movement to help Tuskegee Institute expand its scope of usefulness.

The white South has done little in the way of financial assistance to the institution in the past, despite the fact that it is located here and its accomplishments and influence most vitally affect this region. The South has continued to draw dividends from the enterprise without investing any appreciable amount. What we have received in the past—and there is no way of placing an estimate on this—has been largely in the nature of a gift from another section of the country, for Tuskegee Institute has obtained most of its financial support from the North. But now the white South proposes to give back something out of the vast amount, both of tangible and intangible values, received through the years.

Coupled with the immediate plans for an agricultural hall is a vast program of agricultural expansion at the school. Through this it is hoped that farming will be placed on a more profitable basis among the Negroes of the South and that eventually the colored farm population will be able to enjoy something more than the bare existence that so often prevails today. And when we improve the lot of the Negro farmers we help to advance the development of Southern agriculture as a whole, for the welfare of the one must of necessity be linked with that of the other.

This campaign is important to the noted Alabama Negro school and looms large in its future course, but it is of hardly less importance to the entire South. Since that is true the South must see that it is brought to a successful conclusion.

Tuskegee Drive Is Given Impetus

Advertiser

Southwide Executive Unit Created To Cooperate With Chairman Ryding

3-3-36

A morning meeting of the Montgomery special gifts committee and an afternoon meeting that drew leading Alabamians from over the State, yesterday spurred the Alabama campaign for funds to build an agricultural hall at Tuskegee Institute, a good-will gift from the White South.

Montgomery

A Southwide Executive Committee to cooperate and share responsibility with H. C. Ryding, general chairman of the campaign, was created at the meeting yesterday, held in the Jefferson Davis Hotel.

Mr. Ryding, of Birmingham, retired president of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company; Louis Pizitz, Birmingham merchant; and Dr. W. J. Mahoney, campaign director, brought enthusiastic reports of the campaign now in progress in Birmingham. Each expressed the belief that Birmingham would go well over its allotted quota.

Named to serve with Mr. Ryding on the Southwide Executive Committee were:

Grover C. Hall, editor of The Advertiser, as chairman.

G. B. Edwards, mayor of Tuskegee.

Benjamin Russell, Alexander City industrialist.

Donald Comer, Birmingham industrialist.

Dr. L. N. Duncan, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

Walter E. Henley, Birmnigham banker

Louis Pizitz, Birmingham merchant.

Judge Oscar S. Lewis, Dothan attorney, a former citizen of Tuskegee.

All members named on the committee attended the meeting in Montgomery yesterday with the exception of Judge Lewis, who previously had agreed to accept appointment.

The committee's program, as expressed in resolutions prepared and signed at the meeting, is "to appoint and to advise with the general chairman, to determine such questions as may be submitted to it by the general chairman, and to have a voice in the determination of all matters of procedure; in the matter of meetings to be subject to the call of the general chairman; to fill all vacancies occurring in this committee, and to remain as members of this committee until a successor or successors shall have been appointed."

The committee is to be elastic, so that members may be added to it as the campaign expands into other Southern States.

At the morning meeting, where plans were made for spurring the campaign in Montgomery, the following Montgomerians were present:

John Goodwyn, Montgomery County chairman; Walter Lobman, Algernon Blair, Mike Vincintelli, W. H. Moore, Sylvain Baum, Fitzgerald Salter, Arthur Mead, William O. Baldwin, Sidney Levy, Grover C. Hall.

During the meeting Mr. Ryding and Dr. Mahoney called for a few moments and each made a short talk to the committee.

TUSKEGEE PROGRAM TO BRING EDMONDS

Advertiser

Noted Birmingham Minister To Speak At Open Meeting Here Friday Night

3-5-36

With a special program, including two addresses and selections by Tuskegee Institute's quartet, the Montgomery County committee for the agricultural building at the negro institution, will be hosts to Montgomerians next Friday at 8 p.m., it was announced last night by John L. Goodwyn, county chairman.

Montgomery Friday

Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church, of Birmingham, formerly pastor of Montgomery's First Presbyterian Church, and one of the recognized leaders of the Southern pulpit, will make the principal address.

3-8-36

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, will make his first public address in Montgomery.

A vocal quartet from the Institute will offer a series of selections.

There will be no admission charge and no collection will be taken. The Montgomery County committee has invited Dr. Edmonds, Dr. Patterson, and the quartet to the city in interest of the Southwide movement to build an agricultural building on the Tuskegee campus as a good-will gift from the white South. Friday night's program is to stimulate interest in the movement here and to explain something of the purpose behind it.

The program will be presented in the Baldwin Junior High School auditorium on South McDonough Street.

Education-1936

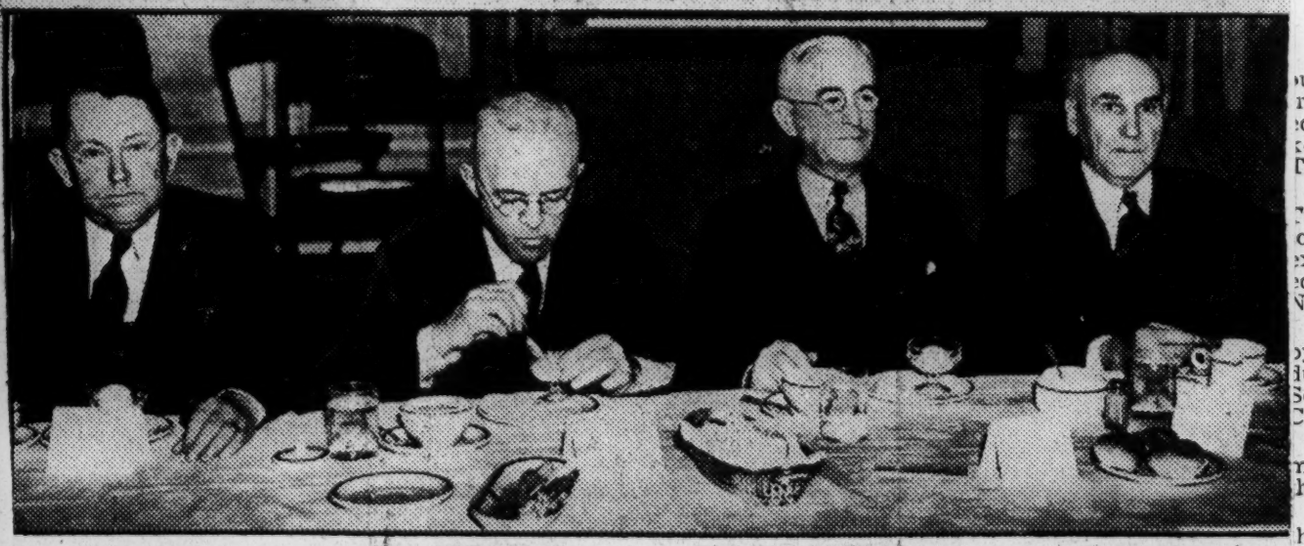
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Agricultural Building at Tuskegee, A Memorial.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
February 26, 1936

Tuskegee Building Campaign Launched





H. C. Ryding (upper left), general chairman of the Southwide campaign for a new agricultural building for Tuskegee Institute, acted as chairman at the banquet launching the campaign Tuesday night at the Tutwiler Hotel. Upper right, W. E. Henley, general treasurer, and Karl Landgrebe and Erskine Ramsay, members of the Alabama committee. The lower picture shows G. B. Edwards, chairman of the Alabama committee; Dr. Henry Edmonds, J. C. Clark and Louis Pizitz.

Need For Agricultural Unit Is Cited At Banquet Here

The Southwide campaign for a new agricultural building for Tuskegee Institute was launched Tuesday night as the need for such a unit was explained at a banquet at the Tutwiler Hotel.

While the Negro race will undoubtedly be benefited by this new building, said H. C. Ryding, general chairman of the campaign, the white people of the South will also share in the benefits.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, told how necessary building of this type was to the entire South.

With a large percentage of the population of the South Negroes, he said, and most of them engaged in agriculture, it is obvious that a building of the type that is being sought for Tuskegee is a vital necessity.

There is a pressing need for students trained in agriculture, he continued, when the plight of Southern farmers is considered. With world markets for Southern agricultural products cut off by reason of depression and competition from other countries, and with farming conditions in the South unfavorable because of soil erosion and other unfortunate conditions, Dr. Patterson said, it is evident that education and trained leadership is necessary.

Other speakers at the baquet who spoke in behalf of the campaign were Dr. William J. Mahoney, director of the campaign; Erskine Ramsay, industrialist; Col. Harry M. Ayers, editor of The Anniston Star; Karl Landgrebe, Dr. E. E. George and Dr. Henry M. Edmonds.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
February 25, 1936

TUSKEGEE PLANS TO BE DISCUSSED

Outstanding Leaders Of City To Hear Idea On Expansion

More than 100 of Birmingham's outstanding leaders in civic, industrial and business life have accepted invitations to attend the Tuskegee Goodwill dinner at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Tutwiler Hotel.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, famous school for Negroes at Tuskegee, Ala., will explain the school's plan of expanded agricultural education for Negroes.

Dr. Patterson will be introduced by H. C. Ryding, Birmingham industrialist and chairman of the Southwide Goodwill Campaign Committee.

Erskine Ramsay and other Birmingham leaders have places on the program.

Friends of Tuskegee are asking the white South to give funds for the expansion of the Tuskegee training program so that Negroes may have agricultural education and so make themselves into tillers of the soil who can find economic security.

An agricultural hall, experimental stations and other modern aids to proper tillage are included in the program.

Birmingham is being asked to set the pace for the South in its response to this challenge in solving the so-called Negro problem of the section and the campaign will be officially launched at the dinner.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
February 24, 1936

Repayment, Not A Gift

When Southerners first visit Tuskegee Institute, they are generally surprised at the size of the institution and the value of its equipment. In many respects, Tuskegee Institute is the finest educational institution in the state. But if the Southerner is very loyal to his section, he is always pained at the realization that Southerners have given relatively little to the building of this institution. A great institution has been built in our midst through alien interest and alien funds.

The chagrin is intensified when one realizes the good that has come out of Tuskegee. Millions of dollars have been spent in the South as a result of Tuskegee Institute and agencies attracted by it. Since its founding the institute has brought into Alabama $40,000,000 in buildings and pay rolls and money appropriated from federal funds. The Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee means more than $1,000,000 to Alabama annually. For pay roll and maintenance of the institute proper, nearly a half million dollars is spent annually in Alabama and the South.

But the good of Tuskegee Institute is not alone to be reckoned in dollars. No agency has been more helpful in promoting better relations between the races. No agency has done so much toward raising the standards of living among the Negroes. None has been so valuable in teaching the Negro to be a dependable, law-abiding person.

In all this, however, Alabama and the South have profited through the generosity of outsiders. We have reaped where we have not sown.

Now we are given a chance to pay back some of what we have received. The Southwide campaign for Tuskegee Institute is a movement among the whites to recognize the good work of the institute. It is an opportunity for Southern whites to show their appreciation for what has been done and their interest in continuing that work.

Tuskegee Institute is not passing the hat. The institute is merely cooperating with its Southern white friends in giving them a chance to

share vitally and importantly in the work that has been so beneficial to this section. It is a movement of profound value to both races in the South.

The campaign committee has been quietly at work in Birmingham for some time. It will formally initiate the movement Tuesday night in a banquet at the Tutwiler Hotel. The event should draw the sympathetic interest of all.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
February 24, 1936

TUSKEGEE DRIVE TEAMS FORMED

16 Division Chairmen In Campaign Selected For Birmingham

Sixteen division chairmen for the Southwide goodwill committee for Tuskegee Institute's drive in Birmingham have been selected and are busy forming division teams for the campaign that will launched in Birmingham at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Tutwiler Hotel.

The division chairmen are: Jesse Yeates, druggists; W. F. Green, automobiles; William S. Pritchard, legal; Julius Ormond, foods; David Wood, foods; J. H. Eddy, building materials; Dr. M. F. Jackson, industrial; J. Furniss Lee, insurance; Harris Saunders, transportation; Dr. Seale Harris, doctors; Dr. E. W. Patton, dentists; W. E. Henley, finance; James L. Davidson, coal and coke; N. B. Hendrix, education; J. M. C. Parker, building industry, and Louis Pizitz, merchants.

More than 100 widely known civic, industrial and business leaders have accepted the invitation to attend the Tuesday night dinner and hear the Tuskegee program outlined by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the school; Dr. George Carver and other members of the faculty. They will be presented by H. C. Ryding, Birmingham industrialist and chairman of the committee.

For many years Tuskegee has been the educational link between the Old South and the New South for the Negro. Its program of training for economic security has given thousands of Negroes a chance to forge their own citizenship.

The expanded agricultural plan of the school, with modern equipment an agricultural building, and extensive training and direction for Negro farmers promises a measure of solution for Southern problems, Mr Ryding pointed out in urging Birmingham to respond to calls upon it as a leader in the goodwill movement.

Tuskegee's Growth Is Reviewed At Meeting Called By Local Drive Board

The story of the South—half white and half black—with its general social and economic problems and its more specific interracial scheme of things, was told last night at a gathering of Montgomerians in the Baldwin Junior High School.

Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church of Birmingham, was the principal speaker. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, delivered his first address before a Montgomery audience since his elevation as third president of the negro institution. Algernon Blair, Montgomery contractor, presided and introduced the speakers. The program was spiced with selections by the Tuskegee Male Quartet.

The program was presented by the Montgomery County committee of the Southwide campaign to raise funds for an agricultural building at Tuskegee as an expression of good will from the white South.

Dr. Edmonds discussed the more general aspects of the negro, his place in the South, his part in the building of the South, and the distinctive, characteristic gifts with which he is by nature endowed. Dr. Patterson discussed the more specific part played by the negro in the South, the story of Tuskegee's half-century of life and the part that Tuskegee Institute has played in the improvement of the negro race.

Building Program

Mr. Blair opened the program with a brief summary of the idea behind the good-will building movement for Tuskegee, illustrating it with a terse review of Montgomery's own development in the last few decades, materially and intellectually. After the quartet had offered several selections, Mr. Blair introduced Dr. Patterson.

"I feel humbly proud tonight, as the third president of Tuskegee Institute, to come before you asking for approval of what Tuskegee has done in the last 50 years," Dr. Patterson began. He then traced the history of the institution, from "a little over 50 years ago when the white people of the South saw the need for such an institution," through the administration of Booker T. Washington with his "ability to do small things well," to today, when the spirit that Booker Washington gave the school lives and flowers. The school, he pointed out, still emphasized "the training of head, heart, and hand."

Dr. Patterson gave several individual case illustrations of the type of student who attends Tuskegee. There was one boy who, forced to quit two years ago because he was unable to pay his way, made a sweet potato crop and with it paid his debts and his expenses through this year, and will graduate this June. There was another who found poultry could be made to pay his and his family's way through school, and support them during the time. The majority of the graduates must work their way through, he stated.

Graduates of the agricultural department were given special attention in his address. He reviewed their work in after life, through the U. S. Department of Agriculture, teaching vocational agriculture, returning to the farms, becoming dairymen, landscape gardening. Seventeen graduates were sent into the rehabilitation program in Alabama. There is the matter of salvaging 10,000 acres of sub-marginal land in Macon County. There is the work of Dr. Carver in his laboratory and of T. M. Campbell, through the Department of Agriculture. Then the only negro cooperative in Alabama is at Tuskegee, a mill that has made 60 families self-supporting and kept them off the relief rolls.

Work Among Poor Cited

He also reviewed the missionary work among the poorer farmers of Alabama—Auburn's work among the white farmers and Tuskegee's among the Negroes—sending envoys into remote sections to lead the way to a better day.

Dr. Patterson saw in the proposal of the White South to raise an Agricultural Building on the campus of Tuskegee an endorsement by the White South of the things that Tuskegee Institute is trying to do.

After two more selections by the quartet, Mr. Blair introduced Dr. Edmonds.

Three natural gifts of the Negro that assure him a vital place in the world today—his capacity for music, his sense of humor, and his innate loyalty—were the theme of Dr. Edmonds's address. He discussed each in turn, illustrated with stories from personal experiences.

As for their capacity for music, he declared "they have more natural music in them than any other race in the world," not excepting the Russians. The melodic temper, he pointed out, must be born of tragedy, and the Negro as well as the Russian has experienced enough. He saw in that melodic temper the hope of the Anglo-Saxon, adding smilingly: "Everyone you know has been, is now, or will be the victim of a nervous breakdown."

In the Negro's sense of humor Dr. Edmonds saw one of the major reasons that the South survived the War Between the States and the days of Reconstruction. "I doubt if we could have stood it," he said, "without the Negro to laugh at and with."

For examples of the Negro's loyalty Dr. Edmonds turned again to the War Between the States, when the Negro was left to look after the white families of the South while the men were at the front fighting. "And through it there is no record of his having betrayed that trust," he added. He recalled stories of their loyalty then. While that day has gone, the spirit of loyalty survived in the Negro, he declared.

Negro, Indian Contrasted

Dr. Edmonds contrasted the capacity of the Negro for cooperation in the building of a civilization with the utter lack of that capacity in the Indian. The Indian failed, and is dying. The Negro cooperated, frequently in building where it seemed he was but an outsider, with no promise of a share in the result.

"Tuskegee is preserving and enhancing these great qualities," he averred.

As a specific instance of the work Tuskegee is doing in the South, and from which the White South as well as the Black is reaping the benefit, Dr. Edmonds read excerpts from a revolutionary document published by Birmingham Communists. He then reviewed Tuskegee's place and work in the conservative leadership of the Negro race.

In conclusion, Dr. Edmonds turned directly to the plans for an Agricultural Building at Tuskegee as the White South's good-will gesture. He asserted: "This is a fair thing. This is a right thing. This is a necessary thing!"

The program was concluded with other selections by Tuskegee's Male Quartet

Education – 1936
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Agricultural Building at Tuskegee, A Memorial.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
February 22, 1936

City's Leaders Plan Drive For Tuskegee



Plans for Birmingham's drive to assist in raising funds throughout the South as a tribute to Tuskegee Institute's program of enlarged agricultural opportunity for Negroes were completed at a luncheon at the Molton Hotel Friday. Shown above are some of the Birmingham civic, industrial and business leaders who will have prominent parts in the movement. They are, left to right, seated, James L. Davidson, W. E. Henley, Dr. M. F. Jackson, Dr. E. W. Patton, David Wood; standing, Dr. W. J. Mahoney, director for the Southern Goodwill Committee; Dr. E. E. George, associate director; Harris Saunders, Isadore Pizitz, Jr., and G. E. Broyles, Jr. Friday this group announced that the organization had been completed and the drive would be put under way Tuesday at a dinner at the Tutwiler Hotel when 200 leaders will be guests of the goodwill committee and will have the Tuskegee program explained to them.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
February 20, 1936

THE WHITE SOUTH'S DEBT TO TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee Institute is building a civilization. It is at once seeking ways and means of stimulating hope and ambition and finding ways and means to achieve its admirable end. It is teaching Negro youth how to be useful to society and make itself more secure and more happy. Tuskegee develops the faculties and the personality of every student that enters its doors. It is making young men and women efficient as agriculturists, craftsmen and teachers and in other ways, and is broadening the scope of their minds.

And so Tuskegee is engaged in raising the living standards of a vast army of black citizens. As it raises the living standards of these people it raises indirectly the living standards of white citizens. There is not a more creative influence in the Southern States today than Tuskegee Institute. In the long run its great work will be as helpful to white people as to black people.

Tuskegee is striving for a better and brighter day for two races living side by side in a congenial clime, each with its own peculiar mission to discharge, both facing inescapably a common economic destiny.

Neither race is going to move away from the South. Neither race wants to move. Both know how to live amicably and helpfully together; they love their South and they are going to stick by it to the end. At last they together will make it a greater, richer country than it has ever been before.

Tuskegee is not passing the hat! Tuskegee has never passed the hat! It is the White South that is now inviting itself to acquire a tangible equity in this Southern institution which until now has been financed without substantial aid from the White South.

Tuskegee Institute no doubt can find Northern benefactors who would be glad to provide it with the proposed new agricultural hall. But it is the duty of the White South to erect at its own expense this tangible evidence of its good will for and its confidence in the Tuskegee tradition. It is a unique opportunity for our white citizens to do the handsome thing—as well as the expedient thing.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
February 20, 1936

Tuskegee Drive Underway Here

Special Gifts Committee Receiving Contributions For Hall Of Agriculture

Contributions from Montgomery County are being made this week to the fund for an agricultural building at Tuskegee Institute—the South's goodwill gesture to the greater negro educational institution in the world.

The special gifts committee, appointed by County Chairman John L. Goodwyn, has been visiting individuals and firms in the city since Monday, receiving donations and pledges.

"We are trying to reach Montgomery's quota as rapidly as possible." M. A. Vincentelli, Montgomery banker and chairman of the special gifts committee, said last night. "While our canvass is including those individuals and firms from whom we hope to receive substantial subscriptions, there will be many on whom time will not permit us to call. Voluntary contributions will be welcomed and will be received either at the Alabama National Bank through V. B. Murray, or at the office of Chairman Goodwyn, at 22 1-2 South Perry Street.

Members of the special gifts committee headed by Mr. Vincentelli, as announced Monday morning by Chairman Goodwyn, are Sylvain Baum, president of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, Walter Lobman, William Baldwin, Arthur Mead, Grover C. Hall, John W. Durr, E. C. Leach, Algernon Blair, Weldon W. Doe, W. Cleve Stokes, William Lawrence, and Harry Bandy.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 20, 1936

TUSKEGEE'S AID WILL BE EXPLAINED

Benefits To Negroes From New Farm Plan To Be Told At Dinner

The expanded agricultural policy of Tuskegee Institute and its service to Southern Negroes, will be explained to 200 civic, industrial and business leaders Tuesday night, Feb. 25, at a dinner at the Tutwiler Hotel.

H. C. Ryding, general chairman of the movement to give Tuskegee greater facilities to carry on this work, will preside, and present members of the institute faculty, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president; Dr. George Carver, nationally-famous exploiter of the peanut; the school singers, and other persons who have a part in the program.

Believing that only through proper education can the so-called Negro problem be solved, a group of white leaders who have interested themselves in the Tuskegee plan are pushing a campaign to get funds to carry on the work, Mr Ryding explained in announcing plans for the dinner.

Part of the plan is the building of a $300,000 agriculture building. This, Mr. Ryding said, is an essential unit in the development.

"We believe that Tuskegee has

been turning out thousands of useful citizens, but we think that their expanded agricultural plan of training the Negro in the essentials of proper farming, so that he can become a more self sustaining member of society, is one of the most progressive steps that has yet been taken in the South in the solution of the so-called Negro problem," he said.

A special gifts committee is already at work in Birmingham under the direction of Dr. W. J. Mahoney, Montgomery, campaign director, and has announced two $1,000 gifts, one from the Drenner Motor Car Company and the other from Moore-Handley Hardware Company. Birmingham, the directors plan, will challenge the South with its "honor roll" gifts to this movement.

Many leaders of the city have already expressed their willingness to head divisions in the drive and a complete organization setup will be announced before the dinner Tuesday.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
February 21, 1936

Larger Tuskegee Farming Program Need To Be Told



H. C. Ryding, who will preside at a dinner Tuesday to stimulate interest in increasing facilities at Tuskegee Institute.

H. C. Ryding, general chairman of the Goodwill Committee of the South in the interest of an enlarged agricultural program for Negroes through the medium of increasing facilities at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., will preside at a dinner at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Tutwiler Hotel when 200 distinguished Birmingham men will have the need for such a work presented to them.

Dr W. J. Mahoney, director of the drive for assistance in getting a new agricultural hall at the institute, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the school, will have places on the program.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 1, 1936

TUSKEGEE DRIVE SHOWS PROGRESS

Officials Report Response In Goodwill Gifts Is Very Pleasing

A gratifying response to the appeal for goodwill gifts to the program of expanded agricultural education at Tuskegee Institute, Negro school as Tuskegee, Ala., was reported Saturday by Dr. E. E. George, associate campaign director, who is in charge of the drive in Birmingham.

"We have had several thousand dollars in gifts since Tuesday," Dr. George said, "and have been told that we would receive a number of others."

A large number of workers went into the field Wednesday asking Birmingham to contribute to the Tuskegee program which includes not only expansion of the practical farming methods of the school but the building of an agricultural hall there, with modern facilities for demonstration and teaching.

The drive was launched last Tuesday when Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the school, told a number of leading Birmingham business and professional men of the need at the school.

Dr. Henry Edmonds called upon the meeting to use this opportunity to make a gift in recognition of the fine work Tuskegee had done without Southern contributions, and challenged them to build for their own security and future through the education of their Negro citizens.

A preliminary report of the large number of division workers Friday afternoon showed a heartening response, Dr. George said, in the field of small contributions, as well as the larger ones, and that the quota for Birmingham, which is to be a challenge to the South, is expected to be exceeded.

The campaign is under the chairmanship of H. C. Ryding, Birmingham industrialist, and is being directed by Dr. W. J. Mahoney of Montgomery.

Dr. Mahoney announced that a state executive meeting would be held at 2 p.m. Wednesday in Montgomery when a committee would be selected to assist Mr. Ryding in handling the campaign.

As soon as quotas are reached in Birmingham, and other Alabama cities are reached, the drive will move into other Southern states.

Dr. Mahoney pointed out that those who give to Tuskegee give to their own future, for through better educated Negroes the earning power of the state is increased, the soil is conserved, the skilled workers are added to, and a general lifting of the illiteracy load of Alabama is accomplished.

He asked that every citizen in the state who is interested in enlarging the facilities of Tuskegee, who is interested in turning Negro thought into conservative channels, take a part in this demonstration of goodwill from the white to the Negro south.

SPONSORS TO VOICE TUSKEGEE APPEAL

Presenting Good-Will Building Proposal At Meeting Here Tonight

With Algernon Blair, Montgomery building contractor, presiding, the Montgomery County committee for a good-will agricultural building at Tuskegee Institute will be hosts to interested residents of the city tonight at a special program.

The program will open at 8 o'clock at Baldwin Junior High School. Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church, Birmingham, and former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here, will speak. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, also is on the program for an address—his first public appearance here since assuming the presidency of the negro school.

A male quartet from Tuskegee Institute will offer a series of selections. There will be no admission charge and no collection will be asked.

The Montgomery County committee, under chairmanship of John L. Goodwyn, attorney, arranged the special program to spur interest in the campaign to raise an agricultural building at the negro school as a good-will gesture from the white South.

Members of the county committee invite the general public to attend.

How Tuskegee Is Aiding State's Negro Farmers

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 12.—Soil conservation, meat of the Government's post-AAA agricultural program, is no new problem to those whose lives are dedicated to the troubles that crease the farmer's brow.

Especially in the South, where almost 100 years of one-crop farming has exhausted the ground, has the problem of soil rejuvenation and conservation become acute.

The same land that 20 years ago produced a rich yield of choice cotton, today is marked either by a scrubby crop that will not compensate for the seed that went into the ground or by a barren sweep of weeds to which it has been abandoned.

Desolated farms in every corner of Alabama and the South, many of them abandoned to creditors who can realize nothing on them, are the result. A century of indifference to rural problems—in marked contrast to a century of urban progress—has taken its toll.

And through the last half century progressive agriculture, the backbone and lifeblood of Southern prosperity, has found but one group of men fighting alone on its behalf. These men have come out of the Southern agricultural schools. From Auburn they have come to the aid of the white farmers of Alabama, and from Tuskegee to the aid of the negroes.

Down in Wilcox County, at Miller's Ferry, is located the Wilcox County Training School. The teacher of vocational agriculture in the school is one M. B. Booth, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, now in his fourth year at the school.

Nut Grass and Sorghum

A rich crop of nut grass that had already conquered sweeping acres of formerly fertile farm land and a poor grade of sorghum that was threatening the health of families on neighborhood farms were the first two problems that challenged Booth.

Booth's first move was to enlist the sympathy and support of the county superintendent of education, white plantation owners, and business men. With that behind him, he tackled the nut grass problem of Wilcox farms.

Shading the grass by planting legumes and other heavy foliage crops suggested itself to him. He first advised that velvet beans would be a choice selection. But the farmers objected. They said that the velvet beans' winding and climbing nature tied up the corn and made harvesting difficult. Here was his first puzzle.

Booth remembered seeing a bunch velvet bean growing in another state. He did not know whether this bean was adaptable to Wilcox County soil, but he secured the seed and planted it in his own laboratory area, interplanting some as he told the farmers to do with the running bean. The idea succeeded. He had a bean that jeopardized no farmer's crop, and at the same time controlled the dread nut grass.

Finds Ready Cooperation

The Henderson brothers, large plantation owners whose lands adjoin the school's, were so impressed with the result of Booth's experiment that they offered him all the money, teams, fertilizer men, and land needed to expand his experiment.

The next year Booth cultivated six acres of nut-grass infested and just outside the campus, on which nothing had been grown for more than 20 years, according to the owners, and tried six different shading experiments, one on each acre. It was a real object lesson for his classes and neighboring farmers.

On these six acres Booth harvested 100 bushels of corn, six tons of millet and pea vine hay, 15 bushels of peas, 10 bushels of velvet beans, and 120 gallons of sorghum syrup. And the nut grass, after this first year, had been completely smothered out. The little that was left was frail, its spindles small, tender, and weak. As an immediate result more than 100 farmers in the community adopted the idea. Nut grass no longer was a farming problem, and Booth had made a practical contribution to soil conservation and fertility.

As in most Alabama farming communities, Booth found that sorghum was the principal secondary crop in Wilcox. But the type of cane grown there was making a poor quality of syrup. So poor was the quality that some physicians voiced the belief that it was seriously affecting the health of the community.

Booth's next task therefore was to find a cane of good quality and at the same time equally prolific. He found it in a sugar cane known as Pride of Java, or more familiarly "P. O. J." He planted this cane on an acre of his experimental farm. From it he produced 300 gallons of choice sugar cane syrup. P. O. J. syrup is now a favorite in that section of Wilcox County.

In addition to these contributions to the farming walfare of Wilcox, Booth has introduced crotelaria, cutzu, coffee and the year-round garden. And all of that in less than four years.

Booth is the type of negro that Tuskegee Institute's agricultural department is producing. And it is in recognition of this very definite contribution to the South that the white South is now raising funds for an agricultural building on the campus. It is to be a monument of good will, built by the contributions of white men who for a half a century have watched the parade of Booths from Tuskegee back to the Southern farms — a parade from which the Southern white man has reaped most of the benefits.

Education-1936
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Agricultural Building at Tuskegee, A Memorial.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 24, 1936

The Southwide Campaign for Tuskegee Institute

For several months the Southwide Campaign Committee for Tuskegee Institute has been organizing the movement, initiated by Southern white friends of the great Negro educational institution, for an expanded agricultural program at the school. Now the organization work has been completed. The movement has won the enthusiastic interest of many of the South's leading business men professional men, educators and public officials. Many of the most distinguished names in the South are listed on the Southwide advisory committee and on the various state committees. From Southern newspapers and from all quarters of Southern leadership has come a hearty response to the challenge represented in this movement.

The active campaign is now ready to get under way. It will be launched in Birmingham at a banquet at the Tutwiler Hotel Tuesday evening, at which Tuskegee Institute's message will be presented and the white people of the South will be invited to have a part in the expansion and development of this school which has meant so much to us all, and which will mean still more in the future. For Tuskegee Institute, while it exists primarily for the education and the betterment of Negroes, is working with the white people of the South for the development and the improvement of the entire region. In the last analysis, the white South shares scarcely less in the benefits of Tuskegee Institute than the black South, and should be no less interested in its welfare and progress. This is particularly true of Alabama because the institution is located in this state.

There are the best of reasons why this movement should have been undertaken, and why it should succeed. In the first place, Tuskegee Institute, though it belongs to the South in the sense that its work is done here and its influence is primarily felt here, has not heretofore had much financial support from the Southern people. The school has obtained its funds from Northern friends. It is a proper thing, and it will be a wholesome thing, for the white South now to assume a share in the promotion of the institute's work and purposes.

In the second place, the principal purpose of the movement—to expand the agricultural program of the institute—is of such vast importance to the South that the enlightened self-interest of Southern white people, if there were nothing else, should impel us to carry the campaign to a successful conclusion.

Anyone who knows anything about the agricultural problem of the South, about the Negro's place in Southern agriculture, and about the effect of conditions among Negroes on the general welfare of the region, must recognize the importance of this movement.

It has always been supposed that Negroes are better suited to agricultural work than to any other, in the main. The South is one of the chief agricultural sections of the country. It follows, then, that the welfare of Southern agriculture as a whole must be dependent largely on the welfare of the Negroes engaged in farming.

The principal purpose of Tuskegee Institute is to promote and improve Negro agriculture. The institute teaches many things, but, properly, its biggest interest is agricultural. It teaches Negroes how to farm better, how to take better care of the soil upon which we all depend, how to live better on their farms, and how to be better citizens.

The key to the expansion of the institute's farm program which is sought to be accomplished lies in the provision of a new agricultural hall for the school, and it is the aim of the Southwide movement to provide this building as a gift from the Southern white friends of Tuskegee Institute. But surrounding this objective is a broad program for agricultural expansion.

What this gift will mean to Southern agricultural development and what it will mean in the way of improved race relations should be obvious to everyone. The big truth to be borne in mind is that the South, if it is to continue to live largely by agriculture, must have better farmers and that we must have not only better white farmers but better Negro farmers as well. Agriculturally, more than in any other way, the destiny of the South is wrapped up in both races.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 25, 1936

THE WHITE SOUTH'S DEBT TO TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee Institute is building a civilization. It is at once seeking ways and means of stimulating hope and ambition and finding ways and means to achieve its admirable end. It is teaching Negro youth how to be useful to society and make itself more secure and more happy. Tuskegee develops the faculties and the personality of every student that enters its doors. It is making young men and women efficient as agriculturists, craftsmen and teachers and in other ways, and is broadening the scope of their minds.

And so Tuskegee is engaged in raising the living standards of a vast army of black citizens. As it raises the living standards of these people it raises indirectly the living standards of white citizens. There is not a more creative influence in the Southern states today than Tuskegee Institute. In the long run its great work will be as helpful to white people as to black people.

Tuskegee is striving for a better and brighter day for two races living side by side in a congenial clime, each with its own peculiar mission to discharge, both facing inescapably a common economic destiny.

Neither race is going to move away from the South. Neither race wants to move. Both know how to live amicably and helpfully together; they love their South and they are going to stick by it to the end. At last they together will make it a greater, richer country than it has ever been before.

Tuskegee is not passing the hat! Tuskegee has never passed the hat! It is the white South that is now inviting itself to acquire a tangible equity in this Southern institution which until now has been financed without substantial aid from the white South.

Tuskegee Institute no doubt can find Northern benefactors who would be glad to provide it with the proposed new agriculural hall. But it is the duty of the white South to erect at its own expense this tangible evidence of its good will for and its confidence in the Tuskegee tradition. It is a unique opportunity for our white citizens to do the handsome thing—as well as the expedient thing.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 24, 1936

TUSKEGEE DRIVE WILL OPEN HERE

Faculty Members To Speak On School's Program At Dinner Here

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Dr. George Carver and other members of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute will present the school's plan of expanded agricultural education for Negroes to 200 Birmingham white civic, industrial and business leaders at the Tutwiler Hotel at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday.

Tuskegee as an educational link between the Old South and the New South will be outlined by the speakers who will be presented by H. C. Ryding, Birmingham industrialist and chairman of Southwide Campaign of Goodwill for Tuskegee.

The Southwide campaign committee is asking the white South to make a goodwill offering to assist Tuskegee in the movement and the drive is to be opened in Birmingham at the Tuesday night dinner.

Proper solution of the so-called Negro problem in the South is in proper education, those behind the goodwill movement point out, and Tuskegee has for many years been offering the Negro a chance for social and economic independence.

Teaching Negrdes how to farm so that they can earn a living for themselves and their families is an important step in this program. Extension work, experimental farming and other modern aides to increased productivity from the soil will be included in the new program of the institute. A new agricultural hall will be built.

Campaign headquarters have been opened at 2020 Comer Building under the direction of Mr. Comer, Dr. W. J. Mahoney and Dr. E. E. George and a full campaign organization formed.

Those who have accepted division chairmanships are: Jesse Yeates, druggists; W. F. Green, automobiles; William S. Pritchard, legal; Julius Ormond, foods; David Wood, foods; J. H. Eddy, building materials; Dr. M. F. Jackson, industrial; J. Furniss Lee, insurance; Harris Saunders, transportation; Dr. Seale Harris, doctors; Dr. E. W. Paxton, dentists; W. E. Henley, finance; James L. Davidson, coal and coke; [illegible] B. Hendrix, education; J. M. C. Parker, building industry, and Louis Pizitz, merchants.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
March 4, 1936

News, Views and Reviews

THE SOUTHWIDE CAMPAIGN FOR TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

For several months the Southwide Campaign Committee for Tuskegee Institute has been organizing the movement, initiated by Southern white friends of the great Negro educational institution, for an expanded agricultural program at the school. Now the organization work has been completed. The movement has won the enthusiastic interest of many of the South's leading business men, professional men, educators and public officials. Many of the most distinguished names in the South are listed on the Southwide advisory committee and on the various state committees. From Southern newspapers and from all quarters of Southern leadership has come a hearty response to the challenge represented in this movement.

The active campaign is now ready to get under way. It will be launched in Birmingham at a banquet at the Tutwiler Hotel Tuesday evening, at which Tuskegee Institute's message will be presented and the white people of the South will be invited to have a part in the expansion and development of this school which has meant so much to us all, and which will mean still more in the future. For Tuskegee Institute, while it exists primarily for the education and the betterment of Negroes, is working with the white people of the South for the development and the improvement of the entire region. In the last analysis, the white South shares scarcely less in the benefits of Tuskegee Institute than the black South, and should be no less interested in its welfare and progress. This is particularly true of Alabama because the institution is located in this state.

There are the best of reasons why this movement should have been undertaken, and why it should succeed. In the first place, Tuskegee Institute, though it belongs to the South in the sense that its work is done here and its influence is primarily felt here, has not heretofore had much financial support from the Southern people. The school has obtained its funds from Northern friends. It is a proper thing, and it will be a wholesome thing, for the white South now to assume a share in the promotion of the institute's work and purposes.

In the second place, the principal purpose of the movement—to expand the agricultural program of the institute—is of such vast importance to the South that the enlightened self-interest of Southern white people, if there were nothing else, should impel us to carry the campaign to a successful conclusion.

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Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
March 5, 1936

Tuskegee Drive Is Given Impetus

Southwide Executive Unit Created To Cooperate With Chairman Ryding

A morning meeting of the Montgomery special gifts committee and an afternoon meeting that drew leading Alabamians from over the State, yesterday spurred the Alabama campaign for funds to build an agricultural hall at Tuskegee Institute, a good-will gift from the White South.

A Southwide Executive Committee to cooperate and share responsibility with H. C. Ryding, general chairman of the campaign, was created at the meeting yesterday, held in the Jefferson Davis Hotel.

Mr. Ryding, of Birmingham, retired president of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company; Louis Pizitz, Birmingham merchant; and Dr. W. J. Mahoney, campaign director, brought enthusiastic reports of the campaign now in progress in Birmingham. Each expressed the belief that Birmingham would go well over its allotted quota.

Named to serve with Mr. Ryding on the Southwide Executive Committee were: Grover C. Hall, editor of The Advertiser, as chairman.

G. B. Edwards, mayor of Tuskegee.

Benjamin Russell, Alexander City industrialist.

Donald Comer, Birmingham industrialist.

Dr. L. N. Duncan, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

Walter E. Henley, Birmnigham banker

Louis Pizitz, Birmingham merchant.

Judge Oscar S. Lewis, Dothan attorney, a former citizen of Tuskegee.

All members named on the committee attended the meeting in Montgomery yesterday with the exception of Judge Lewis, who previously had agreed to accept appointment.

The committee's program, as expressed in resolutions prepared and signed at the meeting, is "to appoint and to advise with the general chairman, to determine such questions as may be submitted to it by the general chairman, and to have a voice in the determination of all matters of procedure; in the matter of meetings to be subject to the call of the general chairman; to fill all vacancies occurring in this committee, and to remain as members of this committee until a successor or successors shall have been appointed."

The committee is to be elastic, so that members may be added to it as the campaign expands into other Southern States.

At the morning meeting, where plans were made for spurring the campaign in Montgomery, the following Montgomerians were present:

John Goodwyn, Montgomery County chairman; Walter Lobman, Algernon Blair, Mike Vincintelli, W. H. Moore, Sylvain Baum, Fitzgerald Salter, Arthur Mead, William O. Baldwin, Sidney Levy, Grover C. Hall.

During the meeting Mr. Ryding and Dr. Mahoney called for a few moments and each made a short talk to the committee.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 28, 1936

GOODWILL DRIVE MEETING CALLED

Number Of Gifts To Expand Tuskegee Work Reported

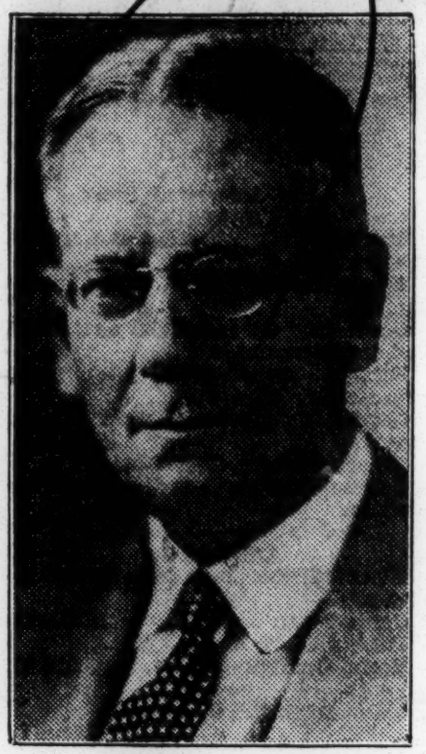
A meeting of those taking part in the goodwill campaign drive for Tuskegee Institute's expanded program of agricultural education for Negroes will be held at 4 p.m. Friday at the campaign headquarters, 2020 Comer Building, and all workers are urged by Dr. E. E. George to either report before that time or be present.

The Tuskegee drive was instituted Tuesday at a dinner at which Dr. Henry Edmonds sounded a challenge to "do something for Tuskegee."

Dd Edmonds pointed out the work of the school and the fact that it was a privilege and opportunity for the white South to make a contribution to the work that the school is doing.

A number of gifts to the agricultural fund which will be used to further expand the school's work and erect an agriculture building on the campus have already been received and a fine response is being reported from the many divisions now in the field.

Accepts Chairmanship



ALGERNON BLAIR

BLAIR TO PRESIDE AT TUSKEGEE RALLY

Campaign For Goodwill Gift To Be Presented Here At Public Meeting

Algernon Blair, Montgomery contractor, will be chairman of the meeting Friday night at the Baldwin Junior High School when Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church of Birmingham, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute will address the citizens of Montgomery. At the same time the audience will be entertained by vocal numbers by the Tuskegee male quartet.

The meeting Friday night was arranged by the Montgomery county unit of the Southern good will committee for Tuskegee Institute.

Chairman John L. Goodwyn of the local committee, in announcing Mr Blair's acceptance of the chairmanship for Friday night said that he expected a large attendance of the citizens of Montgomery. This will be Montgomery's first opportunity to hear the successor to Booker T. Washington and Robert R Moton. Dr. Edmonds is a former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church who always draws large audiences when he appears in Montgomery.

The Tuskegee quartet is said to be among the best that Tuskegee has developed in some years.

Education - 1936

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Agricultural Building at Tuskegee, A Memorial.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 15, 1936

TUSKEGEE DRIVE IS ON IN CAPITAL

Dr. Edmonds And President Patterson Launch South Alabama Campaign

The story of the South — half white and half black—with its general social and economic problems and its more specific interracial scheme of things, was told Friday night at Montgomery as the good-will campaign for Tuskegee Institute was projected into South Alabama.

Dr. Henry Edmonds, widely known Birmingham minister, was the inspirational speaker at the meeting which launched the movement in South Alabama, and the program included the presentation of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the school.

General campaign headquarters here announced that W. L. Shaddix would go into the southern part of the state to lead the campaign movement and that Dr. W. J. Mahoney, general director, would speak at Decatur Thursday and Dr E. E. George, associate director would address luncheon clubs at Jasper Wednesday in interest of the movement.

A number of $1,000 gifts have been announced, according to headquarters here, and division chairmen and their corps of workers are still in the field in Birmingham.

Dr. Edmonds in presenting the goodwill movement to the Montgomery gathering Friday night discussed the more general aspects of the Negro, his place in the South, his part in the building of the South, and the distinctive, characteristic gifts with which he is by nature endowed. Dr. Patterson discussed the more specific part played by the Negro in the South, the story of Tuskegee's half-century of life and the part that Tuskegee Institute has played in the improvement of the Negro race.

"I feel humbly proud tonight, as the third president of Tuskegee Institute, to come before you asking for approval of what Tuskegee has done in the last 50 years," Dr. Patterson began. He then traced the history of the institution, from "a little over 50 years ago when the white people of the South saw the need for such an institution," through the administration of Booker T. Washington with his "ability to do small things well," to today when the spirit that Booker Washington gave the school lives and flowers. The school, he pointed out, still emphasizes "the training of head, heart and hand."

Individual Cases

Dr. Patterson gave several individual case illustrations of the type of student who attends Tuskegee. There was one boy who, forced to quit two years ago because he was unable to pay his way, made a sweet potato crop and with it paid his debts and his expenses through this year, and will graduate this June. There was another who found poultry could be made to pay his and his family's way through school, and support them during the time. The majority of the graduates must work their way through, Dr Patterson stated.

Graduates of the agricultural department were given special attention in his address. He reviewed their work in after life, through the U. S. Department of Agriculture teaching vocational agriculture, returning to the farms, becoming dairymen, landscape gardeners. Seventeen graduates were sent into the rehabilitation program in Alabama. There is the matter of salvaging 10,000 acres of submarginal land in Macon County. There is the work of T. M. Campbell, through the Department of Agriculture. Then the only Negro cooperative in Alabama is at Tuskegee, a mill that has made 60 families self-supporting and kept them off the relief rolls.

Work Among Poor Cited

He also reviewed the missionary work among the poorer farmers of Alabama—Auburn's work among the white farmers and Tuskegee's among the Negroes—sending envoys into remote sections to lead the way to a better day.

Dr. Patterson saw in the proposal of the white South to raise an agricultural building on the campus of Tuskegee an endorsement by the white South of the things that Tuskegee Institute is trying to do.

Three natural gifts of the Negro that assure him a vital place in the world today—his capacity for music, his sense of humor, and his innate loyalty—were the theme of Dr. Edmond's address. He discussed each in turn, illustrated with stories from personal experiences.

In the Negro's sense of humor Dr. Edmonds saw one of the major reasons that the South survived the War Between the States and the days of Reconstruction. "I doubt if we could have stood it," he said, "without the Negro to laugh at and with."

For examples of the Negro's loyalty, Dr. Edmonds turned again to the War Between the States, when the Negro was left to look after the white families of the South while the men were at the front fighting. "And through it there is no record of his having betrayed that trust," he added. He recalled stories of their loyalty then. While that day has gone, the spirit of loyalty survived in the Negro, he declared.

Dr. Edmonds contrasted the capacity of the Negro for cooperation in the building of a civilization with the utter lack of that capacity in the Indian. The Indian failed, and is dying. The Negro cooperated, frequently in building where it seemed he was but an outsider, with no promise of a share in the result.

"Tuskagee is preserving and enhancing these great qualities," he averred.

As a speific instance of the work Tuskegee is doing in the South, and from which the white South as well as the black is reaping the benefit, Dr. Edmonds read excerpts from a revolutionary document published by Birmingham Communists. He then reviewed Tuskegee's place and work in the conservative leadership of the Negro race.

In conclusion, Dr. Edmonds turned directly to the plans for an agricultural building at Tuskegee as the white South's good-will gesture. He asserted: "This is a fair thing. This is a right thing. This is a necessary thing!"

Sheffield, Ala., Daily
March 13, 1936

NEGRO SCHOOL AIDS FARMING

New Building Asked For Tuskegee

BIRMINGHAM, March 13—(Spl.)—Soil conservation, meat of the government's post-AAA agricultural program, is no new problem to those whose lives are dedicated to the troubles that crease the farmers' brow.

Especially in the South, where almost a hundred years of one-crop farming have exhausted the ground, has the problem of soil rejuvenation and conservation become acute.

The same land that 20 years ago produced a rich yield of choice cotton, today is marked either by a scrubby crop that will not compensate for the seed that went into the ground or by a barren sweep of weeds to which it has been abandoned.

Desolated farms in every corner of Alabama and the South, many of them abandoned to creditors who can realize nothing on them, are the result. A century of indifference to rural problems—in marked contrast to a century of urban progress—has taken its toll.

And through the last half century progressive agriculture, the backbone and lifeblood of Southern prosperity, has found but one group of men fighting alone in its behalf. These men have come out of the Southern agricultural schools. From Auburn they have come to the aid of the white farmers of Alabama, and from Tuskeegee to the aid of the negroes.

Down in Wilcox county, at Miller's Ferry, is located the Wilcox County Training school. The teacher of vocational agriculture in the school is one M. B. Booth, a graduate of Tuskeegee Institute, now in his fourth year at the school.

A rich crop of nut grass that had already conquered sweeping acres of formerly fertile farm land and a poor grade of sorghum that was threatening the health of families on neighborhood farms were the first two problems that challenged Booth.

Booth's first move was to enlist the sympathy and support of the county superintendent of education, white plantation owners, and business men. With that behind him, he tackled the nut grass problem of Wilcox farms.

Shading the grass by planting legumes and other heavy foliage crops suggested itself to him. He first advised that velvet beans would be a choice selection. But the farmers objected. They said that the velvet beans' winding and climbing nature tied up the corn and made harvesting difficult. Here was his first puzzle.

Booth remembered seeing a bunch velvet bean growing in another state. He did not know whether this bean was adaptable to Wilcox county soil, but he secured the seed and planted it in his own laboratory area, interplanting some as he told the farmers to do with the running bean. The idea succeeded. He had a bean that jeopardized no farmer's crop, and at the same time controlled the dread nut grass.

The Henderson brothers, large plantation owners whose lands adjoin the school's, were so impressed with the result of Booth's experiment that they offered him all the money, teams, fertilizer, men, and land needed to expand his experiment.

The next year, Booth cultivated six acres of nut-grass infested land just outside the campus, on which nothing had been grown for more than 20 years, according to the owners, and tried six different shading experiments, one on each acre. It was a real object lesson for his classes and neighboring farmers.

On these six acres Booth harvested 100 bushels of corn, six tons of millet and pea vine hay, 15 bushels of peas, 10 bushels of velvet beans, and 120 gallons of sorghum syrup. And the nut grass, after this first year, had been completely smothered out. The little that was left was frail, its spindles small, tender, and weak. As an immediate result more than 100 farmers in the community adopted the idea. Nut grass no longer was a farming problem.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 29, 1936

Tuskegee Institute Seen Bulwark Against Radical Trouble Makers

Benefits From Expansion Of Program Pointed Out By Campaign Director

The work of Tuskegee Institute and those influenced by its teachings and spirit, constitute a bulwark against the activities of radical agitators who are constantly seeking to foment trouble among Negroes of the South, said Dr. W. J. Mahoney, director of the South-wide Good Will Campaign, Saturday, in calling upon Alabama to support the movement put under way several weeks ago under the guidance of outstanding white leaders.

"The expansion of Tuskegee's program, especially among its agricultural students, will serve to strengthen this protective safeguard in our Southland," Dr. Mahoney said.

"Dr. F. D. Patterson is very zealously maintaining and extending the Washington-Moton traditions which have served to enlist the interested approval of intelligent white leaders.

"He is emphasizing particularly the need of right race relationships during these times of unrest among all peoples."

The good-will campaign for Tuskegee Institute was first proposed by Judge Grover C. Hall, editor of The Montgomery Advertiser, who thought that such a campaign would serve as a mark of appreciation of the institute's accomplishments which have benefited the white South even more than they have the Negroes.

"The proposal was enthusiastically approved by white leaders all over the South," Dr. Mahoney said. "They were positive in their assertion that 'the South for many years has been a substantial beneficiary of Tuskegee,' and were convinced that this was the time and the way to express our appreciation of the benefits derived from the activities and the influence of Tuskegee Institute during more than 50 years of existence.

More Than Gesture

"The building to be erected at Tuskegee, an agricultural hall, is to be more than a mere gesture of good will; it is to be more than an endorsement of the institute. It is to be a permanent expression of what Tuskegee Institute has done for the whole South.

"We might stress the wholesome influence of the leaders and teachers who have gone out to live and work in various sections and who, as the result of their training, have been missionaries of good-will, endeavoring to build up among their own people the right attitude toward their white neighbors.

"But let us come to the practical, more economic side of this matter. Thirty-three thousand graduates and students have received instruction at Tuskegee. Most of these dwell and work in the South and are making valuable contributions to the economic development of our Southland.

"Because of greater efficiency, they have acquired greater purchasing power. Their money is spent with white merchants. It is deposited in white banks. They buy cars made by white manufacturers and other goods made in white factoriees."

Dr. Mahoney said that Tuskegee devotes its program not only to training its students for service but also in self respect and emphasizes the necessity for respect of others.

"Those who employ Negro help in their homes are able to appreciate the difference between the products of Tuskegee Institute and those who have never been touched by its influence," he said.

"Tuskegee is teaching a doctrine of cleanliness, as well as good will and of service. The results have immediate effect upon white homes where many Negro girls from Tuskegee are working."

The good-will campaign director said the fact that Tusckegee Institute has reached more than 250,000 Negro farmers through its farm extension course is worthy of thoughtful consideration.

"Some of our more practical friends may wonder as to more direct economic results from Tuskegee," Dr. Mahoney pointed out.

South Benefited

"I can briefly suggest that through Tuskegee more than $40,000,000 has been brought into Alabama and the South. Between $300,000 and $500,000 is spent annually in Alabama, and the rest of the South, through the institute's payroll and maintenance cost.

"Through the U. S. Negro Veterans Hospital there $1,500,000 is spent annually. The state of Alabama and the South are directly affected by these vast sums."

Outstanding among economic contributions to the South from Tuskegee has been the work of Dr. George W. Carver, Negro chemist. "He has proved the value of the lowly peanut by discovering some 300 products that can be developed from it," Dr. Mahoney said.

"The sweet potato, under his skilled research, has yielded 158 by-products. He is endeavoring to show Southern agriculture the way to more profitable production.

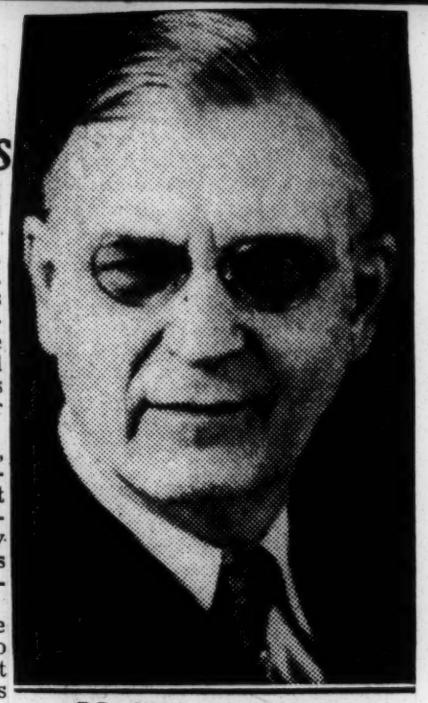
"Dr. Carver's work is little known for he has worked humbly with no thought of self promotion. This spirit seems characteristic of the whole official force of Tuskegee.

"In providing an agricultural hall, where the fine work of the institute may be carried out with modern equipment and under the right conditions, our white contributors will encourage the expansion of Tuskegee Institute's agricultural education program.

"The white South in giving to Tuskegee makes an investment that will bring increasingly gratifying returns. The Negro is a vital factor in the agricultural life of the South. To improve his efficiency as a producer must bring greater economic values to the South itself.

"This campaign affords the white South an investment that will bring increasingly gratifying returns. The Negro is a vital factor in the agricultural life of the South. To improve his efficiency as a producer must bring greater economic values to the South itself.

"This campaign affords the white South an investment that will bring incalculable returns and enable Tuskegee to train their own people to the point of efficiency in agriculture, industry and right racial attitudes that is necessary for the future progress of this finest of sections—the South."



DR. W. J. MAHONEY

BULLOCK DRIVE FOR TUSKEGEE PLANNED

Campaign At Union Springs To Start Friday, Directed By Judge McNair

4-5-36

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., April 4.—(Special)—Bullock County's drive for the Tuskegee Institute Agricultural Building intended as a good-will expression from the White South, will be launched here formally next Fri[illegible]

Probate Judge W. F. McNair was chosen county chairman of the drive at a meeting of prominent leaders here Friday afternoon. F. M. Moseley, president of the American National Bank, was chosen vice-chairman and treasurer. S. T. Pruett was designated chairman of the Miwday district. Others appointed to assist in the solicitation of funds next week in all sections of the county include:

E. A. Cameron, W. W. Jordan, F. H. Anderson, merchants; W. M. Blount, railroad executive; G. M. Edwards, president of the First National Bank of Union Springs; James Nunn, county demonstration agent; and C. D. Norman, editor of The Herald.

W. L. Shaddix, assistant manager of the campaign, was present at Friday's meeting and outlined plans for the Southwide campaign.

"It is not uncommon for bulks of our Southern wealth to be left in legacies for Northern institutions," Mr. Shaddix declared. "But it is unusual for Northern capital to be sent into the South. Tuskegee has brought a sum approximating nearly 40 million to the South within the past half a century, and with proper local sentiment in Alabama and other Southern States it stands to reason that in the next 50 years this expenditure here at our front door will be still greater."

Bullock County's quota for the drive is $500, a part of which already has been subscribed.

Pike To Go Over Top For Tuskegee

4-1-36

TROY, ALA., March 31—(Special).—Pike County's quota for an agricultural building for Tuskegee Institute as a good-will expression from the White South will be over-subscribed by tomorrow night, announces County Chairman Hugh Bradley, local attorney.

The raising of Pike County's quota of $1,000 was spurred by several large advance donations, including a substantial contribution from former Gov. Charles Henderson.

Mr. Bradley, the county chairman, was formerly attorney for the Commonwealth and Southern Power Company. He was one of the leaders in the campaign to raise funds for the University of Alabama, of which he is an alumnus.

Enterprise Mayor In Tuskegee Drive

4-2-36

ENTERPRISE, ALA., April 1.—(Special)—Mayor P. H. Stokes has been designated chairman of the Enterprise division of Coffee County in the Tuskegee agricultural building fund campaign.

Immediately upon receipt of his appointment as chairman, Mayor Stokes arranged for a gathering of local prominent residents to be held at the Rawls Hotel dining room next Monday at which time Judge Oscar S. Lewis, of Dothan, one of the State leaders of the drive, will speak, and organize for the solicitation of funds.

Coffee County is one of the leading producers of peanuts in the South, last year raising nearly 3,000,000 bushels of "Georgia runners." The local peanut butter plant and headquarters of the Sessions Company employs about 50 people and has helped market the farmers' produce in five states.

Recently a substantial contribution was made by the Sessions Company to the Tuskegee fund in recognition of the great experimental work done by Dr. George W. Carver in finding new uses for the peanut.

One of the most noted of Dr. Carver's discoveries was the manufacture of finer wall paper from the peanut hull.

Prominent Ozark Man Heads Tuskegee Drive

DOTHAN, ALA., April 2.—(Special)—Appointment of Jesse Carroll, prominent business man of Ozark, as Dale County chairman of the Tuskegee Agricultural Building fund campaign, was announced here today by Judge Oscar S. Lewis, State committeeman for the South Alabama district.

A meeting of the leading citizens of Dale County is being arranged for early next week by Mr. Carroll for the purpose of raising the county's quota of $500. Among those expected to attend the meeting are Judge Lewis and Dr. William J. Mahoney, campaign director.

Prominent Ozark Man Heads Tuskegee Drive

4-3-36

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Education-1936

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Agriculture Building at Tuskegee, A Memorial.

Work Of Tuskegee Is Seen Linked Indissolubly With South's Future

The South has two problems, the land and the Negro, H. C. Ryding, general chairman of the Southwide Campaign for Tuskegee Institute, points out in urging support of the movement, which has as its aim a solution of these problems.

Mr. Ryding has appeared before local organizations in behalf of the Tuskegee program, which plans an expansion of the agricultural work at the institute, and the building of an agricultural hall on the school campus.

"We cannot continue to ignore the economic waste in land, proceeding from exhaustion and erosion without sooner or later feeling its effect in some economic way or other. We must have the Negro trained. He has been a burden on all of us, and has dragged down the whole level of life," he said.

"This can be corrected by framing some scheme of education for the Negro and training him. We must interest ourselves in not only helping in the direction of such a scheme, but by giving it our wholehearted support."

In going into the subject fully, Mr. Ryding said:

"I am calling to your attention some fundamental economic questions that have been too long ignored, and if much longer ignored will force themselves on us with such surprise that we will wonder in amazement why we have been so slow to realize just what has happened, and is still going on. And I refer to education, soil depletion and soil erosion.

"I believe it to be a fundamental truth that the South has made its living out of the soil and will have to continue to do so for many years to come.

"The proper cultivation of the soil requires labor. We have had too improper cultivation by the illiterate Negro tenant farmer, by the share cropper, who had very little interest in maintaining the fertility of the land, and when it was worn out, he could very easily, without expense to himself, move off the land he had worn out onto another place on which he could carry out the same procedure.

"Soil depletion is very little concern of his, and as for erosion from weather, he never did think it any part of his duty to expend the time and labor necessary to protect the land against this kind of damage.

"His social status also had a bearing, and here let me quote the late Gov. B. B. Comer:

"'There was a blight upon the spirit of the South, a blight produced by the past economic slavery system that bred generally throughout the South the feeling that in manual labor there was no dignity.'

"This feeling can be changed, or at least modified, by putting dignity into manual labor by education and the application of intelligence. All labor is clothed with dignity, in proportion to the degree of intelligence used in its performance.

"Mims, in his book, 'The Advancing South,' in a chapter on broomsedge, reviews the story of the South's agricultural failure and proceeds to compare the conditions of agriculture in the white counties with that obtaining in counties having mostly tenant farms, 'the Negro tenant and white agent,' the tumbled-down cabin, the neglected garden, the half-starved animals, cultivated here and there with patches of corn, sorghum and cotton, and by people with no ambition, little hope, and no knowledge of better things.

"We have had the Negro with us for a great many years and in all probability he is here to stay. We have our two problems, therefore, the land and the Negro. We have already liquidated our heritage in land, and it is high time that this fact be more generally realized. Something must be done about it.

"We cannot continue to ignore the economic waste in land, proceeding from exhaustion and erosion without sooner or later feeling its effect in some economic way or other. We can help ourselves. We must have the Negro trained or not have him at all untrained. He has been a burden on all of us, and has dragged down the whole level of life. This can be corrected by framing some scheme of education and training for him and interest ourselves in not only helping in the direction of such a scheme, but giving it our wholehearted support.

"A start in this scheme of education and training for the Negro was made in 1881 by the founding of an institute at Tuskegee for this special purpose, and practically financed entirely by Northern capital.

"The institution has been wonderfully administered up to the present time by its Negro faculty, has been enlarged from time to time and now has a student body of 1,700. The work done at this school has been of the highest order in education, vocational and agricultural training.

"Out of the thousands of its graduates, two only have any prison record. This institute has a faculty of 240 and 132 buildings. From it, 40,000 students have been graduated in the following branches: Agriculture home economics, education and business, girls' vocational training, children's department and trade schools the latter including shoemaking, tailoring, bricklaying, auto mechanics printing and carpentry.

"The research department under Dr. George W. Carver has done remarkable work, so much so that Dr. Carver has not only become nationally known, but also internationally, and it is in the new proposed building contemplated in this campaign that this work will be further extended and coupled with more intensive training in agricultural science.

"Tuskegee is also noted for its agricultural extension service, from which the activities of 240 colored farm agents are directed. The movable school, a classroom on wheels teaching agricultural methods is a very important work and has more demands upon it than the institute is able to fill.

"Recently the institute has purchased 1,700 additional acres of land in the vicinity of the school on which to carry on more fully the education of its students in agricultural methods.

"Underlying, however, all of the above activities carried on at Tuskegee is the most important work of all—that of teaching the colored race the principles of maintaining harmony between the races in America and promoting good will between white and colored neighbors in this, our Southland.

"This is a most worthy object and will always stand as unimpeachable evidence of the good will of our Southern white people toward the Negro race."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 3, 1936



"Created half to rise and half to fall . . ."

* * *

ONE OF the best and most important stories that has come to us in many a day is the one about an old river Negro who drove to town and crashed through a red light in his dilapidated car. His explanation to the judge was as follows: "Yas, suh, I come through on the red light—yas, suh—I done seen the white folks go on the green and I knowed that one wasn't for me, so I come through on the red." But the judge ruled that traffic doesn't know any Jim Crow, that whites and blacks must go forward or stop at the same times and under the same lights. It is in the sense of this ruling that the white people of the South are joining hands now to raise money for an agricultural building at Tuskegee Institute. They know the time has come when the Southern white man cannot improve his lot unless the Southern Negro's lot is improved also, that both must go forward or both stop.

* * *

Upon the improved economic status of the Negro depends a great sector of the new buying power the South requires if its production is to succeed. Upon the education and intelligence and faithfulness of the Negro depends the saving of many acres of Southern soil, the effective conduct of many Southern processes, the health and peace of many Southern communities. The green light means go for everybody or for nobody in the South today.

* * *

One Southern mill that has an advantage rather than a disadvantage in the matter of distance from market is the divorce mill. With Florida and the Gulf Coast so much nearer the country's population centers than Reno, Editor Raymond Moley, of Today, sees a great future for the South in this direction, particularly as there is so much pleasure and beauty to be combined with business. In Mississippi, Mr. Moley notes, the Legislature is about to pass a law permitting divorce after six weeks' residence and, at the same time, the resort town of Gulfport there has been endowed by the WPA with "a rose garden which should be one of the seven wonders of the country."

* * *

Maybe they won't allow anybody in the rose garden who isn't getting a divorce. Plain, ordinary people who are happily married probably would not understand roses anyhow.

* * *

Where are the books of yesteryear? Noting one-time reference here to a well-loved dog, a "Middle - Aged Mississippian" writes to ask if, when we were a boy, we ever read "Bob, Son of Battle." We certainly did, and "Black Beauty," too. Also "The Jungle Book." And we can remember a book called "The Young Marooners." And "The Little Lame Prince," and "The Five Little Peppers and How They Grew." And "Diddie, Dumps and Tot." And all the G. A. Henty books. And "Little Men" and "Little Women." And "The Prince and the Pauper," "Slovenly Peter," "Seraph, the Little Violinist," "John Halifax, Gentleman," "Helen's Babies," and some wonderful volumes that sold for a dime.

* * *

"A new Springtide stirs in every vein of the nation's life," writes Associate Editor William Cole Jones in The Atlanta Journal. "Let the obstructionists hang back if they will. The rank and file are going forward, with the old American faith under the New American Deal." If Claude Bowers doesn't hurry home from Spain he may find his place as Democracy's most eloquent speaker and writer taken by a man named Jones.

* * *

Herbert C. Ryding, chairman of the campaign to raise funds for an agricultural building at Tuskegee, relates the effort directly to the farm tenant and soil depletion problems which curse the South today. With so large a percentage of Southern agriculture being carried on by Negroes, he points out, education of the Negro as a farmer is indispensable before the final answer can be found to a poverty of soil and people which threatens the future of the Southern states.

* * *

In many respects the real Negro problem in this day of mass producing and consuming is to enable the black man to do more of both and thereby to improve the white man's lot along with his own.

* * *

The Handel Choral Society, Birmingham's new civic chorus, will be heard in Mendelssohn's great "Elijah" at the Phillips auditorium this Friday evening, with Harrell Biard directing. It is as true that music creates music as it is that traffic creates traffic, and Birmingham has promise of proving both truisms just now. Within recent years the impulses to musical appreciation here have been like brave pebbles in a pool, making circles continually wider.

* * *

Thanks to congressional re-

apportionment and to the fact that representation at Democratic national conventions is based wholly on representation in Congress, the South will have 14 less delegates at Philadelphia next June than it had at Chicago in 1932 and will be more under-represented than ever as compared with the East. There can be no abolishing the two-thirds rule, surely, until a fairer apportionment system is adopted.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE AND AUBURN

The Advertiser is in receipt of the following letter from Mr. Herbert McLeod, Jr., of Troy:

Being an alumnus of Auburn, I am naturally taking an interest in the happenings of the past few days concerning that great institution. In almost every paper there is an article about the drive for funds which will be used to erect a building at Tuskegee which it is hoped will better the relationship between whites and negroes.

My point is, why should the people of Alabama give money to a Negro institution which is in far better financial condition than our own Alabama Polytechnic Institute, now in great need of funds? It is something to think about.

In the first place, Dr. Luther N. Duncan, president of the A. P. I. at Auburn, is a member of the executive committee of the Tuskegee Good Will Campaign Committee.

Other members are Mr. H. C. Ryding, of Birmingham, former president of the T. C. I. Co., Mr. Donald Comer, Birmingham textile manufacturer, Mr. Benjamin Russell, of Alexander City, textile manufacturer, Mr. Louis Pizitz, Birmingham merchant, Judge Oscar S. Lewis, Dothan attorney, Mr. Walter Henley, Birmingham banker, and the Editor of The Advertiser.

The Advertiser is sure that these gentlemen have a sense of proportion. It is no new thing for them to think about the primary needs of the people of Alabama.

All of them would languish and go quickly into oblivion if the welfare of the whole State should be ignored for long.

They love Alabama for its own sake. They are loyal to their own race. All that they are or hope to be is dependent upon the well-being of their State. They are clear-headed, patriotic men who have given adequate thought to all questions involved in the premises.

They are confident that the best opinion among Southern whites will applaud their efforts.

A. P. I., the University, the State Teachers Colleges and all the public schools are languishing for obvious reasons. There is not enough money in the public treasury to keep them going.

Tuskegee Institute is not languishing. Its revenues have been reduced by the depression, but it still flourishes. It will continue to flourish, while the publicly-supported colleges and schools of Alabama languish. Tuskegee will flourish by means of alien money.

The public treasury of Alabama is not asked to build an agricultural hall at Tuskegee, whereas it is asked to keep open the tax-supported colleges and schools of the State.

If Southerners should start a campaign to raise funds for the benefit of all tax-supported colleges and schools in the South they would have to raise $10,000,000 or more. Tax-supported institutions must look to taxpayers for sustenance.

Tuskegee Institute, fortunately, is not dependent upon taxpayers for its life and usefulness. It can get all the money it needs from other sources—alien sources. But the time has come for the Southern whites to perform an act of good will with reference to Tuskegee Institute which it never before has performed. It is the duty of the White South once in its life to do something tangible for Tuskegee Institute, not alone as a compliment to an underprivileged race that is at last out in front striving for r cognition, but in justice to itself.

If the productive and buying power of the black man in the South can be measurably increased, the productive and buying power of the white man in the South will be correspondingly increased. As the black man raises his economic value, so will the economic value of the white man increase. That ought to be obvious.

Tuskegee Institute is making a furious attack upon the problem of poverty and ignorance among Southern blacks. All will agree that this is a vital necessary human service, worthy of all praise and practical support.

Every dollar that is contributed by a white Southerner to the proposed new agricultural hall at Tuskegee Institute will come back to him ten-fold.

White Southerners are not asked to waste their substance upon a Negro school. They are asked to make an investment in their own behalf.

Anniston, Ala. Star
April 29, 1936

ORGANIZATION FOR TUSKEGEE DRIVE GOES ON

Plans Being Made For Solicitation Of Funds In Calhoun County

Work of organizing the Tuskegee "good will campaign" in Calhoun County continued today under the direction of J. R. Snow, assistant campaign director, and local leaders. Former Governor Thomas E. Kilby is campaign chairman for Calhoun County and members of the local committee include the Rev. J. M. Stoney, Charles R. Bell, Niel P. Sterne and Harry M. Ayers.

In speaking of the campaign today the Rev. Mr. Stoney said:

"There are few people in the South who are fully conversant with the many lines of extension service provided by Tuskegee Institute for the domestic, agricultural and social uplift of the Negroes of the South. The institute in its inception was only intended to serve Tuskegee and its immediate environs. But the resourceful Booker T. Washington soon began to envision larger opportunities and a broader program of service. In 1906 he inaugurated the famous rolling school plan. This idea of schools on wheels grew very rapidly and soon demonstrated the effectiveness of the new system in reaching thousands of Negro homes which otherwise would never have come within the benefits of Tuskegee or likely any other institution of learning. Originally these schools were operated and financed solely by Tuskegee Institute, but later they were adopted as a part of the United States Agricultural Extension Service. However, they are still directed and partly financed by Tuskegee. These rolling schools have gone forth into practically every colored district of the South, carrying the messages of improved methods of farming, better home making, hygiene and sanitation. They have to date enrolled 250,000 pupils, young and old.

Agent Headquarters

"Tuskegee is also headquarters for federal farm and home demonstration service from which 240 farm and home agents are directed, throughout seven Southern states. This program, like the rolling school system, was launched and at the beginning financed by the institute. But since its inclusion in the federal agricultural extension service, it, too, is largely financed by the government.

"Tuskegee Institute conducted the experiments for the Rosenwald schools so successfully that the foundation has provided funds for the building of 5,000 public schools for Negroes in the South.. The Rosenwald Foundation also provides a third of the cost of maintaining and operating these schools. These schools have proved a great aid to education in the South and are now housing over 700,000 colored school children.

"It can be conservatively stated that Tuskegee Institute through its resident and extension services is reaching near a million students per year in our Southland.

South Does Little

"Notwithstanding the fact that this far-reaching program has been operated entirely in and for most part for the benefit of the South, the white people of the South have taken very little part in its financial support. In the plan of Dr. Patterson, the new president, to expand the agricultural program there arose the need for a new agricultural building adequately equipped for carrying on the research program of Dr. Carver, the white leaders of the South, headed by Judge Grover C. Hall of The Montgomery Adverstiser, embraced the opportunity and proposed that this building be erected and donated to Tuskegee by the white South as an expression of loyalty, appreciation and good will. The endorsement was so universal that a campaign was launched to secure funds for the erection of this building. Alabama would naturally be expected to take the lead in this movement. Up to date indications are that it will not fall short in this expectation. A large number of the Southern counties have already put on drives and completed their quotas. Morgan and Etowah counties have also accepted the challenge and are well under way in producing their share of this fund. Calhoun and Talladega counties are now organizing for the purpose of adding their names to the list of successful counties in the movement."

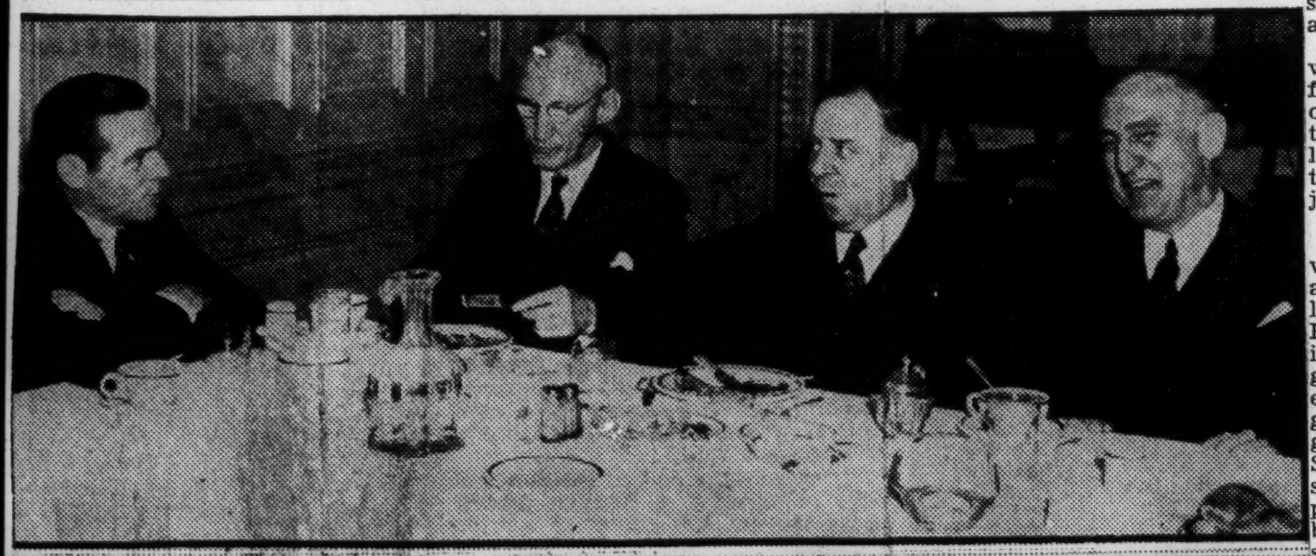
Education - 1936

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Agricultural Building at Tuskegee, A Memorial.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 26, 1936

TUSKEGEE BUILDING DRIVE LAUNCHED HERE





The need of the Southern Negro for agricultural education and a picture of what Tuskegee Institute is doing and plans to do to educate the Negro so that he can earn a more adequate living and in so doing become a better citizen and enable his section to become a better place in which to live was given Birmingham business and civic leaders Tuesday night at the Tutwiler Hotel. Shown above are some of those who sat at the speakers table as Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the school; H. C. Ryding, chairman of the Tuskegee Goodwill Campaign and others spoke. Top, left to right, James A. Mills, of The Birmingham Post; Harry Ayers, of The Anniston Star; Walter Henley, Karl Landgrebe, and below, H. C. Ryding, Dr. W. J. Mahoney, B. F. Edwards, mayor of Tuskegee, and Dr. Henry Edmonds.

White Leaders Of Alabama Urge Debt To Negroes Be Liquidated

"But do we not owe it to them as an indebtedness of gratitude? We remember how they and their fathers endured heat and cold for us and actually advanced civilization by their labors. Raising our children, waiting upon the sick, going with us to the bier of the dead and lingering in tears with us at the open grave."

This section of a resolution passed by a citizens' meeting in Oxford, Miss., in 1865, was read to a dinner of Birmingham citizens Tuesday night at the Tutwiler Hotel by Dr. Henry Edmonds as he challenged them to pay a debt of gratitude to the Negroes of the South by providing additional educational opportunities at Tuskegee Institute through a goodwill campaign which was officially launched at the dinner.

"Tuskegee has not asked it. It is a chance to do something to show Tuskegee our appreciation of what she has done. Tuskegee is not in need. We are.

"It just happens at this particular stage of Tuskegee's history that there may be an opportunity for us to give something that Tuskegee does need," Dr. Edmonds told the gathering.

He was one of a number of speakers presented by H. C. Ryding, chairman of the movement, who included Dr .F. D. Patterson, president of the school; Erskine Ramsay, Karl Landgrebe, Harry Ayers and Dr. E. E. George.

"I believe that we must learn that we can be filling station operators, farmers, laborers, mechanics or do other forms of hard work and at the same time maintain an intellectual integrity that will enable us to go to concerts at night and enjoy them.

Education Described

"This is the type of education which is offered at Tuskegee. They are furnishing the right kind of leadership for the Southern Negro. Recently I was at Tuskegee. I went into classrooms, I attended pre-graduation exercises. I heard teachers telling students, 'You are now graduating at Tuskegee. You can go anywhere you please. North, South, East or West, and in some sections you will get more social privileges, but your question must be, Where can I render the most service?'

"That is the spirit of Tuskegee. That is the kind of training that is being given the Negro who is to be part of our Southern civilization.

"We have an obligation which was taken up and interpreted by our fathers so long ago in Mississippi. It was just after the War Between the States. The Negro had just been freed. If we are going to measure up to the vision of those who had Negro slaves and saw their slaves released, then we must do the kind of thing that is being suggested here tonight."

Dr. Edmonds gave his challenge as the campaign organization was called upon by Dr. George, associate director of the drive, to visit the citizens in Birmingham who were interested in developing the potential wealth of the South as it lies undeveloped in its Negro citizenry and ask them for goodwill gifts to help in the expanded agricultural program of Tuskegee.

One item in this program will be the erection of an agricultural educational building on the college campus. Other phases will be the development of projects of actual learning by doing which are already under way at the school.

Volunteer Workers

A large number of volunteer workers who were present Wednesday took the field to ask Birmingham to challenge the South, as Chairman Ryding suggested in his introductory speech when he explained the purpose of the gathering.

Dr. Patterson, who was present with other members of the school faculty and the famous quartet of the institute, told of what the school was doing for the Negro, particularly in the agricultural field, and what its future plans were.

"We not only teach agricultural theory, but a second part of that program is the work side. We have not been satisfied with a theoretical agriculture, have required the students to go into the fields. We have required them to milk cows, and raise chickens, and to learn, first hand, all branches of farm work, so that along with their theoretical training they have gotten practical experience. When they go away they are not afraid to roll up their sleeves and go to work.

"Practically all our students have to work to help pay their way through the school. One of our students, typical of hundreds of cases, came to us from another state. Member of a large family, this boy developed a poultry project that enabled him not only to pay his own way but to bring his uneducated father and brothers and sisters to Tuskegee, and now he is putting them through school, also.

Graduates Work

"You may ask what becomes of our graduates? A large number of them go into the agricultural extension service. Many become farmers, others take care of estates.

"The idea once prevailed that when a Negro became educated he became less of a useful person—that education got him away from work. This has not been the theory or experience at Tuskegee.

"We are rehabilitating Negro families. We are aiding in the submarginal program and the building up of the soils.

"This campaign, which hopes to obtain the endorsement of white people to Tuskegee Institute, has a great many aspects aside from its economic one. Forget if you will that the improvement in the Tuskegee Institute is an improvement in the economic conditions of the Negroes of the South. Forget if you will that an improvement has been effected by lowering the high mortality and morbidity rates, and is bound to be reflected in the health of the South as a whole. Then I still feel that in these times when the whole world seems to be upset in the matter of human relations, when we see evidences of greed on every hand, that there is a great opportunity for the South, which has had 300 years of experience in this matter of race relations. This points the way to better conditions to you all.

"I had the gracious privilege just a few days ago of being in the presence of Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., and aside from his beautiful simplicity I was impressed by the statement he made when he said 'No institution can be maintained on a level above that which the public is willing to maintain. Tuskegee to have it maintained.'

"As I think of this campaign I think that there is no tribute that can be paid for the far-sighted beneficence of Southern white people which is greater than that which can be exemplified in an agricultural home on Tuskegee's campus that will say to the Tuskegeeans and to the world that this is the plane

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
March 8, 1936

TUSKEGEE PROGRAM TO BRING EDMONDS

Noted Birmingham Minister To Speak At Open Meeting Here Friday Night

With a special program, including two addresses and selections by Tuskegee Institute's quartet, the Montgomery County committee for the agricultural building at the negro institution, will be hosts to Montgomerians next Friday at 8 p.m. it was announced last night by John L. Goodwyn, county chairman.

Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church, of Birmingham, formerly pastor of Montgomery's First Presbyterian Church, and one of the recognized leaders of the Southern pulpit, will make the principal address.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, will make his first public address in Montgomery.

A vocal quartet from the Institute will offer a series of selections.

There will be no admission charge and no collection will be taken. The Montgomery County committee has invited Dr. Edmonds, Dr. Patterson, and the quartet to the city in interest of Southwide movement to build an agricultural building on the Tuskegee campus as a good-will gift from the white South. Friday night's program is to stimulate interest in the movement here and to explain something of the purpose behind it.

The program will be presented in the Baldwin Junior High School auditorium on South McDonough Street.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 5, 1936

TUSKEGEE FUNDS DRIVE EXPANDED

Organizations For Campaign Being Set Up Now In All Parts Of State

The goodwill campaign in the South in support of Tuskegee Institute's program of agricultural education for Negroes was extended Thursday into North and South Alabama.

The drive launched in Birmingham two weeks ago has met with enthusiastic response, H. C. Ryding general chairman, reports, and Alabama is expected to challenge the rest of the South with its contributions to acknowledge the work that is being done for the South by the school.

A Southwide executive committee to cooperate and share responsibility with Mr. Ryding was created at a meeting Wednesday in Montgomery. Those accepting places on the committee are: George C. Hall, Montgomery, chairman; G. B. Edwards, mayor of Tuskegee; Benjamin Russell, Alexander City; Donald Comer, Birmingham; Dr. L. N. Duncan, Auburn; Walter E. Henley, Birmingham; Louis Pizitz, Birmingham, and Judge Oscar Lewis, Dothan.

All those named attended the meeting with the exception of Judge Lewis, who had previously agreed to accept appointment.

The committee's program, as expressed in resolutions prepared and signed at the meeting, is "to appoint and to advise with the general chairman, and to have a voice in determination of all matters of procedure; in the matter of meetings; to be subject to the call of the general chairman; to fill all vacancies occurring in this committee and to remain as members of this committee until a succesor or successors shall have been appointed."

The committee is to be elastic, so that members may be added as the campaign expands into other Southern states.

Plans to spur the drive in Montgomery were made at a meeting attended by John Goodwyn, Walter Lobman, Algernon Blair, Mike Vincintelli, W. H. Moore, Sylvain Baum Fitzgerald Slater, Arthur Mead William O. Baldwin, Sidney Levy and Mr. Hall.

As the drive progressed in South Alabama, Dr. E. E. George, associate director, moved into Walker Franklin, Colbert and Lauderdale Counties to set up campaign groups. He will visit Jasper, Russellville Tuscumbia, Sheffield and Florence.

Volunteer workers in Birmingham have reported enthusastic response from those called upon for goodwill gifts. The drive will continue here for the next two weeks, by which time it is expected that Birmingham will have set up an "honor roll" that will challenge other Alabama cities.

The movement was started to demonstrate the South's goodwill toward the educational work being done at Tuskegee. An expanded program of agriculture which will include extension of practice farming and an agricultural building on the campus is being put under way at the school.

Andalusia, Ala., Star
March 5, 1936

Tuskegee Drive Shows Progress

A gratifying response to the appeal for goodwill gifts to the program of expanded agricultural education at Tusgegee Institute, Negro school as Tuskegee, Ala., was reported Saturday by Dr. E. E. George, associate campaign director, who is in charge of the drive in Birmingham.

"We have had several thousands dollars in gifts since Tuesday" Dr. George said, "and have been told that we would receive a number of others.

A large number of workers went into the field Wednesday asking Birmingham to contribute to the Tuskegee program which includes not only expansion of the practical farming methods of the school but the building of an agricultural hall there with modern facilities for demonstration and teaching.

The drive was launched last Tuesday when Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the school; told a number of leading Birmingham business and professional men of the need at the school.

Dr. Henry Edmonds called upon the meeting to use this opportunity to make a gift in recognition of the fine work Tuskegee had done without Southern contributions, and challenged them to build for their own security and future through the education of their Negro citizens.

A preliminary report of the large number of division workers Friday afternoon showed a heartening response, Dr. George said, in the field of small contributions, as well as the larger ones, and that the quota for Birmingham which is to be a challenge to the South is expected to be exceeded.

The campaign is under the chairmanship of H. C. Ryding, Birmingham industrialist, and is being directed by Dr. W. J. Mahoney of Montgomery.

Dr. Mahoney announced that a state executive meeting would be held at 2 p. m. Wednesday in Montgomery when a committee would be selected to assist Mr. Ryding in handling the campaign.

As soon as quotas are reached in Birmingham, and other Alabama cities are reached, the drive will move into other Southern states.

Dr. Mahoney pointed out that those who give to Tuskegee give to their own future, for through better educated Negroes the earning power of the state is increased, the soil is conserved, the skilled workers are added to and a general lifting of the illiteracy load of Alabama is accomplished.

He asked that every citizen in the state who is interested in learning the facilities of Tuskegee, who is interested in turning Negro thought into conservative channels, take a part in this demonstration of goodwill from the white to the Negro south.

Anniston, Ala. Star
April 30, 1936

Calhoun's Opportunity

During the next few days citizens of Calhoun County will be given an opportunity to contribute their part in the Tuskegee Good Will Campaign, in which funds are sought for an agricultural building at the famous Negro institution. The cost of the building and other developments proposed for Tuskegee is estimated at $500,000 and the White South is being asked to subscribe this amount as an expression of appreciation of what the school has meant to this section.

As stated several times in this paper, the South has not heretofore done anything in the way of financial support for Tuskegee, although it has been the chief beneficiary of the achievements of Booker T. Washington and his successors. The money that Tuskegee has received has come from the East and North, and the South has profited from the enterprise in untold material and spiritual values without making any investment. Therefore, the suggestion that the South do something for Tuskegee has been given hearty approval everywhere and the campaign has been marked with success in the places to which it has been carried.

It is now Calhoun County's turn to respond to the appeal and it is to be hoped that our quota will be quickly attained. A large number of our citizens should want to give something to this cause and help place this county among those that are doing their full share toward making the proposed building a reality.

Education-1936

Agricultural Building at Tuskegee, AMemorial.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 7, 1936

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE AND AUBURN

The Advertiser is in receipt of the following letter from Mr. Herbert McLeod Jr., of Troy:

Being an alumnus of Auburn, I am naturally taking an interest in the happenings of the past few days concerning that great institution. In almost every paper there is an article about the drive for funds which will be used to erect a building at Tuskegee which it is hoped will better the relationship between whites and negroes.

My point is, why should the people of Alabama give mone yto a Negro institution which is in far better financial condition than our own Alabama Polytechnic Institute, now in great need of funds? It is something to think about.

In the first place, Dr. Luther N. Duncan, president of the A. P. I. at Auburn, is a member of the executive committee of the Tuskegee Good Will Campaign Committee.

Other members are Mr. H. C. Ryding of Birmingham, former president of the T. C. I. Co., Mr. Donald Comer, Birmingham textile manufacturer, Mr. Benjamin Russell, of Alexander City, textile manufacturer, Mr. Louis Pizitz, Birmingham merchant, Judge Oscar S. Lewis, Dothan attorney, Mr. Walter Henley, Birmingham banker, and the Editor of The Advertiser.

The Advertiser is sure that these gentlemen have a sense of proportion. It is no new thing for them to think about the primary needs of the people of Alabama.

All of them would languish and go quickly into oblivion if the welfare of the whole State should be ignored for long.

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They are confident that the best opinion among Southern whites will applaud their efforts.

A. P. I., the University, the State Teachers Colleges and all the public schools are languishing for obvious reasons. There is not enough money in the public treasury to keep them going.

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The public treasury of Alabama is not asked to build an agricultural hall at Tuskegee, whereas it is asked to keep open the tax-supported colleges and schools of the State.

If Southerners should start a campaign to raise funds for the benefit of all tax-supported colleges and schools in the South they would have to raise $10,000,000 or more. Tax-supported institutions must look to taxpayers for sustenance.

Tuskegee Institute, fortunately, is not dependent upon taxpayers for its life and usefulness. It can get all the money it needs from other sources—alien sources. But the time has come for the Southern whites to perform an act of good will with reference to Tuskegee Institute which it never before has performed. It is the duty of the White South once in its life to do something tangible for Tuskegee Institute, not alone as a compliment to an underprivileged race that is at last out in front striving for r cognition, but in justice to itself.

If the productive and buying power of the black man in the South can be measurably increased, the productive and buying power of the white man in the South will be correspondingly increased. As the black man raises his economic value, so will the economic value of the white man increase. That ought to be obvious

Tuskegee Institute is making a furious attack upon the problem of poverty and ignorance among Southern blacks. All will agree that this is a vital necessary human service, worthy of all praise and practical support.

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Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 3, 1936

STRESS LAID ON NEGRO TRAINING

Real Estate Men Hear Chairman Of Drive For Tuskegee Fund

There are two problems the South must solve to assure economic stability and maintain harmony between the white and Negro races—land and Negro training—H. C. Ryding, state chairman of the campaign to raise a minimum of $300,000 for an agricultural building at Tuskegee Institute, said in an address at the meeting of the Birmingham Real Estate Board Thursday at Mary Beard's Tearoom.

"The land heritage of the South has been largely liquidated," Mr. Ryding said, "through soil exhaustion, due mainly to the class of tenants—illiterate Negroes and white people. The remedy for this where the Negroes are concerned, is education—and Tuskegee is doing this for Negroes," the speaker added.

Mr. Ryding said that of the thousands of graduates of Tuskegee, only two are known to have criminal records. He declared that the Negro must be trained in some vocation that will make him useful and not a burden.

Limited To South

The Tuskegee campaign is limited to the South and is an evidence of the sympathy and interest the South has for Negroes, Mr. Ryding said.

The speaker said that the 240 farm agents going out from the institution to instruct farmers in scientific farming are doing a great work. He said that recently the institute bought 1,700 acres of land adjoining that it already owned.

Dr. W. J. Mahoney, of the campaign organization, said more than $40,000,000 of Northern money has gone to the institute and that the present campaign originated with the white people in the South, principally in Alabama.

Robert Jemison, Jr., chairman of the board's Tuskegee committee, said his group will be called together to seek contributions to the fund.

Pipe Line Bill Favored

Passage of the Chichester bill, pending in the state Legislature, and giving gasoline pipe lines the right of eminent domain in Alabama, was favored by the board. The board adopted a resolution putting itself on record in favor of the measure.

Offered by the public enterprise committee, of which M. P. Messer is chairman, the resolution said that two oil companies contemplate building pipe lines from Port Birmingham to Atlanta at a cost of $2,500,000. An annual pay roll of $500,000 for salaries and maintenance would be required and a large amount of cast iron pipe, such as that made in Birmingham, would also be required, the committee said.

An engineering committee which investigated the proposed project was quoted to the effect that operation of the pipe line would increase tonnage moving by rail instead of reducing the amount.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 10, 1936

Greenville Speeds Drive For Funds To Aid Tuskegee



H. C. Seale, widely known Greenville civic leader, who is chairman of the goodwill campaign for Tuskegee in Butler County, has reported to General Director W. J. Mahoney that the campaign has made fine progress in his county and that a large number of persons have responded to the appeal of the whole South for a tribute for the fine work for Negroes that is being done at Tuskegee Institute. Funds given will be used in expanding the agricultural program of the school through greater extension facilities and an agricultural hall to be built on the campus. The drive is being conducted throughout Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 20, 1936

INTERRACIAL FRIENDSHIP

To the Editor The News:

H. C. Ryding, Dr. W. J. Mahoney, Donald Comer, Walter Henley and others have and are doing a good job for the good of our state and Southland in putting both white and black to thinking of the better relationship of the two races. In their attempt to construct an agricultural building for Dr. Carver's laboratories they will be successful, of course, but the finest job of construction is the organization of the best friends of the Negro among the whites who are working out a still better day for both races.

This campaign, I understand, has found its most hearty supporters near Tuskegee, some of whom are on large plantations, which is a healthy indication for assurances of mutual co-operation of the races in the future.

The Negro, as Booker Washington used to say, has his best friend in the South. He is given every consideration by the Southern planter, except, of course, now and then white fools impose on him, and in some towns a prejudice against the Negro actually exists in litigation.

Recently a presiding elder of the Methodist Church of Birmingham stated in a sermon that the character of the white man in the South could be easily determined when it could be found how he treated the Negro.

These gentlemen who are devoting their time and money to this cause will do a lot to show our Northern brothers that we are not a slave-driver of the Negro, as has been pictured. Up North we are judged by a few lynchings, a few miscarriages of justice, perhaps. The bad instances come to light, but the friendly, honest dealing with the Negro by the millions is a secret which this campaign will reveal to any and all.

I want to offer congratulations to these gentlemen, and to Grover Hall, of Montgomery; Milton Fies, of Birmingham; Henry Seale, of Greenville, and Dr. E. George, who have and are doing so much to make this great move a success.

M. M. MOORE.

Montgomery, Ala.

Selma, Ala. Times
April 23, 1936

STURDIVANT TO HEAD CAMPAIGN

Planter Chosen Chairman Of Goodwill Drive For Tuskegee Building

R. D. Sturdivant, well known planter, has been chosen chairman of the South-Wide Good Will movement for Tuskegee Institute, for the purpose of providing funds to build an agricultural building for training southern negroes for future agricultural efficiency, Mr. Sturdivant, in conference Thursday morning at the Court House with members of a steering committee on which are C. C. Thomas, president of the Chamber of Commerce, John Blake, County Farm Agent, Rabbi Joseph Gumbiner J. Bruce Hain, one of the county's largest land owners, and others, prepared to set up organizations by beats to solicit contributions for this cause.

Report to the Advance Gifts Committee of the movement will be made by Mr. Sturdivant and W. L. Shaddix, representing the South-Wide organization, at a meeting to be held Friday at the Jefferson Davis Hotel in Montgomery when leaders of the movement, including Grover C. Hall, editor, Donald Comer, industrialist, Dr. William J. Mahoney, campaign director, H. C. Ryding and others.

The movement is meeting with a fine response here. Efforts now being made to raise funds in the south are expected to insure the expansion of Tuskegee from its present enrollment of 1,700 to 3,000, and provide a southern education for the southern negro, solving the problem of adaptability to his surroundings.

The proficiency shown by Tuskegee trained blacksmiths and mechanics now working in Selma and vicinity has proved their excellent training and adaptability, Mr. Shaddix, working here for the South-Wide movement, commented today. Agriculture in the South will receive splendid aid from a southern educated negro farming class, he said.

County Campaign Chief



ROBERT D. STURDIVANT

DALLAS GIVES FOR TUSKEGEE BUILDING

Advertiser
5-10-36

25 White Southerners Pledge $1,000 To Good-Will Campaign Fund

SELMA, ALA., May 9.—(Special)—Contribution of $1,000 to the Tuskegee Agricultural Building fund this week was announced here today by Robert D. Sturdivant, leading Dallas County planter and chairman of this county's campaign committee raising funds for the building as a good-will expression to the Negro institution from the White South.

Twenty-five names appear on the subscription list, ranging in amounts up to $150 each. A second $1,000 for the fund will be contributed by the same donors early next year, Mr. Sturdivant said.

"The training of the negro for agricultural professions is the key to our future wealth in the South, the solution to the South's greatest problem," declared the Dallas County chairman. "We people cannot continue to exist in the same communities half prosperous and half in want. Either we help up those less fortunate than we, or we permit them to pull us down.

"Appreciation of the part Tuskegee Institute is playing in improving the black race is being shown conclusively in this campaign among white Southerners. Farmers who, like myself, have employed Tuskegee-trained men after the shiftless, untrained variety so common in the South, have concrete evidence of Tuskegee's contribution to the South. Business and professional men in our centers have seen the same contrast. The response to this campaign has been their answer."

Mr. Sturdivant lives on R. F. D. No. 1, Berlin, Ala.

Pike County Sends $250 For Tuskegee Building

Advertiser
5-17-36

TROY, ALA., May 16.—Exactly $2,500 has been forwarded to Dr. William J. Mahoney, of Birmingham, by the Tuskegee goodwill committee of Pike County of which Hugh Bradley is chairman. Of this sum ex-Gov. Charles Henderson gave $100 and $25 each was donated by the First National Bank, of Brundidge, and Judge Joe Brantley, and the Troy Box and Crate Company. An additional $100 will be forwarded shortly when

Education - 1936

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Agricultural Building at Tuskegee, A Memorial.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
May 14, 1936

TUSKEGEE DRIVE OVER WIREGRASS TO OPEN FRIDAY

W. L. Shaddix, Campaign Manager For Regional Good Will Gesture Talks With Lewis

The drive for the Tuskegee southwide campaign will be staged in the southeastern counties of Alabama beginning Friday, according to W. L. Shaddix, campaign manager who arrived in Dothan to confer with Judge Oscar S. Lewis, member of the southwide executive committee. The canvas for funds in Alabama is scheduled to come to a close May 31, Mr. Shaddix said, and by that time he believes the full quota of $75,000 for the State will have been secured. About two-thirds of this fund is already in hand.

Good Will Gesture

The campaign is being conducted in nine southern states as a good will gesture to philanthropists who have made the great work for the southern Negro in Tuskegee possible during the past half century. A half million dollars is to be raised for building an agricultural building on 1,700 acres of land already bought and paid for. The building will house the great research laboratories of Dr. George W. Carver. Dr. Carver has been worth millions to the southern planter in his discoveries for new uses of the peanut, sweet potato, cotton and southern red clays. From the peanut growers industry not long since a check for $1,000 was sent to Dr. Carver, but who returned the check stating that his was the "Work of the Lord," and that he did not wish to capitalize on his formulae, but that he dedicated them to the benefit of whites and blacks alike.

The Coffee county campaign will be put over Friday with Mayor P. H. Stokes of Enterprise in charge of the eastern half of the county, and Dr. W. C. Braswell of Elba in charge of the western half. The quota for Coffee county is $500.

At Ozark Jesse Carroll will conduct the drive for the $500 quota in the near future, he told Judge Lewis by telephone.

Shaddix who will remain here until the close of the campaign, is stopping at the Houston Hotel. He was formerly principal of the high school at Pittsview in Russell county and of the Central High south of Selma. He is a native of Double Springs in Winston county. He was one of the directors of the Alabama Woman's College campaign which realized $650,000 in its drive in the state.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
May 7, 1936

ROBISON BROWN HEADS CAMPAIGN

Tuskegee Drive Work In Tuscaloosa Given To Civic Leader

Robison Brown, widely known civic leader of Tuscaloosa, has been named to head the goodwill campaign committee for Tuskegee Institute in Tuscaloosa County following a meeting there Tuesday which was attended by a number of civic leaders.

Dr. W. J. Mahoney, director of the goodwill campaign, outlined the purposes of the movement and it was given the endorsement of the gathering. An active campaign will be waged for gifts to the fund during the next few weeks.

The goodwill campaign, Dr. Mahoney explained, was formulated by leading white citizens of the South as an expression of appreciation for the work that the institute has been doing in the South to improve race relations, teach the Negro to be an economic asset, and conserve farm conditions through proper education for Negro farmers.

An agricultural hall, an expanded extension farm service, and an enlarged program of soil conservation, erosion control and practice farming, will be products of a successful campaign, he said.

The campaign has been under way several months throughout Alabama and Dr. Mahoney has challenged the state to set a mark for other Southern states before the campaign is closed.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 6, 1936

DRIVE OPENED IN TUSCALOOSA

Tuskegee Fund Director Is Heard On Campaign

The Goodwill Campaign for Tuskegee Institute's program of expanded agricultural education for Negroes was put into active force in Tuscaloosa County Tuesday when Dr. W. J. Mahoney, director, met with leading civic workers of the county and outlined the objects of the movement.

Dr. Mahoney pointed out that it was through the desire of a large number of leading white citizens of the South to do something in recognition for the service that Tuskegee has rendered the South that the campaign was launched.

A new agricultural building to be built on the school campus, an expansion of the extension farm work and erosion control, further enlargement of the practice farm system of the institute and other measures that are aimed at teaching the Negro to better conserve the crop and food values of the soil on which he lives are to be aided by funds given to the campaign.

Cities in North, South, East, West and Central Alabama have already responded liberally, Dr. Mahoney pointed out, but there is yet a great deal to be done if Alabama is to set the pace for the rest of the South. According to present plans, the campaign will move into other states in the middle Summer.

Workers are busy now with special campaigns in Anniston and Selma.

Robison Brown was named chairman of the Tuscaloosa committee and those attending the meeting pledged their support to the movement.

Anniston, Ala. Star
May 12, 1936

SCHOOL DRIVE IS PUSHED BY BIRMIAN TODAY

Dr. William J. Mahoney Speaks On Tuskegee Institute Fund

Dr. William James Mahoney of Birmingham, son of a slave-owning old Virginia family, today spoke before the Anniston Rotary Club in behalf of the drive for funds for Tuskegee Institute.

In his appeal for the Negro institution, Dr. Mahoney stressed the salient points on the Tuskegee program for the equipping of Southern Negroes for service in cooperation with the white race. He pointed out the economic benefits to the state, outside of the betterment of social standards, in the education of Negroes, emphasizing the fact that the Tuskegee drive did not originate in the institute but as a spontaneous movements among Southern white leaders.

The appeal is directed at a goal of $500,000 for the construction of a new modern agricultural building at Tuskegee. It is the first time in the history of the institution that Southern whites have been asked for aid. The larger part of funds in the past have come from Northern capital, Dr. Mahoney pointed out.

Northern Money Helps

An annual inflow of Northern money comes to Alabama, most of it being spent in the state, according to Dr. Mahoney. There is an annual payroll at the institution of around $300,000, which is spent in the state, and through the influence of the Tuskegee Institute the veterans hospital for Negroes was established there, bringing an additional $1,250,000 to Alabama.

Through the agricultural program, he stated, approximately 250,000 Negroes are reached, including graduates and the work of the extension division.

A record for morality perhaps greater than for any white institution was pointed out by Dr. Mahoney. Only two graduates of the school, he stated, have ever been sentenced for crimes, none of them against the white race. Where graduates of Tuskegee are centered, relationship between the races is usually more friendly, he said, giving as examples Tuskegee and Macon Counties in Alabama, where "no race riots have ever occurred."

Bulwark Against Crime

He regarded Tuskegee as "our greatest bulwark" against the spread of crime and Communism among the Negro. Students are taught the idea of service from beginning to end, following the plan set forth by the late Booker T. Washington, who founded the school.

In passing he cited instances of the work that is being carried on along the line of "service."

An editorial by Grover Hall of The Montgomery Advertiser marked the start of the Tuskegee drive, Dr. Mahoney said. Southern newspaper publishers quickly followed the lead of The Advertiser in advocacy of the plan, Southern educators fell into step and businessmen then grasped the idea.

Dr. Mahoney is manager of the campaign, which is being conducted throughout the South with the cooperation of most newspapers. He also serves in the position of counselor. At present he is on a tour to speed the drive. Without citing any figures of the success thus far, he expressed himself as believing the drive would reach its goal. Reports indicated it is progressing splendidly, he said.

Tuskegee Campaign To Start In Ozark Today

OZARK, ALA., May 21.—(Special).—The campaign to raise $500 for the Tuskegee goodwill building fund in this section will begin Friday at 9 a.m. following a meeting of business men here today called by Jesse Carroll, county chairman on the drive.

Members of the committee are Prof. W. E. Snuggs, Harvey Dowling, Jr., and Dewey Snellgrove. W. L. Shaddix and others spoke at the meeting today.

Education - 1936

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Donations, - Agricultural Building at Tuskegee, A Memorial.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
February 12. 1936

TWO FIRMS GIVE $1,000 TO DRIVE

Birmingham Companies On Honor Roll For Tuskegee Project

Two Birmingham firms have subscribed $1,000 each to head the "honor roll" of donors being formed in the campaign to raise Jefferson County's and Birmingham's quota of the fund being raised for a new goodwill agricultural building at Tuskegee Institute, announce H. C. Ryding, general chairman of the Southside Campaign Committee, 2020-22 Comer Building. The givers were Drennen Motor Car Company and the Moore-Handley Hardware Company.

These donations of $1,000 are in response to letters from Mr. Ryding calling on white leaders of the Birmingham district and of Alabama to join the "honor roll," to be composed of donors of $1,000 or more, appeals which were mailed out recently, as pre-campaign gifts.

Names of "honor roll" donors will be engraved in a marble tablet in the foyer of the new agricultural building at Tuskegee, says Dr. William J. Mahoney, campaign manager, and Mr. Ryding. "Honor roll" members also will receive a specially engraved certificate, bearing the signature of Chairman Ryding, and a miniature picture of the agricultural hall.

Plans for the opening of the campaign with a dinner at the Tutwiler Hotel the evening of Feb. 25, preceded by a meeting of the Alabama committee, are rapidly being completed. Features of the dinner will be a talk by Chairman Ryding, and also talks by Dr. Mahoney, and President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee. Chairman Ryding will preside as Southern and Jefferson County chairman.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
May 14, 1936

Covington Reaches Quota In Tuskegee Fund Drive

ANDALUSIA, ALA., May 13.—(Special)—A total of $325 of the $500 quota for Covington County's part of the Tuskegee good will fund was forwarded to Dr. William J. Mahoney, of Birmingham, director of the fund, yesterday by R. K. Coffee and C. W. Mizelle, co-chairman of the drive in this county. The remaining $175 has been pledged, including several contributions from the inter-racial committee of the local churches.

Contributions here ranged from $100 down to $1, and a total of 22 persons participated, it was stated by Chairman Coffee, who is editor of The Andalusia Star.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 14, 1936

COVINGTON SENDS INSTITUTE FUNDS

More Than $300 For Tuskegee Raised And Rest Of Quota Pledged

ANDALUSIA, Ala. — More than $300 of the $500 Covington County quota for the Tuskegee goodwill fund was forwarded to Dr. William J. Mahoney, of Birmingham, director of the fund, Wednesday by R. K. Coffee and G. W. Mizelle, co-chairmen of the drive in this county.

The remainder has been pledged, including several contributions from the interracial committees of the local churches.

The local churches have been conducting interracial services for the Negroes of Covington County for the last 10 years. The Negro schools of this county received an appropriation of $22,000 annually from the County Board of Education.

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$5,000 CONTRIBUTED TO TUSKEGEE FUND

Amount For New Agricultural Building Reported In South Alabama

Approximately $5,000 has been contributed to the Tuskegee agricultural building fund drive by the lower tier of counties and in the congressional district of which Macon County forms a part.

Information was received in the office of Judge Grover C. Hall, chairman of the executive committee, yesterday that $50 had been voted by the Newport McCormack industries of Pensacola to be applied on the Baldwin County quota, and that $100 was subscribed there Tuesday of this week under the leadership of Judge W. C. Bebee.

Fifty dollars was subscribed by two citizens of Geneva this week, and assurance given by the committee of which J. J. Strickland is chairman that the full quota of $300 for Geneva County would be subscribed.

From Dothan a contribution of $50 was sent in by Wallace Malone, vice-president of the First National Bank there, and from Ozark yesterday $250 of the $500 quota for the county was sent in by Jesse Carroll, chairman, assisted by Prof. C. D. Suggs, principal of the high school at Ozark.

With a subscription of $25 given by a committee at Elba the Coffee County campaign has begun with an initial subscription of $250, of which Dr. E. L. Gibson and V. O. Warren gave $50 each. The drive there was given a considerable impetus last Friday when the Tuskegee quartet gave a program at both the Rotary Club and city high school commencement exercises.

Jesse Carroll, of Ozark, in a letter to the committee yesterday expressed the opinion that his county would oversubscribe its quota, but that time was required to secure outside donations that had been requested. "Our people are just now beginning to realize what this means to the economic future of our Southland," Mr. Carroll stated. "We are with the drive and will be with it until the last bit of equipment is placed in the new building."

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
May 28, 1936

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Birmingham, Ala. News
May 28, 1936

$5,000 PLEDGED IN TUSKEGEE DRIVE

Southeast Alabama Gives Liberally For White Aid To School

More than $5,000 has been contributed to the Tuskegee agricultural building fund by Southeast Alabama counties, it was announced today by H. C. Ryding, state chairman of the Tuskegee drive.

Mr. Ryding said he received word from Judge Grover C. Hall, Montgomery, chairman of the executive committee, telling of the activities in Baldwin, Coffee, Geneva, Houston, Dale and other Southeast counties.

Judge W. C. Bebee, Baldwin County, reported more than $100 subscribed during the week and that the Newport-McCormack industries of Pensacola had voted $50 to be included in the Baldwin County quota.

Jesse Carroll, chairman of the Dale County drive, reported $250 of the $500 quota for that county and a check for $50 was received from Wallace Malone, vice president of the First National Bank at Dothan.

J. J. Strickland, chairman of the drive in Geneva County, reported a subscription of $50 by two Geneva citizens and gave assurances that the county's $300 would be subscribed.

The Coffee County drive began with a $250 subscription of whch Dr. E. L. Gibson and V. O. Warren gave $50 each. Impetus to the drive in this county was given when the Tuskegee quartet gave a program at the Rotary Club and the high school commencement exercises at Elba.

Columbus, Ga Enquirer-Sun
May 28, 1936

Tuskegee Fund Drive Is Begun

Eufaula, Ala., May 27.—(Special)—The drive for funds for erecting the agricultural building at Tuskegee institute was inaugurated in Barbour county this week, the amount asked of this county being $500.

Judge Chauncey Sparks, H. L. Upshaw, A. M. McDowell and Donald Comer are the committee in charge.

Plans for having a cotton festival here next week, in observance of National Cotton week are now under way. Next Friday and Saturday will be the two big days. A cotton fashion show will be one of the features of the closing picnic of the Symposium club to be held Thursday at the home of Mrs. A. C. Mitchell.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Wilkinson and Mrs. W. W. Bell have returned from a visit to Mrs Carroll Cabiness in Columbus.

Among Girls Who Starred For Tuskegee Team





Pictured in the top photo are Gertrude Webb, of Tuskegee; Vesta Crayton, of Tuskegee; Lula Hymes of Atlanta, and Jeanette Gipson who carried the colors of Tuskegee to victory in the feature relay event for girls at the Tenth Annual Carnival last week in Tuskegee. They ran the 440 yards in 51.1 for a new meet record. In the lower photo is Jeanette Gipson, an Olympic prospect, who won the 100-meter run in 12.8.

Education - 1936
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Chef School.

SEDALIA, MO.
CAPITAL

JUL 17 1936

CHEFS AND COOKS

Tuskege Institute is introducing a course for chefs, for the very interesting reason that Americans are learning to dine out and to eat in a leisurely fashion that encourages appreciation of good foods. There is a demand for well-prepared food and a need for trained cooks able to prepare it. Hotels, particularly in the south, want Negro chefs. Tuskegee seeks to supply part of this demand with college trained chefs.

The president of Tuskegee makes one rash statement in his announcement of the cooking college. "Women do not make good chefs," he says, "or at least not as good as men." Therefore the women at the Institute will be taught the art of making pastries and salads only, leaving the main courses to the men.

"Chef" and "cook" suggest two different types of cookery, and most of us will welcome the employment of male chefs in hotel kitchens so long as mother continues to make the bread and pies and roast the chicken at home.

KOKOMO, IND.
TRIBUNE

JUL 14 1936

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Manteo, N. C., Dare Co. Times
July 24, 1936

A Hint To Prospective Cooks

One of the great troubles with colleges today, according to popular impression often expressed, is the belief that they train so few people to actually make a living and send them out in the world poorly equipped to cope with the practical problems of life.

The criticism is particularly leveled at the education of persons of the negro race. There are so few openings in the trades and professions for negroes, because these vocations in general are controlled by trade unions, associations and class and racial distinctions, that it is always a hard problem to solve.

It is very refreshing in consideration of the foregoing to hear the viewpoint recently expressed by Dr. Paterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, the famous negro college of Alabama. Dr. Paterson has announced that the college will give a three year course for the training of chefs as experts in seasoned cooking, Southern style emphasized. The idea is said to have originated among the faculty and a hotel manager of Montgomery, Alabama, named Wilson. It is a well recognized fact that good cooks are immensely popular and draw big wages. Now that the art of leisurely dining has been hastened back into America, due perhaps to the repeal of prohibition, the demand for distinctive dishes seems to grow stronger.

The Asheville Times, commenting on this idea, says that someday it hopes to see somebody in its region organize a class for cafe and hotel chefs, who will specialize in Southern, and particularly Southern Appalachian, cooking.

This thought is worthy of comment with respect to the great coastland of North Carolina, as well as the entire South. Much thought given to the profession of cooking and cooking well will result in great profit to those who follow that porfession as avidly as they would follow preaching or the law. For good cooks will always draw big wages and those who can prepare the many appetizing things that may be found in the coastland, particularly our sea food products, will be rendering a distinct honor and service for this county. Nothing advertises a resort section or brings it more friends to a greater extent than the finest sort of meals, inviting to the palate and easily remembered.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE OPENS THE DOORS OF PROGRESS

(Reprint from The Southern Hotel Journal)

We salute Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Alabama! At the Alabama Hotel Association meeting in Montgomery we joined the motorcade to see this remarkable school for colored people, and like Alabama hotelmen, we were amazed at what we found. It is one of those contributions to civilization and progress of which the South may well be proud.

The occasion for the visit was, of course, to inspect the new school for colored chefs and cooks, established at the Institute this month and with the encouragement of the Alabama Hotel Association and the educational committee of the American Hotel Association. We only regret that President Green, Frank McKeowne and Professor Howard Meek— and others interested in educational program aiding the hotel industry could not have seen Tuskegee.

Like yourselves, we had heard of Booker T. Washington and of Tuskegee all our lives. We'd simply never made the trip there. We didn't realize it was as large as a state university, that it had 4,000 students in its 120 buildings which are cleaner than a great many hotels we have visited. We didn't know what had been done or what is being done there to raise the cultural and economic standards of the Negro race.

But we met Dr. George W. Carver, one of the world's great scientists, who turned down a fabulous sum offered him by Thomas A. Edison in order that he might continue his teaching of the Negro youth. He has been there 40 years. Born in slavery, he doesn't know his age. But he has gained international fame and the respect that comes only through that agency which erases all creeds and color lines—education. We wondered, after we heard this man, why, as you yourself wondered about Thomas A. Edison, such minds cannot live forever, so important are they to humanity.

We met Dr. F. D. Patterson, a cultural leader who is teaching Negro youth of today to apply brains and skill to their everyday work; to make them so skilled the wage scale will rise, the economic structure will be strengthened by increased buying power and the South as a whole will profit as a result. The Negro race can have its just place in the South. Dr. Patterson said, so that it will be no liability, but an asset—contributor to America and American civilization. Dr. Carver, Dr. Patterson, Professor G. L. Washington of the Mechanical Industries Department—these Tuskegee leaders whom we met have a great vision. Booker T. Washington built well. The heritage has been handed down. A finer, more valuable colored citizenry in the South will eventually come of their efforts.

Alabama hotel men, especially W. T. Wilson, of Montgomery, who first suggested the school for chefs and cooks, should feel gratified in adding such a massive project in one branch of education.

It will open your eyes as much as it has those of the Negro youth through the principles of Booker T. Washington, who sought enlightenment and opportunity for learning for his people.

A NEW COURSE AT TUSKEGEE

In further advancing the policy and purpose of its founder, Booker T. Washington, that of fully and scientifically training colored men and women in whatever calling they were engaged, Tuskegee Institute has inaugurated a new course at the institution—Commercial Dietetics—a course especially designed for chefs and cooks. The short course extends from June 6th to August 15th. An advanced course of three years is also contemplated.

This is a splendid opportunity for those engaged in this type of work to secure a technical and scientific knowledge of their line of endeavor.

This is a scientific age and there is a certain amount of science needed in almost all avocations; the head and hands should work together intelligently to produce results and efficiency.

In introducing this course. Dr. Patterson evidences a desire to not only carry on the founder's idea but to broaden its scope.

Tuskegee Advances Along A Sound, Practical Course

Since his inauguration as president of Tuskegee Institute about one year ago, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson has initiated three significant projects which demonstrate not only his soundness of judgement but show he is practical-minded, a characteristic which made immortal the name of Washington, founder of Tuskegee.

First Dr. Patterson advanced the idea of the white south erecting a $400,000 agricultural building at Tuskegee. Next he started Commercial Dietetics, a course for Chefs and cooks. And as a follow-up of this project, SERVICE, monthly magazine devoted to those in the various fields of service from hotel employes to the ordinary home servant, recenty appeared. The first issue dated for August has just come off the Tuskegee press. It is a timely, practical periodical,, well edited and well printed. It contains 32 pages and cover, which carries on the front an attractive cut showing colored men in various lines of service and in lower center, appropriately placed, is a cut of the late Booker T. Washington and his quotation, "We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

In as much as we have lost many jobs in the various fields of service, in recent years we think Dr. Patterson's efforts are in the right direction. We can not put too much emphasis on the common yet essential jobs in life. This is a fast impatient age, and it demands service and efficiency.

SERVICE, while edited by Dr. Patterson himself, will prove helpful to those in the various fields of service because it will contain articles from experienced and successful persons in service. These articles will be of interest and value not only to other persons now already in the field of service but to those who plan to go into some field of service as well.

SERVICE has every prospect for permanent success because there is a need for it and it has our best wishes. It's subscription price is $1.50 per year.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) Daily World

Education - 1936

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Chef School

DURANGO, COLO.
HERALD-DEMOCRAT

JUL 17 1936

CHEFS AND COOKS

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"Chef" and "cook" suggest two different types of cookery, and most of us will welcome the employment of male chefs in hotel kitchens so long as mother continues to make the bread and pies and roast the chickens at home.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
TIMES

JUL 10 1936

College Trained Chefs

JOBS for college graduates is still one of the hardest problems vexing educators, economists and statesmen. Tuskegee Institute, Negro college of Alabama, believes it has found one key in its regular three-year course, now announced by the President, Dr. Patterson, for the training of chefs as experts in seasoned cooking, Southern style emphasized but all styles included.

The idea originated among the faculty and W. T. Wilson, hotel manager of Montgomery.

President Patterson remarked that the art of leisurely dining has reappeared on the American scene with the repeal of Prohibition. There is stronger demand for distinctive dishes perhaps because fiery alcoholic beverages no longer work havoc with the palate.

Anyway, Dr. Patterson says that the hotels, particularly of the South, want Negro chefs "because of their native ability for seasoned cooking." (A popular impression is endangered by Dr. Patterson's statement that women do not make as good chefs as men. The women at Tuskegee will be taught proficiency in pastries and salads).

This news from Tuskegee affords this newspaper opportunity to present again a long cherished idea. Some day we hope to see somebody in this region organize a class for cafe and hotel chefs who will specialize in Southern and particularly in Southern Appalachian cooking.

The Blue Ridge parkway and the Great Smokies National Park are going to bring among us every season visitors in many thousands. Those tourists too will bring with them the reviving American demand for good food, of all sorts and all styles. The dishes especially Southern and Southern mountaineer in material and preparation would give this region a culinary reputation comparable to its fame as a place of almost unrivalled mountain scenery.

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER DISPATCH

JUL 11 1936

Southern Cooking and Civilization

What is said to be the first school for *chefs* in any American college has opened at Tuskegee Institute where President Patterson, like his predecessors, has adopted many admirable measures for the advancement of Negro education. The school is designed to turn out expert cooks, Southern style. Young Negro men will be trained in the "seasoned cooking" for which, as President Patterson points out, they have a native aptitude. Women, he says, do not make as good *chefs* as men, and in this school they will specialize in pastries and salads.

We have no doubt that this school will turn out good *chefs*. College education and the art of cooking are by no means incompatible. No one who has ever known its rare delights can doubt that Southern cooking must be saved, if civilization is to go on. But this experiment, while arousing our interest, arouses skepticism as well because of a widespread belief that Southern cooking comes not from an acquired ability, but as a gift. The danger in this school as we see it is that it may simply turn out "fancy" cooks rather than just plain cooks whose biscuits taste like ambrosia; whose fried chicken leaves a memory that lingers like the memory of a kiss in the moonlight; whose batter bread and buckwheat cakes and sweet potato pies are the fulfillment of the heart's desire. The plain cook, whose shadow is growing lamentably less, knew little of scientific processes. This cook's recipe called for "a pinch" of this, "a little bit" of that, a handful or cupful of the other. The miracle was performed. And if domestic science has "improved" on the old Southern biscuit, if the buckwheat cakes and sausage, the fried country ham or the pie reflects somewhat more modern treatment than we would expect, we will not be too critical.

But this is a warning. If the batter bread is sweetened in response to a subversive modern influence which has ruined so much otherwise good batter bread, the new school is condemned utterly and finally, so far as we are concerned.

whether President Patterson knows it or not, it wasn't the men cooks, by any means that performed all these miracles.

While skeptical we shall remain open minded. Some day we may come in contact with the handiwork of some of this new generation of cooks. If the fried chicken reflects something of the academic influence

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS

JUL 11 1936

College-Trained Chefs

GOURMETS, as most of us are in a matter of speaking, will be interested in an announcement of a three-year college course for the training of chefs. And when it is said that the training will include straight, intelligently seasoned food, a keener sense of anticipation will be aroused. For of seasoning in food, as it comes to the average restaurant or hotel table, too much attention is usually paid to the breach rather than to the observance.

This college course is designed for the students at Tuskegee Institute, that

Homerville, Ga., News
July 17, 1936

TUSKEGEE TO TEACH COOKS

Tuskegee, Ala.—In order that the fame and traditions of true Southern cooking may be preserved, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute will next term add a course in cooking, for which fifteen enrollments have already been made. The suggestion was made by two hotel men in order that a supply of competent negro cooks would be assured.

Alabama school founded and so long presided over by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, which has raised the standard of literacy among countless Negroes, both men and women. The idea of a college education in cookery originated among members of the faculty and a hotel manager. Hotels, particularly in the South, want Negro chefs, mainly because of their native ability for seasoned cooking. But the courses will not be confined merely to Southern dishes, but will include every kind of food.

Such a course promises to raise the standard of food preparation and increase the pleasure of dining, not only in the South but also in other sections of the country. Also it will increase the earning power of the graduates. It will give them new avenues of opportunity rather than restricting them to school teachers or higher forms of manual labor. The course, it is stated, is to be principally for men, who are said to make better meat cooks than women. The latter will be instructed in the preparation of pastries and salads, both of which partake of the nature of an art in successful achievement. "Now good digestion wait on appetite and health on both" is the exhortation of Shakespeare, and these are dependent on what is so often referred to as the culinary art. It is not an epicurean feast which the average mortal seeks, but good, plain, well-seasoned, homey food.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
July 21, 1936

Seasoned, Southern Cooking

President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute, told New York reporters that his famous school is seeking to train Negro boys and girls in "seasoned, Southern cooking." He explained that with the repeal of prohibition, "the art of dining" has been revived in America. People want good, tasty food and will take the time to eat it. Competent Negro chefs, who know the subtlest arts of Southern cooking, will be in demand. Tuskegee wants to be ready to supply them, and is training them now.

Little by little, hotel managers who have been under the thraldom of "metropolitan' fashions will realize that Dr. Patterson is right. In a section that has a reputation for good cookery, those hotels and restaurants succeed, in the end, that try to supply their patrons with something besides the dull, familiar dishes that look, smell and taste precisely alike in New York or Shanghai.

Just the other day, we asked an experienced restaurateur where, in his opinion, the best food in Richmond was served. He gave instantly and enthusiastically the name of an establishment that has held unhesitatingly to just what Dr. Patterson described as "seasoned, Southern cooking." Incidentally, that establishment probably has made as much money as have any five places out together, that have sought to imitate in Richmond the average New York eating house.—Richmond News Leader.

SELMA, ALA.
TIMES-JOURNAL

JUL 10 1936

CASUAL COMMENT

BY C. C. S.

Tuskegee Institute has announced that it will open what is said to be the first school for chefs in an American college. The summer session is already underway and in the Fall students of cuisine may start a three-year course with a degree at the end.

The president of the institute states that with the art of dining returning after repeal hotels feel the need of trained chefs as people have dropped back into the custom of dining leisurely instead of gulping down their food. Hotels, continued the president, particularly in the South, prefer Negro chefs because of their native ability for seasoned cooking, and he might have added that travellers eating in Southern hotels want that cooking "Southern style". Barbecued meat, which experienced southern cooks can prepare as well in a kitchen oven as in a pit in the yard, with itser highly peppered and vinegared gravy, fried chicken with drumsticks as tender and succulent as the breast, cornbread as it is made only in the South, gumbo soup, first cousin to Brunswick stew, as rich and gummy as its name implies, waffles that melt in your mouth, rice as feathery as the down from a goose's breast, rolls as light as marshmallows, are what folk hope, and in some cases expect, to get when they order an old-fashioned southern dinner, and it is hoped that the institute classes will train them in the art of cookery that fills their order.

While nobody wishes to think about cooking any more than is necessary this kind of weather, one must admit that Summer is a good season to open this school for southern cookery. Figs are ripe and ready to preserve. There's water-melon rind for preserving and pickling as a good starter, not to mention peaches which nowhere else on earth rest between such crusts as our Southern cooks concoct.

While the institute announces that its school for chefs will not confine itself to teaching the preparation of only such recipes as are indigeneous to this region, but will attempt to turn out "straight, intelligent cooking" of every kind of food. it will give special attention to the dishes in which the South is paramount. The intention is evident that intelligent cusine will be the watchword and goal, in which the authorities are wise, for Southern cooks are notably wasteful, and haphazard though famed for hitting the mark.

Homes as well as public eating places of the country will benefit, for there is a wide demand for cooks who, while turning out deliciously prepared meals for everyday consumption, with a flare for the fancy side when company comes, at the same time know how to make the ingredients go farther, to avoid waste and left-overs and to balance the culinary budget of the average home. "Southern style" has become to be accepted as "sloppy style", which is entirely unnecessary with all the instruction household managers and domestics are getting these days in schools and through the printed page. Economy, efficiency and balance are the new mottoes of the modern kitchen, rather than the bounty, largesse and duplication of the old regime .

When one hears the phrase "Southern cooking", one naturally pictures a black mammy of about two hundred pounds, her head tied up in a red bandanna leaning over a red-hot wood stove stirring a fragrant concoction whose ingredients are known only to her, singing a hymn-tune in a high and melodious voice. When she finishes the meal she will hitch up her skirts, sprinkle the floor with ashes and lye and apply the mop full-force to the already glistening boards, and then turn around and remark that anybody that messes up her kitchen knows what they's gwine ter git. But Southern cooking modern style presents a different picture to the imagination. The kitchen looks like a laboratory, and acts like one too. The dish-water goes down the drain of an electric washer instead of out of the back door, no drops of moisture bedeck the heated brow because an electric exhaust fans the chef and carries out the odors that formerly pervaded the house. The measured heat of an electric stove turns out the delicious morsels browned to a queen's taste by the simple turn of a button, instead of by means of the back-breaking system of feeding the fire-box by elbow grease. The bandana is replaced by a crisp dimity cap and the checked gingham apron by a white slip electrically laundered. The setting of today's old fashioned Southern cooking is entirely changed, but there is no reason to expect that the result will be any less satisfying.

CLINTON, IA.
HERALD
JUL 20 1936

COLLEGE-TRAINED CHEFS

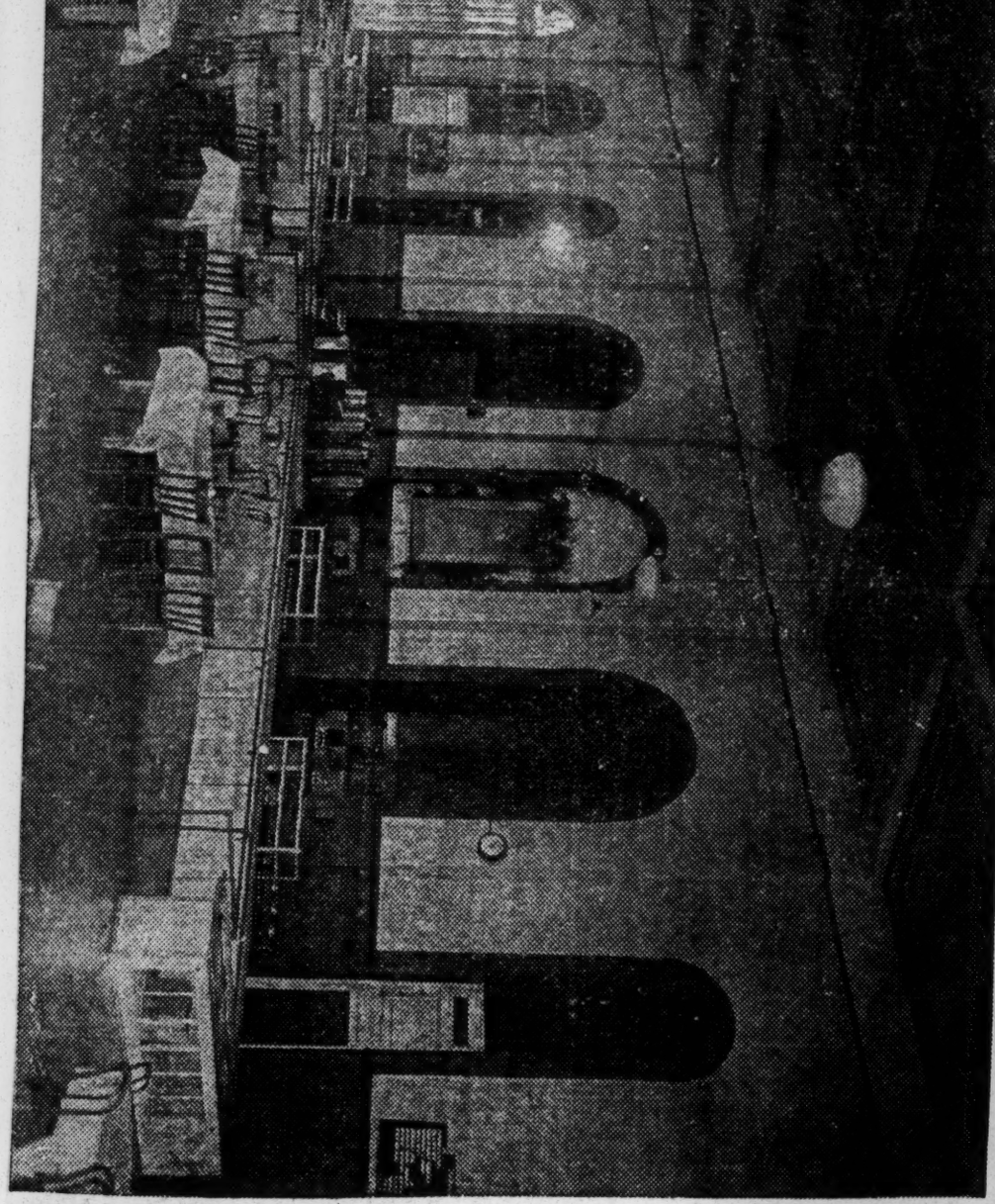
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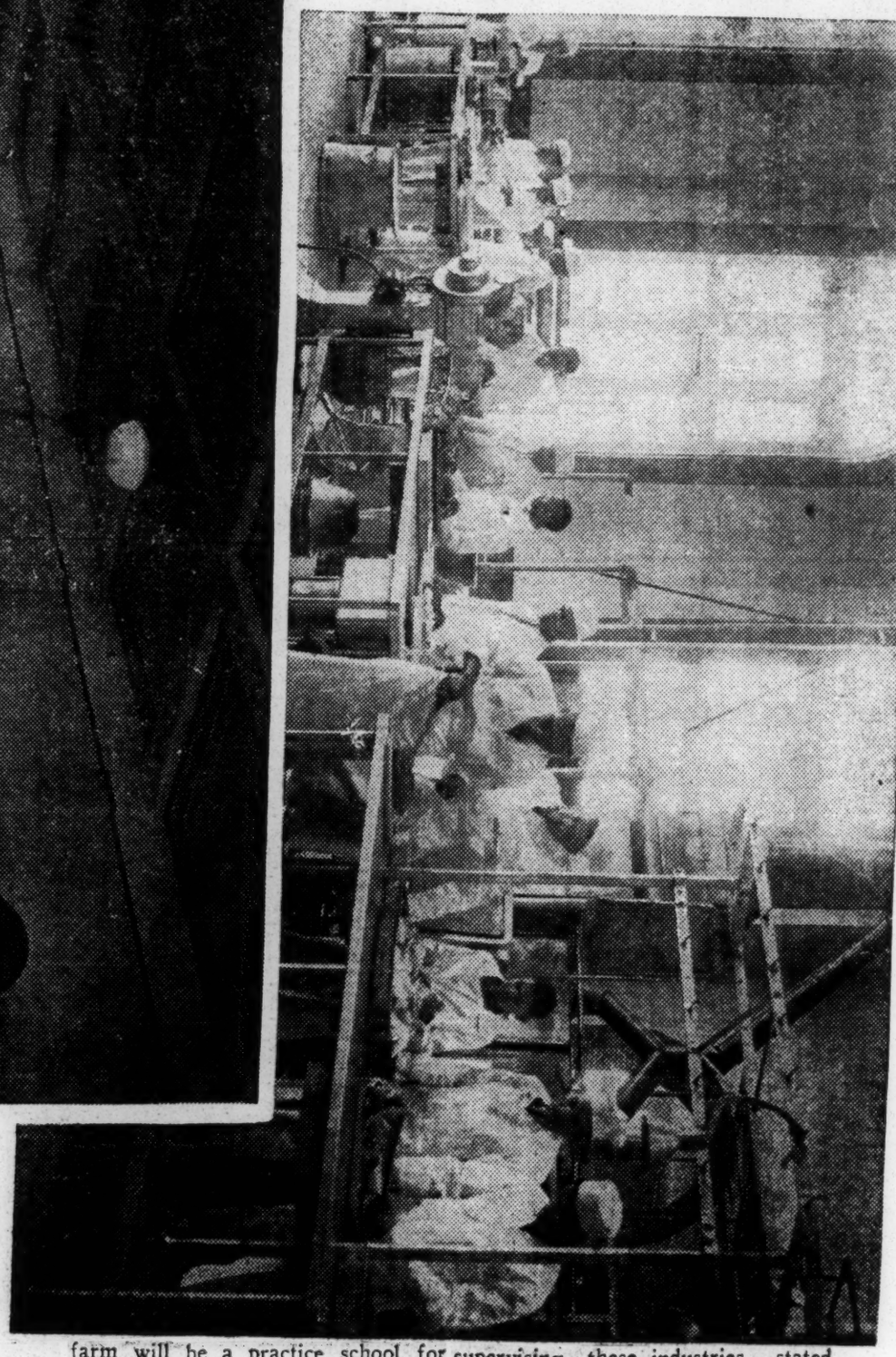
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Such a course promises to raise the standard of food preparation and increase the pleasure of dining, not only in the south but also in other sections of the country. Also it will increase the earning power of the graduates. It will give them new avenues of opportunity rather than restricting them to school teaching or higher forms of manual labor. The course, it is stated, is to be principally for men, who are said to make better meat cooks than women. The latter will be instructed in the preparation of pastries and salads, both of which partake of the nature of an art in successful achievement. "Now good digestion wait on appetite and health on both" is the exhortation of Shakespeare, and these are dependent on what is so often referred to as the culinary art. It is not an epicurean feast which the average mortal seeks, but good, plain, well-seasoned, homey food.

Education - 1936
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Chefs School.





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At Left—
THOMPKINS HALL, Dining Room where short course for cooks and chefs will be held at Tuskegee Institute. Hotel Owners and Managers Association reports big demand for skilled Negro chefs and cooks, says new Tuskegee Prexy.

* *

At right—
Student cooks at Tuskegee Institute being given instructions in cooking for large groups. This work is being enlarged and will be presented as a special summer course under direction of the Chef at the University of Wisconsin.

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Page 5 Oct 36 New York, N.Y.

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson Tells New York Alumni Of New Courses Initiated At Tuskegee Institute

By WILLIAM E. CLARK

The future of Tuskegee Institute was seriously discussed by Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, the new president, in an informal meeting with the New York Alumni of that institution last week.

Dr. Patterson expressed the belief that the broad foundation of the institution has been completed by his two illustrious predecessors and the problem of the new administration is to build on this foundation so that the work there will be so thorough, Tuskegee graduates will be in demand in whatever vocation they may specialize.

He told of several innovations and new courses which are being initiated under his administration. Greater emphasis will be placed on agriculture, said the new president. And to this end, the school has recently purchased a 1,700 acre farm, located 12 miles from the present school campus and in a section of Macon County where farm land is much more fertile than in the vicinity of Tuskegee. This new farm will be a practice school for the Department of Agriculture and an effort will be made to raise all the food necessary for consumption by the student body and faculty. Experimentation will also be conducted here and new and better methods will be adopted, so that this new farm will serve as a model for the farmers of that section of Alabama.

Subsistence Homesteads

Dr. Patterson also told of the work being done by the Institute in helping along the work of the federal subsistence homestead project, which was established adjoining the school last year. What was formerly a prosperous sawmill property was abandoned when the depression struck that territory and 60 Negro families have been left stranded. These families were given small plots of land by the government where they may raise their own foodstuffs and several small industries have been started. Vocational students from the Institute are given practice work in supervising these industries, stated the president.

The Department of Agriculture of the federal government is also retiring 10,000 acres of land in Macon County from active production and moving the families to more productive acres. This project will also benefit a large number of Negroes, the speaker stated, as there are about 6 Negroes to every white person in the county. The government's farm conservation policy will cause much of the condemned land to be used in its re-forestration program.

Practical Education

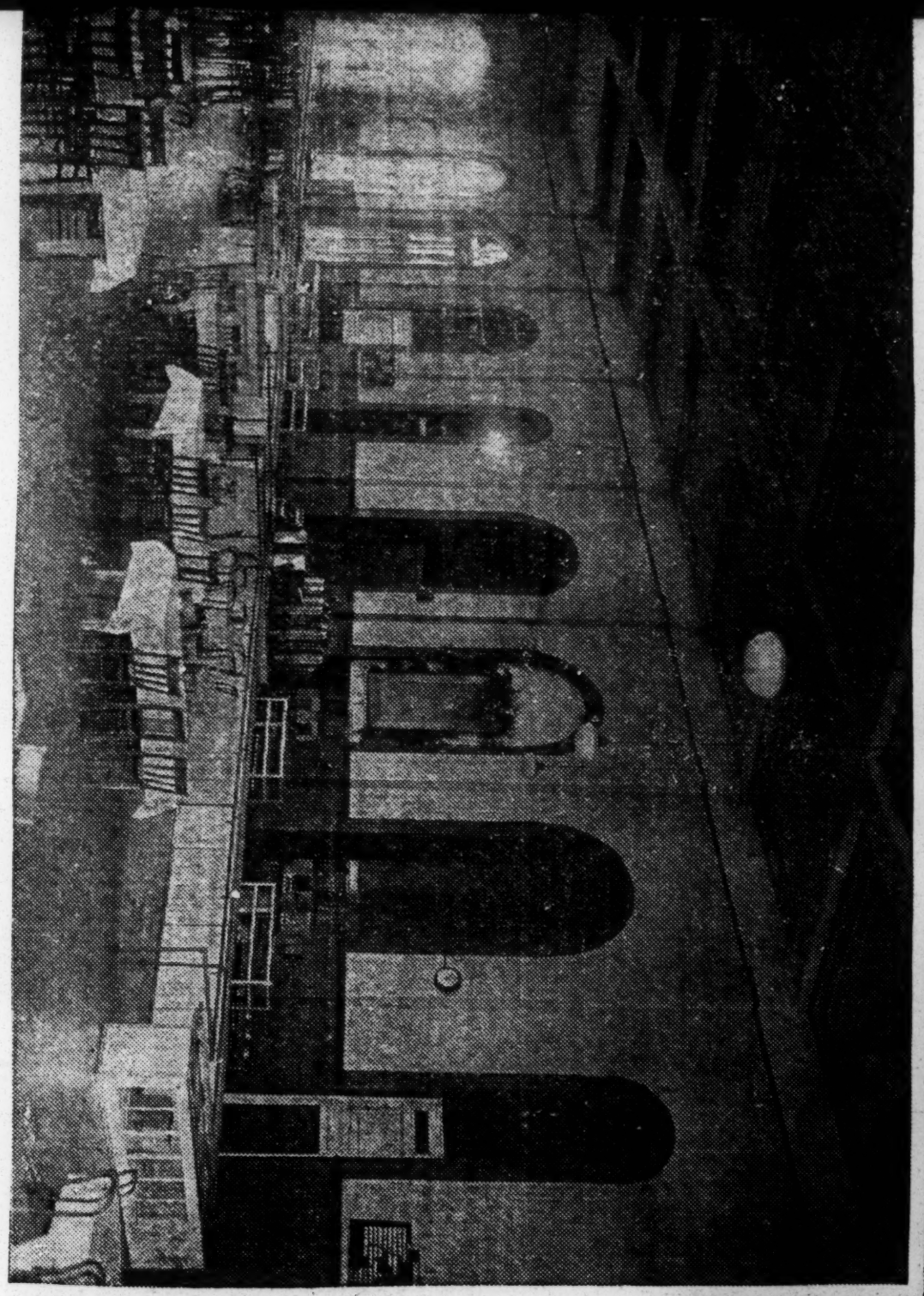
The speaker stated that in his efforts to make the courses of training at Tuskegee more practical, new courses would be started where it was found that there was a demand for this particular kind of work.

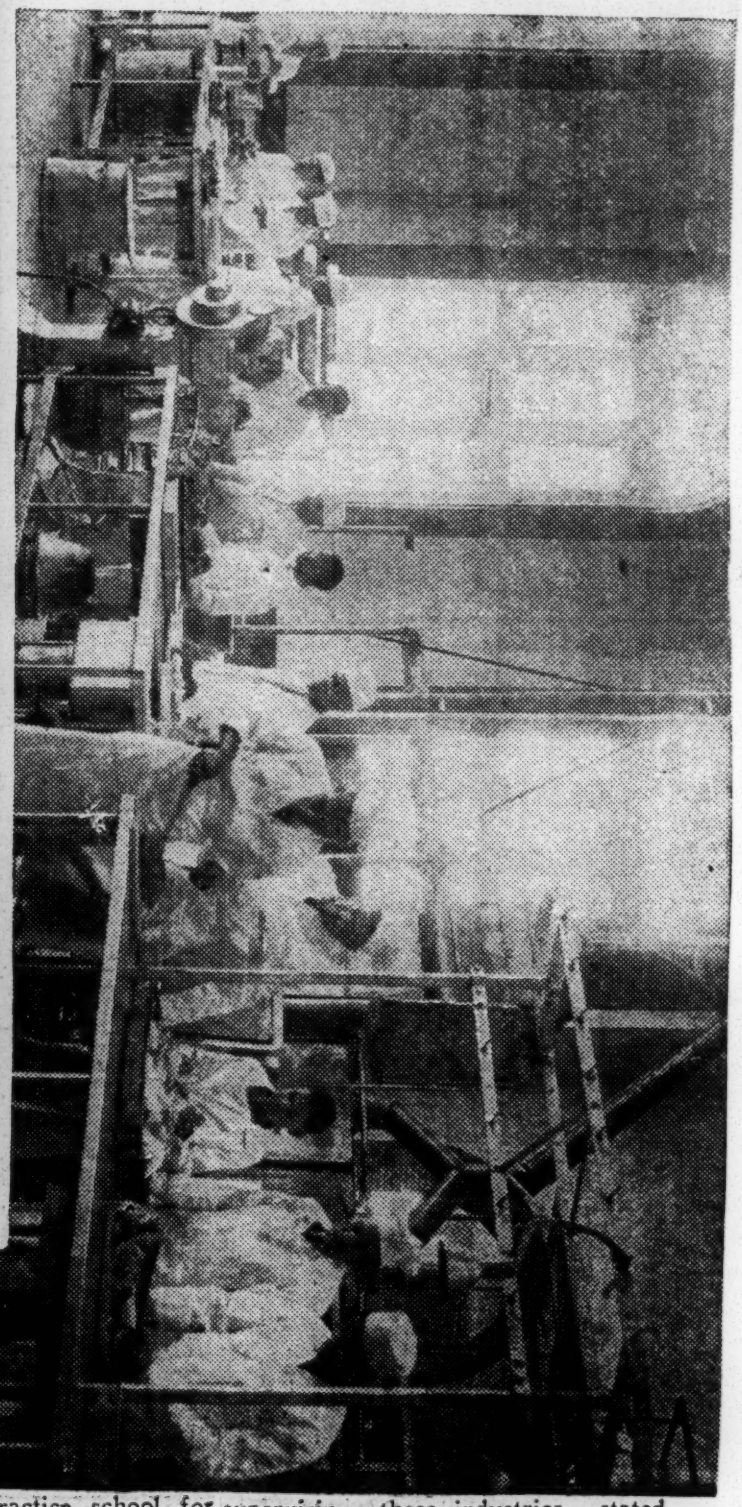
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Education - 1936

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Cage
5-9-36
New York, N.Y.

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The speaker stated that in his efforts to make the courses of training at Tuskegee more practical, new courses would be started where it was found that there was a demand for this particular kind of work.

One such course is being offered this summer as a short course for cooks and chefs. The Hotel Owners and Managers' Association has been urging the Institute to inaugurate

such a course for several years. It was pointed out that southern cooking has long been in demand throughout the country and properly trained cooks and chefs can command large salaries in hotels and clubs.

Many Negroes have a misunderstanding as to the purpose of this course. It is not to make ordinary cooks of those who take it but to make them *masters* in this field. Of course, it is hardly likely that they will achieve the fame of Oscar of the Waldorf Astoria in New York, who is better known than the manager of that famous hostelry, but they can secure good paying jobs in institutions and hotels, and will have supervision over a staff of cooks who have not had opportunity of this kind of training.

All this is in line with the trend in education as adopted, by some of the largest technical schools and colleges in the country. At Cornell University, for example, there is a course in hotel management in which special courses are given for cooks and chefs. That institution has found little difficulty in securing work for its graduates from this course.

The University of Wisconsin is one of the few large educational institions that have a Negro chef, and he is being brought to Tuskegee as an instructor in this special course. The course will include such subjects as: Hotel meal planning and menu making, commercial cookery, salads and desserts, chef cook technique, personal hygience and sanitation. Tompkins Hall, the school dining room and kitchen, will be used as the classroom for the course.

Although Dr. Patterson frankly admits, that this course is at present an experiement, it will become a permanent part of the Tuskegee curciculum if the results warrant, he stated.

More Cooperation

The Tuskegee President also made a strong plea for greater cooperation between the alumni and the institution. He stated that a greater effort will be made by the school faculty to keep in contact all the graduates and to help them secure employment in the work to which they had been specifically trained. He also asked that the graduates make an effort to keep in touch with their school and continue their interest in its progress. With the changing social order, such schools as Tuskegee will have to depend more and more on its graduates and interested Negro friends for financial support.

Tuskegee's Future

Dr. Patterson concluded his address by giving an outline of what he believed to be the future of Tuskegee. He said the rich heritage left the institution by the life and work of Dr. Booker T. Washington and this successor, Dr. Robert R. Moton, could not be depended on to carry the name of Tuskegee to greater renown. The time has come, he stated when the institution must prove its worth by giving practical training in vocational and agricultural subjects as well as the best teacher-traing courses available.

Unlike many similar institutions, Tuskegee is free to modify its program to meet the changing times. It is not controlled by the state or federal government, or by a religious denomination and has no problems as a result of a bi-racial faculty. The entire staff and administrative officials are Negroes and it is up to them to build on the heritage they have received.

Incidentally, in a talk with Dr. Patterson while he was in New York, the writer was impressed with his youth and enthusiasm for his job and the fact that he will not be a slave to the traditions of the past but is willing to try any program that will make the work of Tuskegee more effective to the Negroes of the South and the country at large. His thorough training and proved ability, together with his real desire to serve the race argues well for the success of the new administration at Tuskegee, and we confidently expect to see this useful institution continue as an inspiration to Negroes everywhere.



CARSON GULLEY

Chef at the University of Wisconsin who will serve as instructor in the summmer school course for chefs which opens at Tuskegee Institute on June 6. Mr. Gulley recently spent several days in Chicago visiting some of the larger hotels to observe their methods of food preparation.—(ANP)

Tuskegee Institute Will Develop Chefs For Seasoned Cooking, Southern Style

College-trained chefs, experts in seasoned cooking, Southern style, are in the making at Tuskegee Institute.

Announcement of the opening of what is said to be the first school for chefs in an American college was made here yesterday by Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson, president of the Negro institute in Alabama.

The Summer session of ten weeks is under way, Dr. Patterson said, and in the Fall the regular three-year course will be started. The idea of a college education in the art of cooking originated, Dr. Patterson said, among members of the faculty and W. T. Wilson, hotel manager of Montgomery.

"With the art of dining returning after repeal, hotels feel the need of trained chefs," Dr. Patterson observed. "Instead of gulping their food, people now eat more leisurely. There is a desire for well-prepared food. And the dining room is the mainstay of the average hotel."

Hotels, particularly in the South, Dr. Patterson said, want Negro chefs, "because of their native ability for seasoned cooking."

The school for chefs, however, will not confine its teaching to the preparation of hot biscuits, flaky, dry rice, fried chicken and other Southern dishes, according to Dr. Patterson. He said the school would teach "straight, intelligent, seasoned cooking" of every kind of food, observing that at present none but Southern food was "seasoned."

Women do not make good chefs, in Dr. Patterson's opinion, or at least not as good as do men. Women at the school will learn how to make pastries and salads.

RICHMOND, VA.

NEWS-LEADER

JUL 9 - 1936

SEASONED, SOUTHERN COOKING

President F. D. PATTERSON, of Tuskegee Institute, told New York reporters this week that his famous school is seeking to train Negro boys and girls in "seasoned, Southern" cooking. He explained that with the repeal of prohibition, "the art of dining" has been revived in America. People want good, tasty food and will take the time to eat it. Competent Negro chefs, who know the subtlest arts of Southern cooking, will be in demand. Tuskegee wants to be ready to supply them, and is training them now.

Little by little, hotel managers who have been under the thraldom of "metropolitan" fashions will realize that Dr. PATTERSON is right. In a section that has a reputation for good cookery, those hotels and restaurants succeed, in the end, that try to supply their patrons with something besides the dull, familiar dishes that look, smell and taste precisely alike in New York or Shanghai.

Just the other day, we asked an experienced restaurateur where, in his opinion, the best food in Richmond was served. He gave instantly and enthusiastically the name of an establishment that has held unhesitatingly to just what Dr. PATTERSON described as "seasoned, Southern cooking." Incidentally, that establishment probably has made as much money as have any five places, put together, that have sought to imitate in Richmond the average New York eating-house.

DOCTORS OF CULINARY ART

President Frederick Douglass Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, has just announced the opening in the Fall of a School for Chefs with a three-year course in the culinary art.

This is the best news that has come out of Tuskegee in a long time and is further evidence that Dr. Patterson is a practical clear-visioned educator.

There was a time that the announcement of such a course of study would have been greeted with derisive guffaws by the Talented Tenth, but for the past six or seven years, we have had the sobering influence of the depression and much of the snobbery has been starved out of them.

An annual increment of highly-trained graduate chefs who are experts not only in the science of nutrition but in the glorification of fine dining will prove a boon not only to the gourmets of the nation but to the pocketbooks of the Negro group.

There was a time when practically every first-class hotel and cafe in the country had a black man in full charge of its kitchen. These chefs made very good money, usually hired Negro crews and, along with the headwaiters, became our first aristocracy.

Then something happened. New fads, new tastes, new importations, came along. The Negro chefs began to lose out and with them their crews. Waiters and bellmen too often followed them into the streets. Millions of dollars were lost to the group.

Tuskegee's Doctors of Culinary Art may bring back the Golden Days.

Education—1936

Chefs School

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Tuskegee Culls Ideas for Chefs, Cooks From White House

Leading Kitchens and Dining Rooms Studied in Organizing Training for Preparation of Foods in Modern Manner

By G. JAMES FLEMING.

THE new, most modern White House kitchens, which have become the talk of the country, and leading hotels, tea-rooms, and dining rooms in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, New York, Ithaca and Boston, have all contributed ideas for the new course for cooks and chefs which Tuskegee Institute is offering this year for the first time, in response to a request of the Southern Hotel Association.

Miss Motta Sims, director of the foods department of the leading Alabama center of learning, who was chairman of the faculty committee which drew up the curriculum for the short course which is being given this summer and for the longer three-year course to begin this fall, has visited all these places, observing "from the inside the 'hows,' 'whens' and 'whys' which have made the famous American eating places as famous as they are.

Director Explains Course.

"Steak's Comin' Up!" was the descriptive title that the headline writer gave to the first announcement of Tuskegee's new course in "Commercial Dietetics," but there's more than that to the new venture, Miss Sims maintains. That is why she has not been satisfied to draw only from her varied knowledge gained in the foods department of the country's leading universities. That is why she has spent the past seven weeks gathering "tips" from the Kings and Crown Princes of Epicure.

"The new course is to do more than teach people to 'swing hash' more expertly," Miss Sims explained, repeating the 'swing hash' slang injected by the interviewer. "As a result of the work we are doing, and hope to do, Negroes should be able to recapture some of the jobs they have lost; secure some jobs they have never had before, and get better pay because they are able to perform a more efficient, finer service.

Sees Double Benefit.

"Our people who are operating their own hotels, restaurants, wayside inns and other enterprises for the preparation and serving of foods should also profit from learning the improved methods of doing their work, and of managing their businesses economically," she added.

Tuskegee is the first institution in America to offer courses in the practical side of hotel operation, Miss Sims made known, and its three-year course was drawn up after a study of the curricula in foods offered in some 300 schools and colleges.

Tuskegee was chosen as the logical place to sponsor the work, since its regular equipment is more than complete enough to serve as a laboratory for the men and women studying. And Tuskegee is glad to offer the course, because it is in keeping with its ideal to touch the many spheres of life where Negroes operate and to improve the race by improving the quality of work which its members can do as they compete in the world to make a living.

Tells Purpose of Course.

"In offering the short course during the summer session," she continued, "Tuskegee Institute seeks to satisfy in a small degree the urgent need of hotels, largely in the South, for cooks who are competent, healthy and reliable. Although it is inaugurating an advanced course of three years' duration for the thorough preparation of those who would become chefs, stewards and caterers, it extends in this short course to those men already on the job a chance to improve themselves so as to meet the increasing demand for men of high caliber in this field."

The three-year course, which it is hoped will grow so as to grant a degree after four years, is designed "to cultivate appreciation, develop a mastery of principles, develop skill and technique, increase vision and develop a sense of responsibility," the foods expert added.

Sees Opportunity for Young.

"Emphasis is placed on the importance of development to the point of originality and creative capacity, and the courses offer, by type, scope, sequence and method, a splendid opportunity to young men and women of college caliber to secure sound professional training in the commercial aspects of buying, preparing and serving foods."

To insure the practical point of view, students are required to spend the summer before graduation in the boarding department of some well-operated hotel.

Tells of Facilities.

On the facilities at Tuskegee, Miss Sims stated:

"Splendid facilities for instruction are provided by a large, well equipped cafeteria, serving more than 3,000 meals daily. These meals are prepared in a modern kitchen with the latest hotel equipment; a bakery which makes all of the breads and pastries, and a well operated salad department.

"Other facilities are three laboratory kitchens, which embody the several types of arrangement and employ all possible types of heating equipment; small dining rooms used in serving of special guests and parties; a model truck garden for the study of vegetable crops; an abattoir where carcasses are dressed; a well equipped creamery where milk is processed and butter, cheeses and frozen desserts are made."

Many Courses Offered.

In the summer course now going on courses are being offered in hotel meal planning and menu making; commercial cookery, including seasoning and serving of meats, making of gravies, and cooking of vegetables; salads and desserts; chef and cook technique; personal hygiene, emphasizing the importance of personal cleanliness; sanitation, involving the care and maintenance of kitchen equipment and storage facilities.

In the three-year course are added such studies as food orientation; fundamental food principles; marketing and buying, including a study of food availability, food budgets and accounts, consumer problems, principles of wholesale buying, testing and judging.

Also experimental cookery of meats, breads and desserts; demonstration cookery of salads and beverages; nutrition; quantity cookery methods; special hotel cookery; advanced catering; institutional management; advanced nutrition and dietetics, household physics and hotel engineering.





A. N. P.

MISS MOTTA SIMS, left, is director of the foods department of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, where the first courses are being offered in the practical side of hotel operation. To the right is Carson Gulley, chef at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, who has been loaned to Tuskegee for the summer by the university.

Cultural Courses Available.

Each quarter, however, there will be opportunity for the students in "Commercial Dietetics" to elect strictly cultural courses of general educational and civic value, and throughout the year there will also be required work in food psychology, general French biology, business English, general chemistry, general arithmetic, and commercial and industrial geography.

Besides her study of the organization of the White House kitchens and dining rooms, Miss Sims also observed at the government cafeterias, the Mayflower Hotel, the Howard University kitchens and dining rooms, and at several exclusive dining salons in the District of Columbia.

In Baltimore she visited the food clinic of the Johns Hopkins University; in Atlantic City the Claremont and the Marlboro-Blenheim hotels; in Ithaca the Victoria, the Ithaca and the refectories of Cornell University; in Boston Fannie Farmer's Cooking School and the Statler, Ritz-Carlton, Copley-Plaza hotels; in New York the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Made Market Trips.

In New York last week Miss Sims put most of her time in the salad pantry and in the hors d'oeuvres department, and went on market trips, testing, selecting the goods that go to the numerous kitchens and eating places of the Pennsylvania.

In Ithaca, besides the visit to the boarding departments of hotels, she also took courses in hotel stewarding, food and business control, hotel operation and dietetics.

Miss Sims also visited numerous restaurants and dining rooms operated by Negroes, such as the successful Collins' in Philadelphia and Slade's and Estelle's in Boston. Slade's operates three places and is credited with making Boston barbecued chicken conscious. Both Slade's and Estelle's serve a large white and colored patronage.

Very Enthusiastic.

The Tuskegee institute instructor is very enthusiastic over the possibilities of the new department, is looking to the day when, just as the visiting school house has improved teaching in the deep South, so a system of traveling instructors and institutes may help bring better eating and hotel facilities to the Negro traveling public and the lover of good food, and also give the operators a greater opportunity to make money out of their business.

"So many things I saw in Negro places which can be improved to the benefit of both the patron and of the owner," Miss Sims observed. "Some foods businesses I saw are making money only by the grace of God, but as soon as some real competition comes nearby they'll feel themselves slipping, unless they just wha

Improvement of Race Enterprises Seen in Future

is profit-making in their places and what not, and just how they can do the extra little things that go to make a service complete."

Miss Sims was not over-critical, however; she recognized that a large number of the people in business had no opportunity for special training before they went into the business and no time for special improvement since. But conference and planning and trained personnel will help, Miss Sims believes.

Wisconsin Man Aids.

To inaugurate the teaching of the practical work in commercial dietetics, Tuskegee Institute loaned for the summer Carson Gulley from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, where for several years he has been both the efficient and highly esteemed chef of the men's refectories. Before taking up the classroom work, Mr. Gulley also studied and observed at the leading hotels in Chicago.

Miss Sims, a native of Newnan, Ga., is a graduate of Spellman College and Fisk University, from the latter of which she received the bachelor's degree in home economics. She holds the master of arts degree in the supervision and administration of home economics from Columbia University, and has specialized in foods three summers at the University of Chicago. One summer she also worked as a hotel apprentice at the Elmore, Sayville, L. I.

Since getting her undergraduate degree in 1922, Miss Sims has been director of the home economics departments at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., and Virginia State College, Petersburg, and has been on the Tuskegee faculty for nine years.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
August 9, 1936

Institute Adds Cooking Course

Negro Chef of Future May Need Diploma

TUSKEGEE, ALA.(AP)—The Negro chef of the future may have to produce a college diploma before he lands a job in the kitchens of the best hotels and restaurants.

A step in that direction was taken when Tuskegee Institute, with the indorsement of thhe American Hotel Association, added to its curriculum a course in commercial dietetics.

Pointing to the demand for Negro chefs schooled in the art of seasoned cooking, Southern style, administrative heads of the college say:

"The Negro seems to have a native ability for seasoned cooking such as has made Southern cooking traditionally famous."

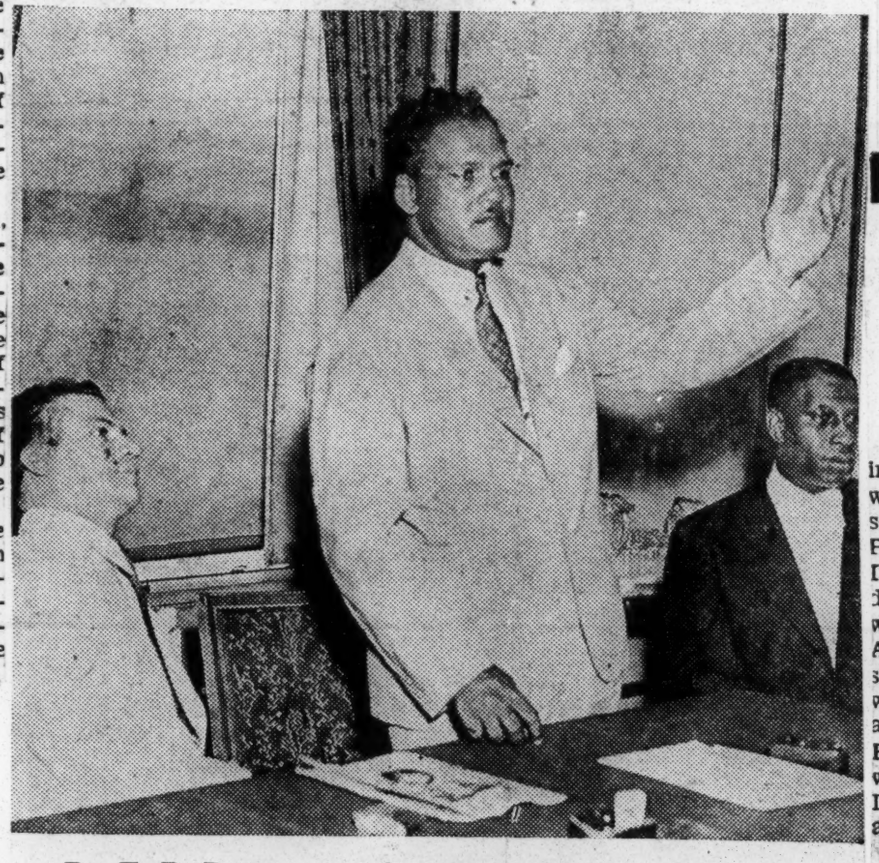
Today in classic halls of the college resounds the clinking of dishes and the clanking of laboratory work in three large kitchens, a cefeteria, salad room, abattoir and private dining rooms.

School heads say the scope of the training is designed to aid the student in the cultivation of an appreciation of such work as well as equip him with a knowledge of technique.

To insure the practical view, students taking the new course are required to spend the summer before graduation in the boarding department of some hotel.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
August 6, 1936

Explains Tuskegee's Hotel Course



Dr. F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute, explained the new course in hotel work being offered Negro students at the famous Alabama school to Richmond hotel employes this week. The photo shows him addressing the staff at the John Marshall here Tuesday. Kenneth R. Hyde, manager of the hotel, is at his right, and to his left is R. G. Booke, head waiter. [Dementi photo.]

Painting The Lily

Tuskegee Institute, the Alabama school which has done so much towards improving the lot of the negro, announces a new course in commercial dietetics. To those of us who have dictionaries handy this means a course in cooking.

What, it is pertinent to ask, is the idea of spoiling our cooks? About all there is to know about frying chicken and making biscuits is inherent in the race, and it is about the only variety of cooking left in America that is not strongly flavored with the French, Spanish, German or what not. Frying chicken according to "commercial dietetics" is something, as the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch correctly observes, that no self-respecting colored cook would have anything to do with, and the brand served up in the average restaurant would make the average negro mammy ashamed.

If the course is to become a part of the Tuskegee curriculum, the only way to save the situation is to find the best fried chicken and biscuit-making cook of the old school and put her at the head of the department. Employing fancy instructors to improve the method or the art would be like trying to paint the lily.

Tuskegee Prexy In Address To Hotel Group

World
8-29-36
Atlanta, Ga.

HOUSTON, Texas—(ANP)—During his recent visit to Prairie View where he addressed the Soil Conservation Conference, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, stopped off here to address two groups of Negro hotel workers. On Wednesday evening, August 12, he was guest of the staff at the Plaza Apartment hotel where Lewis Iiams is head-waiter and S. P. Sneed, the chef. I. Brown, the Manager at the Plaza, who presided at the meetings, gave Dr. Patterson a cordial welcome and presented him to the group.

On Thursday morning, August 13, a similar meeting was held at the Houston Club which is affiliated with the Houston Chamber of Commerce. At this meeting, C. C. Dyer, the manager, presided. W. C. Cartwright and George Joseph are head-waiters at the Houston club.

"If the Negro chef and waiter," said Dr. Patterson in his address to both groups, " is to hold the places which they now have and are to extend their services into other hotels, clubs, and restaurants, it will, to a large extent, depend upon their proper preparation for these positions."

Tuskegee Meets a Challenge

Among its educational services for colored people Tuskegee Institute maintains a training school for chefs which has accepted the challenge of competitors from overseas. It is not a sentimental matter for the colored head cooks who used to preside over so many hotel kitchens are losing ground. The directors of culinary education at Tuskegee are meeting the situation by plans to train their students not only in preparing the distinctive European dishes but also to produce creations of which Europe never dreamed. Among them is peanut gravy.

At a recent demonstration, this delectable lubricant for boiled potatoes, rice or fine hominy was concocted of ground roasted peanuts, finely chopped bacon and onion combined in milk, with rather high salt and pepper seasoning and simmered until thick and creamy. This sounds as American as apple pie and as typically Southern as spoon bread or beaten biscuit. It can be made anywhere since peanut butter can be used instead of whole nuts and the result is said to equal or even surpass such foreign preparations as hollandaise, bechamel or bearnaise.

A competition between schools of cheffing is a commendable encouragement of the abundant life for, when the forgotten man is discovered, it may be revealed that he has already become a gourmet.

Chefs School.

Education - 1936

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

TUSKEGEE'S CHEFS SCHOOL PERFECTED

Education

Montgomery, Birmingham, And Atlanta Send Hotel Men For Conference

3-3-36

A delegation of hotel men from Montgomery, Birmingham and Atlanta will go to Tuskegee Institute Saturday to confer with Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute president, on final plans for a chefs school, it was announced last night by Billy Moffat, president of the Montgomery Hotel Association.

Montgomery

Calling Mr. Moffat yesterday, Dr. Patterson announced that the plan initiated several weeks ago by the Montgomery association had been perfected.

Plans

Out of the growing need for trained chefs for hotels, restaurants and diners, recognized for some time as a major hotel problem, came the idea for a special school to supply the need. The president of Tuskegee Institute agreed to institute such a school should a feasible plan be evolved.

Following a conference with Montgomery hotel men, Dr. Patterson visited a group of hotel leaders in New York, and later called on the head of the department of hotel management at Cornell University.

One of two men selected by Dr. Patterson is to be sent to New York for special training following the conference Saturday. This man, following his course of training, will return to Tuskegee as instructor in the new school.

In addition to the Montgomery and Birmingham hotel delegations expected to visit Tuskegee Institute Saturday, will be one from Atlanta, headed by Stephen Styron, secretary of the Georgia Hotel Association, Mr. Moffat announced. A representative of the Southern Hotel Journal, Jacksonville, Fla., also is expected to attend.

The conference is called for 10 a.m. Saturday. Details of the course for the new school will be ironed out at that time.

Perfected Plans For Chef's School At Tuskegee Institute Announced

Perfected plans for a chef's school at Tuskegee Institute were announced here yesterday by W. G. Moffat, president of the Alabama Hotel Association, following a conference Saturday at Tuskegee between President F. D. Patterson and a delegation of hotel men from Alabama and Georgia.

Advertiser

The new school, a response to a need voiced by hotel men over the South, is to include a full four-year course preparing negro men and women for the kitchens of hotels, restaurants, and dining cars, and a short Summer course intended for chefs desiring to perfect their life's work.

It will be the only school of its kind in the United States. It represents the result of a remark casually dropped some months ago by W. T. Wilson, of the Exchange Hotel, to a member of the Tuskegee staff. Mr. Wilson pointed out the widespread need, particularly in the South, for trained hotel chefs. The idea of a class at Tuskegee was proposed at a meeting of hotel men and Dr. Patterson, and the Tuskegee president went to New York for suggestions of hotel leaders there.

3-9-36

Mr. Moffat, of the Gay-Teague; Mr. Wilson, of the Exchange; and Floyd Goolsby, of the Whitley, represented the Alabama Hotel Association at Saturday's conference in Tuskegee. Steven Styron, secretary of the Georgia Hotel Association, and Harry Richardson, of Atlanta, represented the Georgia organization. They made the trip following a hotel men's conference on the subject here Friday night.

Montgomery

At Tuskegee the group began with a complete tour of the institute, paying particular attention to the cafeteria, the kitchens, the home economics building, and the facilities for gardening, poultry, and dairying. A discussion of the proposed course followed.

The first short-course class will be ready to begin by June. A woman member of the Tuskegee teaching staff, with actual hotel kitchen experience, probably will begin as instructor, under the guidance and help of the Veterans Hospital chef. Meanwhile two men from Tuskegee are to be sent at once to New York, where Frank McKowne, president of the Statler Corporation and chairman of the educational committee of the American Hotel Association, has agreed to have them trained in the kitchens of the Hotel Pennsylvania. Thomas D. Green, president of the American Hotel Association, has pledged his support.

Following a conference with Dr. Patterson in Ithaca, N. Y., Prof. H. B. Meek, head of the hotel administration course at Cornell University, prepared a tentative course for the school. It was this proposal that was weighed and amended at the Saturday conference.

The four-year course will cover every phase of kitchen science. Students will be limited to high school graduates of exceptional ability, character and industry. The stressing also of sanitation, food hygiene, and personal appearance was discussed at Saturday's meeting. As a further guidance the hotel men agreed to collect from their respective stewards answers to this question: "What are the short-comings of present-day cooks in our hotel?" The answers will be sent to Dr. Patterson.

The short course for inter-service cooks will have an immediate appeal to hotel operators. This course, opening the first Monday in June, will last for three months. A fee of $100 is to cover tuition, room and board.

For this course individual hotels will send their own cooks to complete their training. The Alabama Hotel Association, through hotel journals, will urge hotels from other sections to send their cooks as students for this course, Mr. Moffat said. Tangible aid of State associations will be sought.

The tentative prospectus of the course, a 12-page booklet prepared by Prof. Meek and amended at the Saturday conference Saturday, was released yesterday.

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SCHOOL FOR CHEFS AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

The Tuskegee News wishes to offer its congratulations to Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute upon the completion of plans for and the assurance of a new and splendid field of service and of opportunity in the establishment at an early date of a school for chefs.

At present there is no such school in the United States, and this alone will give Tuskegee Institute a distincton befitting its high standing as an educational institution, besides giving it a great opportunity for rendering service in a virgin field.

The fact that leading hotel men of the United States have come to Tuskegee with assurances of the whole-hearted support and cooperation of their associations in the establishment of this school also is a high compliment to the institution.

During the past year the Institute has had assurances from numbers of large employers that its graduates would be given opportunities for employment in the various trades for which they are fitting themselves.

"Learn to Do by Doing," is the maxim at Tuskegee Institute, and it is finding expression in the finished student who is taught to be useful. That only by service one may attain success is impressed upon the student as a first requisite in the educational program.

Tuskegee Institute is rendering a great service to its people. Since its founding in 1881 it has continuously served its people in an outstanding way, and today it is advancing to wider fields of usefulness.

We are glad to note that Tuskegee Institute is receiving this added recognition, and that it is grasping this new opportunity for usefulness.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
June 9, 1936

HOTEL LEADERS VISIT TUSKEGEE

Co-operation of Hotelmen in Business Building Urged at Convention

Over 100 members of the Alabama Hotel association continued their 18th annual convention Tuesday as guests of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, at a luncheon before returning to Montgomery for the annual dinner Tuesday evening at the Whitley.

The Tuskegee luncheon was expected to be one of the most interesting features of the convention. The hotel men had encouraged the noted negro school in the establishment of a department for the training of young negro men and women in various hotel services.

Banquet Slated

Marion Rushton, Montgomery attorney, will be toastmaster at Tuesday night's banquet, which will include a floor show and other entertainment. The meeting will close with a business session Wednesday at which reports of committees will be made and officers elected.

L. E. Foster, general manager of the Birmingham chamber of commerce, told the association Monday that its members should take an active part in all civic affairs, particularly those tending to create additional business of any kind.

Urges Business Aid

"You could not get along without the trade-pulling power of your local industrial and commercial life," he said. "There is a new psychology surrounding hotels today. It is two-fold: a new viewpoint from within and without. In the past, hotel managers have been a bit clannish and have held themselves somewhat aloof from the other commercial activities of the community. Today hotel managers are leaders in the business affairs of their communities."

Other speakers included Carling Dinkler, of Atlanta, head of the Dinkler hotel chain; Arthur Landstreet, of New Orleans; Frank Schutt, of Memphis, and W. G. Hastings, Atlanta, president of the Georgia Hotel association.

Landstreet praised Montgomery hotel men as being the first such group in America to form a rate agreement subsequent to NRA Hasting discussed advertising while Dinkler urged closer co-operation among hotel men.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
June 11, 1936

Alabama Hotel Men Institute Guests Tuesday June 9th.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. June 9.—Nearly a hundred members of the Alabama Hotel Men's Association were the guests of Tuskegee Institute today. They listened to an address by Dr. George W. Carver, had lunch in the Institute Cafeteria, inspected the campus, the kitchen and the set-up for the course of instruction offered at the Institute for cooks and chefs, and assembled in the Institute Chapel at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon where they heard the Institute choir in a program of Negro melodies and addresses by members of the organization. Dr. Patterson welcomed the hotel men to the Institute and said it was particularly gratifying that this "new work for which we have great hope" had been so enthusiastically received by the general public and by the hotel men in particular.

Mr. W. G. Noffett, manager of the Gay-Teague Hotel, Montgomery, who presided, presented Mr. Burt Orndoff, manager of the Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, and Mr. W. G. Hastings, of the Dinkler System, Atlanta, Georgia, president of the Georgia Hotel Men's Association. Mr. Hastings represented Mr. Frank A. McKowne, chairman of the Educational Committee of the American Hotel Association, New York City who was unable to be present, said he was sure that through the efforts being made by Tuskegee Institute to establish a school for cooks and chefs that America would return to its heritage of American cookery.

Mr. W. T. Wilson, manager, Exchange Hotel, Montgomery, and author of the suggestion that a training school for cooks be established at Tuskegee, was presented and praised for this suggestion. This effort will have a far more reaching effect than ever dreamed of by Mr. Wilson, said a speaker. The party returned to Montgomery at 4:00 P. M., where the Association will continue its sessions of its 18th annual convention.

Waycross, Ga., Journal-Herald
June 11, 1936

WADDILL BACK FROM MEETING

Attended Session of Alabama Hotel Association in Montgomery.

J. B. Waddill, manager of the Ware Hotel, returned last night from a meeting of the Alabama Hotel Association which was held in Montgomery June 8, 9 and 10. Mr. Waddill is a member of the Alabama Hotel Association by virtue of his position as president of The Hotel Colquitt in Montgomery.

A feature of the meeting, Mr. Waddill reports, was the opening of a new school for the training of Negro hotel cooks, which the Alabama Association is sponsoring at Tuskeegee Institute, Negro university located at Tuskeegee, Alabama.

This school which opened Monday with an enrollment of 250 Negro men from all parts of the South is something new in education in this country. It offers to Negro cooks, training in professional dietetics and proposes to better fit them for scientific and healthful service to the various hotels where they are employed. It also offers to them the opportunity to better their own professional standing and increase their earning capacities.

At a later date it is also planned to add courses for the training of Negro hotel maids.

Outstanding Negro instructors have been secured to head the school, and the movement is backed by the Tuskeegee Institute, and the Hotel Association. Large hotels all over the country have expressed interest in the project and immediate future enrollments are expected to include Negro employees from all parts of the United States.

Mr. Waddill states that within the near future the Ware Hotel plans to send a young Negro to receive this professional training.

Mobile, Ala., Press
June 9, 1936

ALABAMA'S HOTELMEN OPEN TUSKEGEE MEET

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 9.—(A.P.)—More than 150 members of the Alabama Hotel Association, in annual convention here, journeyed to Tuskegee today at the invitation of F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, to inspect a training school for hotel chefs and workers.

They will return to Montgomery to attend a banquet tonight. The three-day session, opened yesterday by brief discussions of hotel business problems and a golf tournament, will be concluded tomorrow with election of officers, and discussion of general business.

Education - 1936
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Chefs School.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS

JUL 16 1936

Southern Cooking And Civilization

What is said to be the first school for chefs in any American college has opened at Tuskegee Institute, where President Patterson, like his predecessors, has adopted many admirable measures for the advancement of Negro education. The school is designed to turn out expert cooks, Southern style. Young Negro men will be trained in the "seasoned cooking" for which, as President Patterson points out, they have a native aptitude. Women, he says, do not make as good chefs as men, and in this school they will specialize in pastries and salads.

We have no doubt that this school will turn out good chefs. College education and the art of cooking are by no means incompatible. No one who has ever known its rare delights can doubt that Southern cooking must be saved, if civilization is to go on. But this experiment, while arousing our interest, arouses skepticism as well because of a widespread belief that Southern cooking comes not from an acquired ability, but as a gift. The danger in this school, as we see it, is that it may simply turn out "fancy" cooks rather than just plain cooks whose biscuits taste like ambrosia; whose fried chicken leaves a memory that lingers like the memory of a kiss in the moonlight; whose batter bread and buckwheat cakes and sweet potato pies are the fulfillment of the heart's desire. The plain cook, whose shadow is growing lamentably less, knew little of scientific processes. This cook's recipe called for "a pinch" of this, "a little bit" of that, a handful or cupful of the other. The miracle was performed. And whether President Patterson knows it or not, it wasn't the men cooks, by any means, that performed all these miracles.

While skeptical, we shall remain open-minded. Some day we may come in contact with the handiwork of some of this new generation of cooks. If the fried chicken reflects something of the academic influence, if domestic science has "improved" on the old Southern biscuit, if the buckwheat cakes and sausage, the fried country ham or the pie reflects somewhat more modern treatment than we would expect, we will not be too critical.

But this is a warning. If the batter bread is sweetened in response to a subversive modern influence which has ruined so much otherwise good batter bread, the new school is condemned utterly and finally, so far as we are concerned.
—Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.

HAMMOND, IND.
TIMES

JUL 21 1936

COLLEGE-TRAINED CHEFS

Gourmets, as most of us are in a matter of speaking, will be interested in an announcement of a three-year college course for the training of chefs. And when it is said that the training will include straight, intelligently seasoned food, a keener sense of anticipation will be aroused. For of seasoning in food, as it comes to the average restaurant or hotel table, too much attention is usually paid to the breach rather than to the observance.

This college course is designed for the students at Tuskegee Institute, that Alabama school founded and so long presided over by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, which has raised the standard of literacy among countless colored people, both men and women. The idea of a college education in cookery originated among members of the faculty and a hotel manager. Hotels particularly in the south want colored chefs, mainly because of their native ability for seasoned cooking. But the courses will not be confined merely to southern dishes, but will include every kind of food.

Such a course promises to raise the standard of food preparation and increase the pleasure of dining, not only in the south but also in other sections of the country. Also it will increase the earning power of the graduates. It will give them new avenues of opportunity rather than restricting them to school teaching or higher forms of manual labor. The course, it is stated, is to be principally for men, who are said to make better meat cooks than women. The latter will be instructed in the preparation of pastries and salads, both of which partake of the nature of an art in successful achievement. "Now good digestion waits on appetite and health on both" is the exhortation of Shakespeare, and these are dependent on what is so often referred to as the culinary art. It is not an epicurean feast which the average mortal seeks, but good, plain, well-seasoned, homey food.

Camilla, Ga., Enterprise
July 24, 1936

TUSKEGEE TO TEACH COOKS

Tuskegee, Ala.—In order that the flame and traditions of true Southern cooking may be preserved, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute will next term add a course in cooking, for which fifteen enrollments have already been made. The suggestion was made by two local hotel men in order that a supply of competent negro cooks would be assured.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
AGE HERALD

JUL 21 1

Seasoned, Southern Cooking

President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute, told New York reporters that his famous school is seeking to train Negro boys and girls in "seasoned, Southern cooking." He explained that with the repeal of prohibition, "the art of dining" has been revived in America. People want good, tasty food and will take the time to eat it. Competent Negro chefs, who know the subtlest arts of Southern cooking, will be in demand. Tuskegee wants to be ready to supply them, and is training them now.

Little by little, hotel managers who have been under the thraldom of "metropolitan' fashions will realize that Dr. Patterson is right. In a section that has a reputation for good cookery, those hotels and restaurants succeed, in the end, that try to supply their patrons with something besides the dull, familiar dishes that look, smell and taste precisely alike in New York or Shanghai.

Just the other day, we asked an experienced restaurateur where, in his opinion, the best food in Richmond was served. He gave instantly and enthusiastically the name of an establishment that has held unhesitatingly to just what Dr. Patterson described as "seasoned, Southern cooking." Incidentally, that establishment probably has made as much money as have any five places put together, that have sought to imitate in Richmond the average New York eating house.—Richmond News Leader.

COURIER

JUL 15 1936

CHEFS AND COOKS

Tuskegee Institute is introducing a course for chefs, for the very interesting reason that Americans are learning to dine out and to eat in a leisurely fashion that encourages appreciation of good foods. There is a demand for well-prepared food and a need for trained cooks able to prepare it. Hotels, particularly in the South, want Negro chefs. Tuskegee seeks to supply part of this demand with college trained chefs.

The president of Tuskegee makes one rash statement in his announcement of the cooking college. "Women do not make good chefs," he says, "or at least not as good as men." Therefore the women at the Institute will be taught the art of making pastries and salads only, leaving the main course to the men.

"Chef" and "cook" suggest two different types of cookery, and most of us will welcome the employment of male chefs in hotel kitchens so long as mother continues to make the bread and pies and roast the chickens at home.

Charlotte, N. C., News
July 20, 1936

Southern Cooking.

(Richmond News-Leader.)

President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute, told New York reporters this week that his famous school is seeking to train Negro boys and girls in "seasoned, Southern cooking." He explained that with the repeal of prohibition, "the art of dining" has been revived in America. People want good, tasty food and will take the time to eat it. Competent Negro chefs, who know the subtlest art of Southern cooking, will be in demand. Tuskeegee wants to be ready to supply them, and is training them now.

Little by little, hotel managers who have been under the thraldom of "metropolitan" fashions will realize that Dr. Patterson is right. In a section that has a reputation for good cookery, those hotels and restaurants succeed, in the end, that try to supply their patrnos with something besides the dull, familiar dishes that look, smell and taste precisely alike in New York or Shanghai.

Just the other day, we asked an experienced restaurateur where, in his opinion, the best food in Richmond was served. He gave instantly and enthusiastically the name of an establishment that has held unhesitatingly to just what Dr. Patterson described as "seasoned, Southern cooking." Incidentally, that establishment probably has made as much money as have any five places, put together, that have sought to imitate in Richmond the average New York eating-house.

Asheville, N. C., Times
July 10, 1936

College Trained Chefs

JOBS for college graduates is still one of the hardest problems vexing educators, economists and statesmen. Tuskegee Institute, Negro college of Alabama, believes it has found one key in its regular three-year course, now announced by the President, Dr. Patterson, for the training of chefs as experts in seasoned cooking, Southern style emphasized but all styles included.

The idea originated among the faculty and W. T. Wilson, hotel manager of Montgomery.

President Patterson remarked that the art of leisurely dining has reappeared on the American scene with the repeal of Prohibition. There is stronger demand for distinctive dishes, perhaps because fiery alcoholic beverages no longer work havoc with the palate.

Anyway, Dr. Patterson says that the hotels, particularly of the South, want Negro chefs "because of their native ability for seasoned cooking." (A popular impression is endangered by Dr. Patterson's statement that women do not make as good chefs as men. The women at Tuskegee will be taught proficiency in pastries and salads).

This news from Tuskegee affords this newspaper opportunity to present again a long cherished idea. Some day we hope to see somebody in this region organize a class for cafe and hotel chefs who will specialize in Southern and particularly in Southern Appalachian cooking.

The Blue Ridge parkway and the Great Smokies National Park are going to bring among us every season visitors in many thousands. Those tourists too will bring with them the reviving American demand for good food, of all sorts and all styles. The dishes especially Southern and Southern mountaineer in material and preparation would give this region a culinary reputation comparable to its fame as a place of almost unrivalled mountain scenery.

Dr. Patterson In Chi Speech

Tuskegee President Says Courses Offered Now At Institute Parallel Those Given At Cornell, Michigan, Washington

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Paraphrasing Booker T. Washington's famous quotation, "Let down your buckets where you are," President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, speaking to delegates to the National Restaurant Association, in session here Tuesday, told the food surveyors to look about them and discover an available supply of workers now being overlooked by many of them.

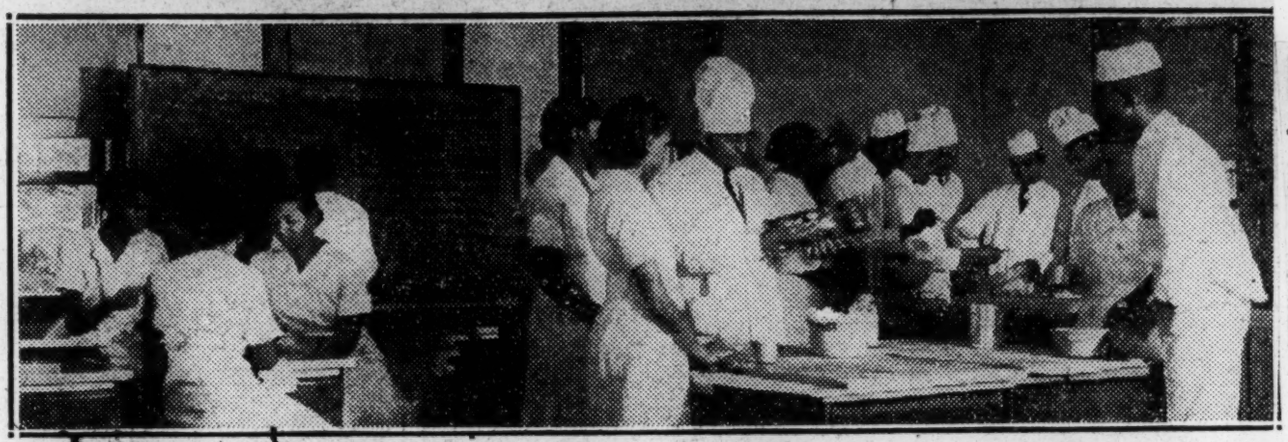
President Patterson who had been programmed to describe the training course for Chefs and Stewards which he inaugurated recently as part of Tuskegee's educational program, pointed out that the course paralleled these being given at Cornell, Michigan University and Washington State college for hotel managers. He added that there was no need for hotels, restaurants and similar establishments to look around for help when they had a great reservoir of willing, English speaking, labor right at their hands waiting to be used.

"Let down your buckets where you are," said Dr. Patterson and the auditorium of the Furniture Mart echoed with applause of the delegates who came from every section of America.

"Our course at Tuskegee aims" said Dr. Patterson, "to instruct chefs and cooks in the proper preparation of food for hotel, restaurant and club guests and to teach headwaiters and waiters the most modern and approved forms of dining room service. The course is flexible enough to thoroughly train those in-service employees who are anxious to become more proficient in their professions and the full time instructors in charge of the work are nationally known leaders in their respective lines.

"This past summer the teaching staff was headed by Carson Gulley, for ten years the Chef at the University of Wisconsin Refectory, where he planned the meals for thousands of students daily, and Mr. Gulley was assisted by Mrs. Juanita Dobbs of the cafeteria pantry department at Tuskegee Institute. In addition, there were lectures and demonstrations by specialists in the various departments of cookery and dining room service. We are anxious to make Tuskegee Institute the clearing house for the expert cooks, waiters, an other catering employees of America."

TUSKEGEE PAVES WAY FOR BETTER COOKING



Tuskegee Institute is rendering another service in preparing men and women for service. Above is shown a class in the Commercial Dietetics short course for in-service cooks and chefs, under the direction of Carson Gulley, a 1936 graduate of the school.

Many letters of approval and appreciation have been received by President Patterson for what he is doing through Service and Commercial Dietetics to add efficiency and dignity to those positions that play such an important part in the general scheme of growth and development of our American civilization.

TUSKEGEE CHEFS SCHOOL ENDORSED

American Hotel Association Is Formally Behind Project With Resolutions

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Oct. 30.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, has received from the officers of the American Hotel Association, resolutions adopted at an annual meeting held recently in Saint Louis, endorsing the course in Commercial Dietetics now being offered at Tuskegee Institute for chefs, cooks and caterers. At this meeting, Frank A. McKowne, chairman of the educational committee of the American Hotel Association and Prof. H. B. Meek of Cornell University gave a resume of the course of study Tuskegee Institute is offering. The Association adopted the following resolutions which were sent to President Patterson as a gesture of appreciation for what Tuskegee Institute is doing to make it possible for men and women to prepare themselves as competent cooks and caterers:

"Whereas, through the initiative of the Alabama Hotel Association, and the later cooperation of Mr. Thomas D. Green, our president and Mr. Frank A. McKowne, the chairman of our educational committee, Tuskegee Institute has established a course for training hotel workers and

"Whereas, this Association feels that such a course, under the able administration of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Institute, will be of incalculable value to the hotel business, and

"Whereas, the work of the Institute in this respect has received the complete endorsement of our affiliated hotel associations in the Southern States, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada, in convention assembled at Saint Louis, Missouri, September 18th, gives its approval to the new hotel course at Tuskegee Institute and expresses to Mr. W. G. Moffatt, president of the Alabama Association, and other of our members who have assisted in this development, the approval of this Association and our thanks for the excellent work accomplished. Further be it

"Resolved, that our National Association extend to Dr. Patterson our congratulations and best wishes for the success of this worthy effort."

It was brought out at this meeting that Cornell University and Tuskegee Institute are pioneers in their respective fields and that they are both rendering most valuable service to the hotel industry and to those men and women who have choosen this field of endeavor as their life's work.

Upon an invitation from the American Hotel Association, Tuskegee Institute sent to this meeting in Saint Louis, an exhibit in pictures showing some of the equipment and activities in its course in Commercial Dietetics which was inaugurated here in June, 1936 during the regular session of the Summer school. A three year course is offered during the school year in which beginners and experienced persons are enrolled, and short courses are offered during the Summer for men and women in service.

The exhibit was under the supervision of Leon W. Brown, who has been transferred from the office of the registrar to the Department of Service Publication to work in connection with the new magazine, "Service." This magazine is dedicated to men and women who spend their lives administering to the physical comfort of those whose pursuits of business or pleasure require the use of facilities maintained for the commercial lodging, transportation and feeding of guests. Service is published monthly by Tuskegee Institute, and in its fourth issue has a circulation from coast to coast. It has received the endorsement of all branches and auxiliaries of service occupations.

EDUCATION 1936
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

SERVICE MAGAZINE

Tuskegee Advances Along A Sound, Practical Course

Since his inauguration as president of Tuskegee Institute about one year ago, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson has initiated three significant projects which demonstrate not only his soundness of judgement but show he is practical-minded, a characteristic which made immortal the name of Washington, founder of Tuskegee.

First Dr. Patterson advanced the idea of the white south erecting a $400,000 agricultural building at Tuskegee. Next he started Commercial Dietetics, a course for Chefs and cooks. And as a follow-up of this project, SERVICE, monthly magazine devoted to those in the various fields of service from hotel employes to the ordinary home servant, recenty appeared. The first issue dated for August has just come off the Tuskegee press. It is a timely, practical periodical,, well edited and well printed. It contains 32 pages and cover, which carries on the front an attractive cut showing colored men in various lines of service and in lower center, appropriately placed, is a cut of the late Booker T. Washington and his quotation, "We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

In as much as we have lost many jobs in the various fields of service, in recent years we think Dr. Patterson's efforts are in the right direction. We can not put too much emphasis on the common yet essential jobs in life. This is a fast impatient age, and it demands service and efficiency.

SERVICE, while edited by Dr. Patterson himself, will prove helpful to those in the various fields of service because it will contain articles from experienced and successful persons in service. These articles will be of interest and value not only to other persons now already in the field of service but to those who plan to go into some field of service as well.

SERVICE has every prospect for permanent success because there is a need for it and it has our best wishes. It's subscription price is $1.50 per year.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) Daily World

TUSKEGEE PUBLISHES A NEW MAGAZINE

One of the most unique and serviceable products that have come out of Tuskegee Institute for some time is SERVICE, a magazine that came from the Tuskegee Institute Press today. This publication which is timely, resourceful and educational, is within itself everything that each of these words imply. Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute is to be congratulated upon his new Creation.

Though technical in its scope of contents so far as hotel and railroad employees are concerned, its breath and simplicity is such as to have wide reading appeal and to be of value to every housewife. Its feature pages of special interest to cooks, waiters, bellmen, porters and the housewife, together with selected short stories and religion, make a place for it in every home, library, pullman car, diner, hotel and kitchen.

Like the School of Commercial Dietetics recently inaugurated at Tuskegee Institute for cooks and caterers, this magazine has been born out of urgent need and demand for a publication whose columns might serve to keep abreast of the rapid improvements in this field of service, those people who have selected as their occupations, the art of rendering service, and to provide a source of interesting reading for the home. The magazine is published monthly by Tuskegee Institute and is well worth being added to your reading material.

Tuskegee Prints Magazine; Carries Timely Articles

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Tuskegee Issues Unique Magazine

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A NEW MAGAZINE

Published Monthly By Tuskegee, Ala. Institute Fills A Field Of Its Own—"Service".

One of the most unique and serviceable products that have come out of Tuskegee Institute for some time is "SERVICE", a magazine that came from Tuskegee Institute Press, today. It is timely, resourceful and educational. Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of the Institute, is to be congratulated upon his new creation. Though technical in its contents, its breath and simplicity is such as to have wide reading-appeal. Its feature pages of special interest to cooks, waiters, bellmen, porters and the housewife, together with selected short stories and religion, make a place for it in every home, library, pullman-car, diner, hotel and kitchen. This magazine has been born out of urgent need and demand for a publication whose columns might serve to keep abreast of the rapid improvements in this field of service.

Tuskegee Fosters a New Magazine

Tuskegee, Ala., July 29.—One of the most unique and serviceable products that have come out of Tuskegee Institute for some time is "Service," a magazine that came from the Tuskegee Institute Press today. This publication which is timely, resourceful and educational, has within itself everything that each of these words imply. Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute is to be congratulated upon his new creation.

Though technical in its scope of contents so far as hotel and railroad employees are concerned, its breadth and simplicity is such as to have wide reading appeal and to be of value to every housewife. Its feature pages of special interest to cooks, waiters, bellman, porters and the housewife, together with selected short stories and religion, make a place for it in every home, library, Pullman car, diner, hotel and kitchen.

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EDUCATION- 1936
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

SUBMARGINAL LAND PROJECT

Fine Progress Being Made On Tuskegee Submarginal Land Project

Increasing from thirty-five workers when it began operations on December 9, 1935, to three hundred and fifty workers at the close of business on March 21, 1936 is an example of the development progress on the Tuskegee Planned Land Use Demonstration. This project is one of the thirteen Land Use Projects in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina which make up Region Five of the Resettlement administration. Mr. Robert W. Hudgens is Regional Director for Region V; Dr. W. A. Hartman is Assistant Regional Director in charge of Land Utilization and Thomas N. Roberts is Project Manager, of the Tuskegee Project.

The purpose of the Tuskegee Planned Land Use Demonstration is to take out of production 10,000 acres of submarginal land, most of which is badly eroded, worn out and not suited for farming. Deep gullies, washed hillsides and sand filled bottoms can be seen all over the project. Not only does the land show heavy signs of wear and tear but the people on it are in distress. Their homes and the land on which they live are rapidly decaying — poverty is common in the area.

Most of the one-hundred and thirty-nine families totaling about five hundred persons now living on the project area will be given an opportunity to resettle on better land and begin to purchase a small farm of their own; some others will be given rehabilitation aid on better tracts while others will be provided project employment.

Reforestation, pasture building, erosion control and recreational development are the four main types of work to be accomplished on the Tuskegee project Landscaping will be done at important development points in the area.

Development Work Accomplished

Studies by land use experts have shown that most of the land in the submarginal area is best adapted for the growing of trees. The nature of the land will not permit clean cultivation over a long period of time. Up to March 21, over 300,000 longleaf, loblolly, and slash pine, locust osage orange & white oak seedlings and trees have been set out in that part of the project along U. S. highway 80 and secondary roads and [illegible] in the area. Within two years seedlings will not only change the naked appearance of hills and valleys along the highways but will check erosion.

Driving through the area along the roads and trails results of the forest stand improvement and general clean-up can be seen. Undesirable trees and underbrush have have been grubbed or cut. This brush has been used in constructing more than 100 check and log dams on hillsides where erosion work is badly needed.

The construction of truck trails and park roads is well advanced on the project program. Before development started most of the farm roads in the area were in such bad condition that travel over them by car or wagon was very risky. 12 miles of trails and roads have been completed with bridges over the streams. These trails form a network which connects with main highways and roads. Many of these roads follow the contour of the hills and valleys. At this season of the year when the dogwoods and other trees are blooming these trails open up new avenues of enjoyment for our local citizens.

Not only do these roads and trails serve as scenic paths for motorist, persons walking or horseback riding, they also serve as means of forest fire protection. About seven miles of fire lanes around the boundary of the area have already been cut at the close of last week.

A forest nursery of twenty acres is planned as a part of the development program. During this season five acres will be seeded to pine, oak, elm, magnolia and other species common to this section; 2 1-2 acres of the nursery have been planted already.

Project Payrolls Help Local Business

At the outset it was estimated that about two hundred men would be the daily peak load for the Tuskegee project. This number was soon increased to three hundred and fifty men per day through the cooperation of the state WPA office in certifying for work former relief clients, Rural Rehabilitation Clients and Land Use clients, or persons to whom work was promised when their land was offered for sale to the government. The general success of the administration in getting the program under way was also a factor in increasing the number of men.

It is estimated that monthly payrolls on this project averages about $7000. This money is paid directly to workers who spend most of it for food, clothing and other necessary goods. Many workers who came on the jobs with their feet wrapped in burlap bags are now wearing shoes. Their dinner buckets are fuller and they look more cheerful. It is a common expression to hear workers on the job say "I'm sure glad I can work so I can feed my family better and get them something to wear. I pray every night for this job to last so we can make some money to pay our debts and live better."

Work Educational

The workers on the Tuskegee project are not only being helped by the money they receive for their work; they are also getting valuable training in land conservation. When the tree planting began none of the planting crews had any experience. Willie P. Gunn, a former saw mill operator remarked, "I've cut and sawed many thousand trees but I've never planted one"— another worker said, "I didn't know you had to plant trees in the woods, I thought the Lord did that"— The oldest member of the crew John Borum 77, observed after he had been convinced of the wisdom of planting trees in the woods, "I wish I was young so I could grow up with these trees; well, my grand children will enjoy them."

In their work dealing with roadside improvement road and trail construction, and nursery development many valuable lessons are being taught to the workers. "This work is just like going to school. You are always learning something new," said one of the young men on the project who had to quit school because of lack of funds.

Care of tools also is an important part of the training work on the project. Each foreman takes a personal pride in keeping down breakage and the loss of tools by his crew. With more than 600 pieces of tools and small equipment in the field, to date one pick has been lost and six hatchet handles broken. Two bush hooks have been broken but this was due to faulty manufacture.

Foremen also vie with each other in the quantity and quality of work done. Friendly rivalry among the crews has improved the quality of work and is developing a fine spirit of cooperation.

The health of the men is guarded closely during work hours. First aid kits are kept convenient to each crew. Trucks are available to transfer any injured persons for immediate medical care. The men are not permitted to drink from open springs and wells while on the job. Drinking water from the campus of Tuskegee Institute, is transported to project each day.

Much of the success in the field operations is due to the fact that foremen and their crews are persons who have lived on the land and they are personally interested in its development. The foremen are: W P Gunn, W. C. Davis, S. C. Chappelle, Hillard Chambliss, Carey Hall John Parr, John Baker, Jim Smith George Howard Jr., Leroy Mangham Washington Smith, Tommie L Goshade and Wallace Hill. Charles H Gibson is development engineer R. H. Richardson, John M. Brooks and Harry Simms are Supervisors.

Titles Being Abstracted

The firm of Powell and Powell assisted by Judge William Varner and attorney W. M. Russell are abstracting attorneys for the project All land owners in the area are requested to cooperate with these attorneys in furnishing information necessary in clearing title. The sooner these titles are submitted the earlier payment for the land may be expected.

According to Thomas N. Roberts, project manager, federal officials who have recently visited the project have expressed much satisfaction in the work that is being done and the fine spirit of cooperation the project is receiving generally.

Fine Progress Being Made On Land Project

In this issue of The News appears a most interesting story covering the progress made to date and work outlined on the Tuskegee Planned Land Use Project east of this city.

It was planned to use a map of the section in connection with this story, but a photostat for same could not be obtained in time. However this map is to appear in an early issue of The News and will assist the reader in an understanding of the magnitude of this project, which is now employing approximately 350 men.

Education - 1936

Vocational

Greensboro, N. C., News
June 29, 1936

Progress Noted Last Year In Negro Vocational Work

State Supervisor Simmons' Report Shows That New Interest Has Been Taken By Members of His Race and Lists Profits That Have Accrued—Membership Gain Shown.

By S. B. SIMMONS,
(State Supervisor of Negro Vocational Work.)

Progress was shown in practically every phase of negro vocational agricultural work in the state last year.

Total enrollment for 1935-36 was 3,219 as against 2,461 for the previous year, while in 1935-36 a total of 123 different vocational units were conducted as compared with 113 during the previous year.

Labor income for all types of schools amounted to $151,744.91 this year, a gain of more than $10,000 over the income during the 1934-35 period.

A total of 81,122 bushels of corn—an average of 32 bushels per acre—were produced by the 936 individuals who carried out projects during the year just passed. This average production was about 12 bushels to the acre more than that produced by the average farmer in the state. Valuing the corn as low as 50 cents per bushel means that vocational instruction made this group at least $15,000 better off than the average farmer.

Warren Students Get Prizes.

For the year 1934-35 the average project swine weighed 176 pounds. This year the average weight was 206 pounds. Part of this increase may be credited to better feeding practices made possible through increased yields of corn and other feed products, but much credit must be given to vocational instruction.

In Warren county two vocational agriculture students won first and second prizes in the county-wide wheat producing contest. One of the students produced an average of 50 bushels of wheat to the acre—an average of 36 bushels to the acre greater than that of the county as a whole.

Officials in several of the counties have built new vocational buildings for their agricultural departments and others have renovated old buildings. Large sums have been spent for equipment.

These improvements, in general, may be attributed to fine work accomplished by the agricultural leaders in the various communities.

Finish With Bank Balances.

In comparing the enrollment of agricultural students at A. and T. college with that of other negro land grant colleges and private agricultural schools, it is found that A. and T. college is led only by Tuskegee institute. It is also shown that 53 per cent of the students studying agriculture at the college have taken vocational agriculture in high school. A total of 29.5 per cent of the present force of negro agricultural teachers and 24 per cent of the negro farm agents of the state were at one time or another during their high school days connected with the vocational agriculture department.

New North State farmers, the state organization of vocational agriculture students, as well as many of the local chapters, finished the year with bank balances. For the third year the state organization gave food, clothing and cash to needy families and institutions in excess of $5,000 in value. Playground equipment was provided at Efland home for girls and Oxford orphanage. The state organization furnished the largest delegation at the national meeting at Tuskegee, Ala., of New Farmers of America and placed third in the judging contests there. Elbert Pettiford, of Spring Hope, was elected first vice president of the national organization.

County Fairs Revived.

Exhibits have been useful in selling the work of the vocational departments to the public. Most of the teachers sponsored two exhibits during the year—one in connection with a fair and the other at commencement. Several of the teachers have played leading roles in reviving negro county fairs.

School officials in general tell us that our teachers as a group are the best in the state from a professional point of view. Seventy-five per cent of the teachers attended summer school or took extenson courses during the year. Ninety-five per cent are members of the American Vocational association; 23 per cent subscribe to agricultural magazines; 80 per cent have visited other departments for the purpose of gaining new ideas. Much of the success already gained and much of that to be gained will be due to this fine professional spirit of the teachers.

HOUSE EDUCATION BODY APPROVES DEEN'S BILL

Similar Measure, Offered by George in Senate, Now on Calendar.

By GLADSTONE WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Deen bill, providing for a further development of vocational education in Georgia and other states and territories, was today reported favorably from the house committee on education and labor. It now goes to the calendar and its author, Representative Braswell Deen, of Alma, Ga., said he looked for prompt and favorable action by the lower chamber.

As originally introduced by the Georgian the measure contained a provision for the authorization of $12,000,000 to be spent by the federal government over a period of three years, beginning July 1 of this year, but before sending it to the full house the committee reduced this amount to $6,000,000 annually.

"Although the committee's action did not meet the original provisions of my bill," Deen said, "I believe we obtained the best terms possible at this time."

In the senate, a similar bill, sponsored by Senator Walter F. George, of Georgia, is now on the calendar. It takes the place of the George-Ellzey law, enacted in 1934, and continues the appropriations for vocational education, provided therein, but increases the amounts of federal money contributed to the states.

As reported to the senate the George bill authorizes an appropriation of $12,000,000 annually, one-third of which will go to each of the fields of agricultural education, trade and industrial education and home economics education.

To meet the difficult financial situation in which most of the states now find themselves and to make it possible to provide adequate vocational training facilties to meet the immediate need, the measure provides that 50 per cent of the appropriations may be unmatched until June 30, 1942. Following this date the states and territories will watch a gradually increasing proportion of these appropriations, until by June 30, 1946, the federal appropriations are to be matched by the states or local communities or both in accordance with prevailing practices relative to appropriations for vocational education.